HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 2, 1940

No. 1247

July 2, 1940

NEW FM BROADCASTS NOW OPENED TO COMMERCIAL USE

The final step to permit launching the new FM (frequency modulation) system of radio broadcasting on a commercial basis has been taken by the Federal Communications Commission in approving "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning High Frequency Broadcast Stations" and a new application blank to accommodate FM broadcasters on their new basis.

The new standards, which remove FM from its heretofore limited experimental use, govern the technical phases of the prospective commercial service, and embrace operation, interference, equipment, etc., and provide a chart for computing the signal range on the frequencies 43,000 to 50,000 kilocycles now assigned to FM. These standards which cover 14 typewritten pages bear the same relation to frequency modulation service that existing standards do for amplitude modulation on the lower frequencies.

The new application may now be used by all individuals and groups interested in applying for FM facilities on a commercial basis, including the nearly 150 parties whose applications for FM facilities on an experimental basis were returned to permit their filing for commercial use. The new form (Form 319) is similar to Form 301 used for amplitude modulation broadcast applications, but revised to apply to FM service particularly.

This completes the official acts necessary to give FM full recognition. Rules applicable to FM were announced last week, about a month after the Commission decided, on the basis of hearing held in March, that commercialization is in the public interest.

Since FM is now on a standard basis, call letters henceforth issued to its commercial stations will consist of four letters to distinguish them from the combination of letters and numerals used to identify experimental stations.

X X X X X X X X X

NEW CLEVELAND POLICE RADIO STATION

The Cleveland Police Department, WRPD, has been granted a license to cover construction permit for a new municipal police land station on a frequency of 33,500 kilocycles, with power of 15 watts.

X X X X X X X X X X

WARTIME CENTRAL NEWS CONTROL PLANNED

Moving in utmost secrecy, the Editor & Publisher reports, aides to President Roosevelt in matters relating to the war emergency have proposed a program of press and public relations, installing Lowell Mellett, former editor of the Washington Daily News, as Director of Information, to begin functioning if danger of involvement in the conflict becomes more pronounced.

Censorship likewise would be under Mr. Mellett's supervision but it would not extend to newspapers or other publications. The right of press freedom is constitutionally guaranteed even in time of hostilities and the experience of the United States in the World War has convinced Federal officials they need have no concern in that direction. The espionage laws would be invoked in exceptional cases when the facts warrant so drastic a step.

The program is an extension of the propaganda policies instituted by Mr. Roosevelt when he created the National Emergency Council early in his first administration. The trend toward centralization of press and public relations was accelerated several months ago when the name of that agency was changed to Office of Government Reports and made a part of the White House executive staff. The change was accomplished through a reorganization order. Mellett had been director of N.E.C. and he was retained as chief of the O.G.R.

The revamped policy needs only the signature of President Roosevelt to become operative. With it would come a complete clamp upon information from bureaus and agencies, requiring all federal news to clear through the single office. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, it is within the power of the President to subordinate the publicity bureaus of the armed service to the central distributing agency and an order effecting that shift is intended.

The Federal Government now has a national network of trained propagandists which operated under the original National Emergency Council and was co-ordinated from Washington. Overnight it could be placed on wartime basis.

Radio was not a factor in the World War but has become so in the interim and the Office of Government Reports is ready for the new medium. Robert Berger, formerly Radio Director for the Democratic National Committee, is now the O.G.R. Chief of Radio Division. His task will not be a difficult one because the President has statutory power under the Federal Communications Act and auxiliary laws to take any or all commercially-operated stations off the air. No such power is available against claimed offenses by the printed word.

X X X X X X X X X X

AMATEUR EXAMS POSTPONED TO AUG. 1

The new type amateur radio operator examinations scheduled to become effective July 1, have been postponed to August 1.

This postponement was made necessary because of the impossibility of completing the printing of the examinations. The present examinations will therefore be continued in use until August 1, 1940.

X X X X X X X X X X

WOULD LIMIT POLITICAL BROADCAST SCOPE

Following a thorough discussion of the subject, the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters at a meeting held in New York expressed the view that political broadcasts should be limited to speakers, interviews and announcements, and to broadcasts of bona fide political meetings or rallies held outside the studio.

It was the feeling of the NAB Board that stations and networks will find that the best interests of the industry will be served by a broadcasting policy which would bar the following: dramatizations of political issues, either in the form of announcements or programs; studio political "rallies"; audience participation programs such as the "Man on the Street" type; anonymous, simulated and unidentified voices at any time.

The Board discussed the matter of the sale of time on election day, and came to the conclusion that this is a subject, in some states affected by law, within the decision of the individual broadcaster. They also discussed but took no action on the matter of limitation to not more than one hour in any one evening to any one candidate.

X X X X X X X X X X

AP ON AIR IN N. Y.

A 24-hour Associated Press news printer has been installed in Station WNEW, New York, on a one-year agreement with an option for renewal. The contract was negotiated through the New York Daily News, AP member paper, which must pay a basic 25% additional assessment, according to AP by-laws. The News, in turn, receives compensation from the radio station which broadcasts 24 hours per day. The news broadcasts will be sponsored by several of WNEW's clients.

X X X X X X X X

FTC ISSUES DESIST ORDERS IN RADIO LOTTERIES

The Federal Trade Commission has issued several orders prohibiting dealers from using lottery methods in connection with the sale of their products, to ultimate consumers. Among these was respondent Sam Guttman, trading as Standard Sales Co., 2363 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, dealer in radios, clocks, watches, fishing tackle, cameras, pen and pencil sets, billfolds and wood statuettes; also respondent Morton Cohen, trading as Lee-Moore & Co. and as Adwell Sales Co., 180 West Adams St., Chicago, distributor of radios, knives, cigar lighters and other articles.

The respondents were ordered to cease selling or distributing merchandise so packed and assembled that sales to the general public may be made by means of a lottery, game of chance, or gift enterprise.

The Chicago dealers were further ordered to cease supplying to or placing in the hands of others, punch boards, push or pull cards, or other lottery devices, either with assortments of merchandise or separately, which devices may be used in selling or distributing any merchandise to the public.

X X X X X X X X X

CALLS FM "RADIO REVOLUTION"

In the current Saturday Evening Post is an article an article "Comes the Radio Revolution" by Samuel Lubell. Advertising this article the Post says:

"There's something new in radio, which is giving the industry the jitters. It's called 'frequency modulation', or FM, and it means a new kind of noise-free, high-fidelity, staticless broadcasting that can be tailor-made to fit the air waves. But it also means a revolution in transmission methods and a complete change of receiving sets throughout the nation. That's why there's trouble brewing in the council chambers of the radio industry - and why it's being aired before the FCC. Here is your chance to sit in as judge."

X X X X X X X X X

Special temporary authority has been granted to Station WINS in New York to operate from 9:15 P.M. to midnight, EST, on July 9th, in order to broadcast the All-Star Boxing Show for the benefit of the New York City Milk Fund.

X X X X X X X X X

FCC CLOSES SHOP FOR THE FOURTH

Taking advantage of the respite offered by the approaching holiday, practically all of the members of the Federal Communications Commission have left Washington not to return until after the Fourth of July.

No official business will be transacted until next week and even then the presence will be lacking of Col. Thad Brown who, up to now, has failed to be confirmed by the Senate and whose term of office in the meantime has expired. It is expected, however, that Colonel Brown eventually will be confirmed by the Senate but it is not known exactly how strong the charges against him will be pressed.

X X X X X X X X

VIRGINIA EMERGENCY NET REGATTA TRYOUT

Special permission has been given by the Federal Communications Commission to a group of amateurs in the vicinity of Hampton Roads, Va., to practically test their emergency communications system during the Hampton Regatta from July 4 to 7. The operators' stations included are:

Carl Probst, W3AJA, Hampton, Va.; Walter G. Walker, W3AKN, Newport News, Va.; John Needre, W3GGI, Newport News, Va.; A. Curtis Bryant, W3GGP, Newport News, Va.; W. Raymond Burrows, W3HJW, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Maj. Edmund C. Lynch, W3HWJ, Langley Field, Va.; Harry A. Morewitz, W3IAN, Newport News, Va.; L. L. Stoner, W3ICZ, Newport News, Va.; P. B. Schroder, W3IEX, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and A. C. Jones, W3NE, Hampton, Va.

These amateurs located in one of the most important naval strategic national defense points in the United States and also in a storm area which frequently jeopardizes shipping and life and property, have banded together to provide more effective emergency communication in the event of tropical hurricanes or other emergencies which might arise in the lower part of the Virginia Peninsula.

They have constructed portable-emergency equipment and regularly hold drills to test the equipment and operating methods.

X X X X X X X X

NOTE: DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES ARE TO BE CLOSED FOURTH OF JULY, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE ON FRIDAY, JULY 5TH.

X X X X X X X X X

CROSLEY TELEVISION TO TRANSMIT FROM CINCINNATI SKYSCRAPER

Following assignment to Powel Crosley, Jr., to the main channel, on a band ranging from 50,000 to 56,000 kilocycles, by the Federal Communications Commission, announcement was made by James D. Shouse, General Manager of WLW, that the new television transmission station would be located in the top of the Carew Tower, 48-story Cincinnati skyscraper.

X X X X X X X X

ENTER THE "NEWSPAPER RADIO BOOK"

Described as a "Newspaper Radio Book", an advertising feature appeared for the first time anywhere in a recent edition of the Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star.

Employing two full pages, the innovation carries radio programs for a full week with space divided equally between program schedules and advertising copy. The potential "pull" for a full week made it possible for the Star to obtain premium rates for space. One solicitor sold out the available linage on that basis within one week.

When folded according to printed instructions, the sheet becomes a 16-page booklet. The first page lists recommended programs for Sunday and for the week. Opened, each left page carries a day's program and each right page displays advertising copy, sold only in units of full or half column.

The Star is designing a substantial cover into which the sheared pages may be easily slipped. Designed by Gene Flynn of Lewis Advertising Agency, who has applied for patent, the newspaper radio book is available to one newspaper in any community for a flat charge measured on linage.

X X X X X X X X X X

Authority has been given to McNary & Chambers, radio engineers of Washington, D. C., to make tests of possible transmitter sites in the vicinity of Schenectady, N. Y., to more accurately determine the results of operation of the proposed station W10XMC on 1190 kc., to be operated in the area of Schenectady pending action on formal application for a developmental broadcast station.

X X X X X X X X

NEWSPAPERS URGED TO MAKE FM APPLICATIONS

Urging publications, large and small to take out FM licenses and not to be caught napping as the papers were in the beginning of broadcasting, Editor & Publisher makes the following appeal to its readers:

"Members of the Inland Daily Press Association recently heard an enlightening discussion of the possibilities of radio transmission by frequency modulation. This page has referred often to this technical advance in broadcasting, and it reminds its newspaper-maker readers again that the new development may mean much to newspapers large and small.

"We understand that applications for licenses to broadcast with FM transmitters are being received by the Federal Communications Commission and that these applications will be considered on and after Jan. 1, 1941. It is stated also that commercial broadcasting by FM may be approved as of that date.

"This method permits broadcasting with remarkable fidelity of reproduction by ultra short wave over short ranges. Its original cost is said to be two-thirds of present installation cost and its maintenance also promises to be cheaper. That may let small city newspapers in for a new and disturbing form of competition, if possible competitors get their applications filed before the newspapers act. Newspapers can present a more meritorious case for the rendition of public service by radio than any other commercial interest, but it must not be forgotten that priority of application often carries weight in official circles.

"Unless the small city newspapers want to be left at the post now as their metropolitan brethren (with some important exceptions) were with pioneer broadcasting, immediate action is important."

X X X X X X X X X X

AMATEUR FAVORED AT NATIONAL SOARING CONTEST

That John M. Mulligan, of Elmira, N. Y., an amateur operating Station W8USA might render a voluntary communication service in connection with the 11th National Soaring Contest which will continue in the vicinity of Elmira until July 14th, the Federal Communications Commission has given him special permission to operate portable and portable-mobile amateur radiotelephone equipment on amateur frequencies between 28,500 and 30,000 kilocycles.

X X X X X X X X

FROM THE FCC MAIL BAG

Individually disgruntled radio fans still deluge the Federal Communications Commission with their particular complaint about this or that radio program, according to the FCC Press Department. Few well-known programs - or artists - escape mention at one time or another in such letters. As constantly reiterated, the Commission has no authority to censor individual programs or performers. Some idea of the type of squawks in which the Commission lacks jurisdiction may be gleaned from recent "pan" mail:

Various letters object to the air utterances by Col. Charles A. Lindberg, Hanford McNider, Frank Gannett, Judge John A. Matthews, Earl Browder, and others.

A New Yorker wants the radio team of Burns and Allen barred from the air because he doesn't find some of their jokes funny.

A Californian doesn't agree with H. V. Kaltenborn's news interpretations.

Another Californian resents certain airy statements by Jack Benny.

On the other hand, a New Yorker voices indignation at a Fred Allen wisecrack.

And at least one Californian doesn't write highly of Bob Hope.

Also, one Californian's ears do not seem attuned appreciably to Cab Calloway's music.

One of Walter Winchell's fellow New Yorkers is irked by a statement by the former.

An Oklahoman would like to see young ears closed to "Stella Dallas".

A Connecticut man feels that he has been personally stung by "The Green Hornet" series.

A Pennsylvania man would like to have "Confidentially Yours" publicly censured.

A Tennessean is aroused by the "Court of Missing Heirs" program.

"What's My Name" brings criticism over the name of a New Jersey listener.

A New Yorker didn't relish the network presentation of "Abe Lincoln of Illinois."

Another resident of that city is dismayed by "This Amazing America".

The "Dr. I.Q." programs prompts a Californian to ask some questions of his own.

"Information Please" registers objection from one New Yorker.

Even the "National Farm and Home Hour" brought a critical letter from Pennsylvania.

And, last but not least, the numerous contest programs invite numerous letters to the Commission from listeners who think they are also entitled to prizes.

X X X X X X X X

WILLKIE KEPT PROMISE TO WLW

A major political scoop was claimed by radio station WLW, Cincinnati, Wednesday night during the Republican National Convention when it secured the first air interview during the convention by Wendell L. Willkie. At the very start of the convention, Willkie promised Fred Thomas, script writer for WLW, and Peter Grant, ace announcer, that he would appear on an interview program with Grant.

As his campaign picked up speed, networks and other stations clamored for interviews with Willkie, but the man who now is the Republican standard bearer refused because of the pressing nature of campaign conferences. But - he kept his promise to WLW and went on the air from 6:45 to 7:00 P.M., June 26.

Cecil Carmichael, assistant to James D. Shouse, General Manager of WLW, went to Willkie's room shortly before the scheduled broadcast and escorted him to WLW headquarters in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. This was also Willkie's headquarters. A freight elevator was used to take the candidate to the floor on which the studios were located and to return him to his own room.

X X X X X X X X

MUTUAL CONVENTION COVERAGE COSTS $9,200

The Mutual network devoted 33 hours and 57 minutes to the Republican National Convention. Total operating costs were $8,000. Loss in commercial revenue accounted for an additional $1,200.

X X X X X X X X

NBC DIVIDES SALES GROUPS

The NBC Central Division network sales department will be divided into two distinct groups, one devoting its attention to the Red network and one to the Blue.

The Blue Sales Department will be headed by Paul McCluer as Manager and Floyd Van Etten will serve as Traffic Manager.

Harry C. Kopf becomes Central Division Sales Manager for the Red Network, with James J. Neale as Sales Traffic Manager.

X X X X X X X X

CHILDREN'S SURVEY TABOOS GANGSTER PROGRAMS

Interest in gangster and other similar radio thriller programs is falling off, according to a survey of children's programs taken by the United Parents' Associations of New York City.

While 45.3 percent of the children held that they liked to listen to adventure and mystery programs, they drew a definite line against the more gruesome thrillers and over-exciting mysteries such as "Gang Busters", "The Shadow" and "Superman", the survey reported.

Among the programs commended by the children were "The Lone Ranger", "Sky Blazers", "Ellery Queen", "I Love a Mystery", "Five Star Final" and "One of the Finest".

Also high in the approved list were "Information Please", "Cavalcade of America", and the Charlie McCarthy and Jack Benny programs.

X X X X X X X X

SEES RADIO ADVERTISING USURPING NEWSPAPERS

Addressing the Newspaper Advertising Executives' Association,at Chicago, Harvey R. Young of the Columbus Dispatch said that radio is usurping newspapers as the basic advertising medium in the national field, although it has not seriously affected newspaper circulations. He advocated a sharper cleavage between newspaper and radio sales organizations in those instances where newspapers own or control radio stations. He, too, urged less competitive selling among dailies and a united greater effort to regain the national advertiser's esteem.

Mr. Young cited figures to show that a more convincing selling message can be put across in a half page ad in a given list of newspapers than in radio commercials on the average network program. National advertisers, he said, don't give newspapers a fair trial, emphasizing that number of insertions and amount of linage have a definite bearing on newspaper results. He warned NAEA members that radio is apparently getting ready to invade the retail field with greater effort, asserting that at conferences already held radio is insisting on 52-week contracts for retailers. He expressed confidence in newspapers' ability to meet this invasion and suggested Better Business Bureaus watch local radio programs more carefully as to commercial plugs which may deceive the buying public.

X X X X X X X X X

RCA-VICTOR 4¼ LB. RADIO PROVES FAST SELLER

According to New York advices, the new RCA-Victor Book-Size $20 radio was a sell-out on the first day. One of the large New York department stores advertised the novelty as follows:

"Initialed for you without charge. Complete with batteries. As easy to carry as a camera. Goes into your airplane luggage, your knitting bag, your brief case, picnic basket. It's only three inches high, three and eleven-sixteenths wide, eight and seven-eights long. Neat as a modern cigarette case, compact, self contained. The antenna is hidden in the cover which you lift to turn set on. Plays where many portables have failed. We even tested it in the subway and the Long Island Railroad station, where it worked even though conflicting noises made hearing difficult. New type supersensitive circuit just perfected by RCA-Victor. Wonderful tone and volume rivals that of table models and delights lovers of fine music. Shoulder carrying strap, 50¢."

X X X X X X X X

DEATH PENALTY FOR FRENCH RADIO SENDERS

Two severe orders were issued by the military authorities in Paris, one signed by General Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander in chief of the German armies, demands that all radio sending apparatus, even that made by amateurs, be turned over to the nearest German military post.

This order includes portable generators, batteries and all other accessories. All persons who keep apparatus of any sort or accessories notwithstanding this order will be punished with death, hard labor or imprisonment.

Paris newspapers have published eight decrees of the German authorities among which are:

The publishing of material harmful to Germany is forbidden.

The listening publicly or alone to non-German or unauthorized radio broadcasts is forbidden.

Spreading anti-German news by radio or any other means is strictly forbidden.

German laws shall be applicable to all cases brought before military tribunals for trial.

X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 9, 1940

No. 1248

July 9, 1940

FLY SAYS DEFENSE PLANS SHOULD NOT ALARM BROADCASTERS

Seeking to quiet the fear among broadcasters that the Government may take over the operation of radio stations in case of war, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, this week at his regular press conference reiterated a statement that the industry has nothing to worry about.

The FCC Chairman said he knew of no reason why radio advertisers should not continue to sign contracts for the usual periods.

"There is no reason in the world", he said, "why commercial organizations and commitments should not continue unimpeded."

Chairman Fly insisted that the FCC has no plans to assume "sweeping control" over broadcasting activities in event of national emergency.

In response to questions, Mr. Fly asserted "our Government isn't qualified to take over broadcasting."

"Of course", he added, "if we should ever get into war, there will be some particular things the Government would have to do, but there would be nothing done of a sweeping character affecting the broadcasting industry."

Mr. Fly said there was no occasion now and expressed hope there never would be for the radio industry "to become alarmed about plans for defense."

"There is every reason the industry should not be alarmed", he continued. "Our plans are to leave private operations in private hands to continue to perform the functions they are now performing."

X X X X X X X X

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the application of Joe W. Engel, for a new station in Chattanooga, Tenn., to operate on the frequency 1370 kc. with 250 watts, unlimited time, upon condition that permittee shall file an application for modification of construction permit specifying exact transmitter location within two months after effective date of order.

X X X X X X X X X

RULES AFFECTING RADIO OPERATORS TIGHTENED

New rules to strengthen and make more definite certain prohibitions with respect to conduct of commercial and amateur radio operators were approved Friday by the Federal Communications Commission, effective immediately.

Under authority contained in the Communications Act, the Commission amended its "Rules Governing Amateur Radio Stations and Operators" as follows:

Sec. 12.28 Obscenity, indecency, profanity. No licensed radio operator or other person shall transmit communications containing obscene, indecent, or profane words, language, or meaning.

Sec. 12.81 False signals. No licensed radio operator shall transmit false or deceptive signals or communications by radio, or any call letter or signal which has not been assigned by proper authority to the radio station he is operating.

Sec. 12.82 Unidentified communications. No licensed radio operator shall willfully or maliciously interfere with or cause interference to any radio communication or signal.

Sec. 12.30 Damage to apparatus. No licensed radio operator shall willfully damage, or cause or permit to be damaged, any radio apparatus or installation in any licensed radio station.

Sec. 12.50 Fraudulent licenses. No licensed radio operator or other person shall obtain or attempt to obtain, or assist another to obtain or attempt to obtain, an operator license by fraudulent means.

Likewise, the Commission supplemented its "Rules Governing Commercial Radio Operators" with:

Sec. 13.64 Obedience to lawful orders. All licensed radio operators shall obey and carry out the lawful orders of the master or person lawfully in charge of the ship or aircraft on which they are employed.

Sec. 13.65 Damage to apparatus. No licensed radio operator shall willfully damage, or cause or permit to be damaged, any radio apparatus or installation in any licensed radio station.

Sec. 13.66 Unnecessary, unidentified, or superfluous communications. No licensed radio operator shall transmit unnecessary, unidentified, or superfluous radio communications or signals.

Sec. 13.67 Obscenity, indecency, profanity. No licensed radio operator or other person shall transmit communications containing obscene, indecent, or profane words, language, or meaning.

Sec. 13.68 False signals. No licensed radio operator shall transmit false or deceptive signals or communications by radio, or any call letter or signal which has not been assigned by proper authority to the radio station he is operating.

Sec. 13.69 Interference. No licensed radio operator shall willfully or maliciously interfere with or cause interference to any radio communication or signal.

Sec. 13.70 Fraudulent licenses. No licensed radio operator or other person shall obtain or attempt to obtain, or assist another to obtain or attempt to obtain, an operator's license by fraudulent means.

Under these provisions the Commission clarifies its authority to prosecute as well as suspend licenses in cases of violation.

X X X X X X X X

THAD BROWN TO GET ANOTHER GRILLING

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee isn't through with Thad H. Brown yet.

After an executive discussion of the matter yesterday (July 8), the Committee decided to hold a third hearing at 10:30 A.M. tomorrow, (Wednesday, July 10).

Meanwhile Commissioner Brown is without authority to participate in any Federal Communications Commission proceedings as his term expired June 30 and he is off the Government payroll until the Senate acts.

X X X X X X X X X

CANADA RAISES WAR-TIME TAXES ON RADIOS

The budget introduced in Canadian Parliament effective June 25th imposes an additional "war exchange" tax of 10 percent on all non-Empire imports, according to the American Legation at Ottawa, and raises the excise taxes on a number of articles, including radios and radio tubes, both imported and domestic. The additional tax of 10 percent on all imports is based on the value for duty purposes, whether the articles are free or dutiable, except goods entering Canada under the British preferential tariff. This tax will be subject to drawback in the case of goods imported for further manufacture and export from Canada, as in the case of regular import duties. A new excise tax of 10 percent of the duty-paid value is imposed on radios and radio tubes.

X X X X X X X X

FLY, JOHNSON TO ADDRESS NAB CONVENTION

James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Assistant Secretary of War, Louis Johnson, will address the convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in San Francisco next month.

This will be the first appearance of Chairman Fly before an NAB convention. Mr. Johnson will speak on the national emergency and its possible effect on the American system of broadcasting. The convention will open at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco, August 4, and continue through August 7.

Urging that every station be represented, Neville Miller this past week declared:

"The problems which radio faced in the past pale in comparison with those it faces in 1940. We are in an emergency period. New problems, technical, social and commercial confront us. We are setting up a convention program designed to make this a well-informed industry, to give opportunity for all views to be expressed, evaluated and compared before final formal action is taken. What is done at San Francisco this August will shape the course of broadcasting for possibly years ahead. Every member owes it to himself to have a voice in determining the decisions which must be made."

A comprehensive report on BMI and a full review of the NAB Code are features of an agenda which includes analyses of the labor situation, the A. F. of M., wages and hours, a full review of FM, reports covering legislative matters and the relations of the industry with government and advertisers.

Of wide public and industry interest will be a panel discussion on the problems of special events broadcasting, with particular reference to coverage of the war and the handling of political broadcasting, to be presided over by Mark Ethridge, WHAS. Taking part in the discussion will be Paul White, Director of Special Events of CBS; Abe Schechter, Director of Special Events of NBC; Van C. Newkirk, in charge of special events for KHJ-Mutual on the Coast, and Herb Hollister of KFBI.

In conjunction with the convention there will be meetings of the independent and IRNA groups and FM broadcasters. The Board of Directors will hold its annual meeting on August 4. On the same day, the Code Compliance Committee will be in session to receive recommendations from members.

X X X X X X X X

RADIO EXPORTS MAKE PARTIAL RECOVERY

United States' exports of electrical equipment were valued at $12,089,165 in May of this year compared with the April trade of $11,811,777, an increase of 2.3 percent, according to the Electrical Division, Department of Commerce.

Shipments of radio receiving sets, which had decreased in April to the low level of $655,679, recovered in May to total $779,732. Loudspeakers improved from $22,988 to $29,861, while receiving set components showed little change at $447,573. All other radio classifications, however, registered decreases; transmitting sets, tubes and parts decreased from $363,488 to $308,775; other receiving set accessories from $60,180 to $48,958; and radio receiving tubes fell to the lowest level of the year when sales totaled only $170,080 in May as compared with $269,233 in April.

Foreign sales of electrical equipment in May exceeded the $8,973,606 trade of May, 1939, by $3,115,559, or 34.7 percent. The trade for the first 5 months of the current year aggregated $58,222,623 compared with the corresponding 1939 volume of $43,354,568, an increase of $14,868,055, or 34.3 percent.

No defined general trend was noticeable, trade fluctuations being numerous in both directions among the individual commodity categories. Outstanding among those which showed an upward tendency were refrigerators, radio receivers, rubber-covered wire, several generator classes, and others.

X X X X X X X X X

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION NOT TO BE TELEVISED

The Republicans will have had one thing that the Democrats won't when they meet in Chicago next week, i.e., television.

The National Broadcasting Company, which aroused considerable interest, especially among the women delegates, with its television pick-ups, has found that transmission problems would be too great to repeat the performance at Chicago.

The Democratic convention will be covered just as thoroughly by radio, however, as all the major networks are preparing to send their crack announcers and commentators to Chicago.

Preliminary and unofficial estimates of the cost of covering the G.O.P. convention to NBC, CBS, and Mutual were between $250,000 and $275,000, chiefly due to the replacement of valuable commercial periods. Variety estimated the television experiment at $15,000.

X X X X X X X X X

KGKB REVOCATION IS AFFIRMED

The Federal Communications Commission last week announced its proposed findings of fact and conclusions, proposing to affirm the recommendations of Commissioner Payne to revoke the license of the East Texas Broadcasting Company (KGKB), Tyler, Texas, operating on 1500 kc., with 250 watts, unlimited time.

Upon consideration of all the facts of record, the Commission found that the East Texas Broadcasting Company, licensee of Station KGKB, had, on some date unknown to the Commission during the year 1936, delegated the operation and management of the station to one James G. Ulmer. By virtue of such action the company voluntarily transferred the rights theretofore granted to it by terms of the license issued by this Commission, without its consent in writing for such transfer or assignment, in violation of the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

"East Texas Broadcasting Company, licensee of Station KGKB did therefore, violate the provisions of the license heretofore issued to it for the operation of said station, and the revocation order entered in this matter on February 13, 1940, is affirmed", the FCC stated.

All parties will have 20 days within which to file exceptions and request oral argument on the proposed report and exceptions.

X X X X X X X X X

FAIR TO HONOR BROADCASTERS AUGUST 3

A nationwide tribute to the broadcasting industry of the United States will be presented under the joint auspices of the World's Fair of 1940 in New York and the Golden Gate International Exposition of San Francisco on Saturday, August 3, according to an announcement issued this week by both Fairs.

The date has been set aside as Broadcasters' Day at the two expositions and a simultaneous celebration has been planned as an expression of public goodwill toward the radio industry. Especial emphasis will be placed on the efforts of radio at promoting national unity through the free expression of ideas. The date has been selected because the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters will open in San Francisco on the following day, August 4.

The chief event of the day will be an impressive program in the Court of Peace and Freedom at the New York World's

Fair. As the climax of the program a plaque will be unveiled. A similar ceremony will take place simultaneously at the San Francisco Fair. The design of the plaque is based on a quotation from Walt Whitman: "The liberties of the people are safe as long as there are tongues to speak and ears to hear."

Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Board of the New York Fair, and Marshall Dill, President of the San Francisco Exposition, in a joint statement declared:

"The World's Fair of 1940 in New York and the Golden Gate International Exposition are happy to join in this proposed tribute to a great and vital American industry, an industry which has become a tremendous force in the development of our national aims and ideals. In these times of stress, it is more important than ever that Freedom of Radio take its place along with those other priceless freedoms guaranteed to us by the Bill of Rights. We believe that the two great international expositions now being held on opposite sides of our American continent can perform a great service to the nation by helping to focus attention in this way on the American concept of Freedom of Radio taking its place alongside Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Worship and Freedom of the Press."

The ceremonies at the two Fair grounds will provide the nucleus for a one hour broadcast over all the major networks and independent stations of the country. The coast-to-coast hookups of the Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting System, totalling more than four hundred stations, will carry the broadcast from 9:00 to 10:00 P.M., EST. In addition, scores of non-network stations will be linked to the chains for the occasion.

Details of the broadcast program have not yet been completed but the general outline will include expressions of opinion by various leaders, including Mr. Gibson and Mr. Dill, and top-flight entertainment by the greatest stars in the entertainment world today. Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, will speak for the radio industry in accepting the tribute.

While the main portion of the broadcast will originate at the New York and San Francisco Fairs, pickups will be made from all over the nation to give a complete cross section of broadcasting in America.

Dr. John S. Young, Director of Radio and Television for the World's Fair of 1940 in New York, and R. C. Coleson, Director of Radio for the Golden Gate International Exposition, will be masters of ceremonies.

X X X X X X X X X

RADIO ENGINEERS SOUGHT FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced examinations to fill engineering positions in the Government in various specialized fields. Salaries range from $2,600 to $4,600 a year, less a retirement deduction of 3-1/2 percent.

Applications must be filed with the Commission's Washington office not later than August 5 if received from States east of Colorado, and not later than August 8, 1940, if received from Colorado and States westward.

Applicants must have had study in an engineering course in a recognized college, and professional engineering experience in the branch of engineering for which application is made. Optional branches included in the examination are: Electrical, heating and ventilating, materials, mechanical, mining, radio, structural, telegraph, telephone, and welding. Substitution of additional engineering experience may be made for part of the required education; and graduate study in engineering may be accepted for part of the experience. Applicants will not be given a written test, but will be rated on their qualifications as shown in their applications and on corroborative evidence.

Full information as to the requirements for the examinations, and the appropriate application forms, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, at any first or second class post office, or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

X X X X X X X X

FCC JOINS IN HUNT FOR FALSE SOS RADIO REPORT

The source of a false SOS reporting that the United States destroyer Barry had been struck by a German submarine was sought by Government investigators this week.

Authenticity of the SOS was suspected almost as soon as it was picked up by Mackay Radio because it was sent on the short-wave band of 55 meters instead of the "Barry's" wavelength of 500 meters. The false message, mentioning the "Barry" by name but not signed with its call letters, reported:

"Sinking slowly, hit by German submarine; water in hold; can last three hours." It gave a position 400 miles off the coast of Spain."

The Navy declined to disclose position of the destroyer after establishing it was safe. It was known to be in Spanish waters, however, and there have been reports that it was at Bilboa, Spain.

The Federal Communications Commission tackled, as an "exceedingly difficult task", the job of running down the author of the false message.

Chairman James L. Fly said the Commission was making an extensive investigation through its monitor stations in cooperation with the Navy and Mackay radio, which picked up the mysterious message.

"It is a puzzling case", Mr. Fly said. "We cannot monitor every wave length all the time. When a message comes and goes on an unsuspected wave length, there you are."

X X X X X X X X X

::: TRADE NOTES :::

WOR will be the first station in the country to completely equip one of its studios for high fidelity Frequency Modulation broadcasting in accordance with the recent new regulation of the FCC calling for high fidelity facilities for FM broadcasts. The new equipment will be put in to use simultaneously with the beginning of FM transmission from WOR's new site at 444 Madison Avenue the latter part of this month.

William S. Knudsen, in charge of correlating production under the National Defense Program, announced yesterday that W. H. Harrison, Vice President and Chief Engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. had been appointed Director of the Construction Division of the Production Department of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Gross billings for time on the Columbia Network - prior to deductions for agency commissions and time discounts to sponsors - totaled $3,144,213 during June, 1940. The June figure brings the six-month cumulative total for 1940 to $20,457,372.

June time sales of the Mutual Broadcasting System amounted to $299,478, an increase of 31.2 percent over June 1939 time sales of $228,186. Cumulative time sales for the first six months of 1940 amounted to $2,031,323, an increase of 25.1 percent over the similar 1939 period when time sales amounted to $1,624,235.

Gross client expenditures on NBC networks increased 7.7% in June over the corresponding month in 1939, and rose 8.7% during the first six months of 1940 over the same period last year. Total billings last month were $3,642,100 compared with $3,382,404 in June 1939. For the first six months of 1940 billings totalled $24,559,876 as against $22,598,937 for the same period in 1939.

Gross expenditures on the NBC Red Network in June were $2,919,405 compared with $2,759,917 for June 1939, an increase of 5.8%. Gross expenditures on the NBC Blue Network totalled $722,695 as against $622,487 in 1939, an increase of 16.1%.

Cumulative billings for the first six months for the Red Network were $19,326,846 compared with $18,149,437 for the same period last year, an increase of 6.5%. Blue Network billings totalled $5,233,030 as against $4,449,500 for the first six months of 1939, an increase of 17.6%.

X X X X X X X X X

I. T. & T. INCOME SHOWS SPURT FOR QUARTER

The International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation last week reported net income of $406,580 for the quarter ended March 31, after taxes, depreciation, subsidiary dividends, interest and other deductions, but excluding reports from all European, Mexican and cable and radiotelegraph subsidiaries.

In the same quarter of 1939 net income on a similar basis was $261,367.

The report included a cash dividend of $600,000 received during last March from International Standard Electric Corporation but it was stated it was not expected further dividends would be received from that source.

"With respect to the properties of International Standard Electric Corporation and its subsidiaries, the corporation's latest advices indicate that the factories of the subsidiaries in the occupied areas of Denmark, Norway, Belgium and Holland have not been damaged and are operating, but on a reduced scale", said Sosthenes Behn, President. He added the French factories also were reported undamaged but that some machinery was transferred before evacuation of Parin upon instructions of the French government.

The report said preliminary information was that Russian-occupied Rumanian territory contained about 10 percent of the plant of the Rumanian telephone operating subsidiary, and that revenues from Transatlantic Cable Operation had been reduced seriously by the cables ceasing to function after German occupation of Holland, Belgium and France.

For the March, 1940, quarter the parent company, only, reported net loss of $530,971, after taxes and other reductions, against loss of $306,928 in the same period of 1939.

X X X X X X X X X X

SPONSORED NEWS MAY BE BANNED IN CANADA

Because of the alleged distribution by private broadcasting companies of war news in an unnecessarily alarming form, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is likely to be given a monopoly of news broadcasting in Canada, according to a Montreal correspondent of Editor & Publisher.

Sponsored news broadcasts will soon be a thing of the past, Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, informed the Canadian House of Commons June 28, in reply to a question from R. B. Hanson, Conservative leader. He promised that Parliament would be told first, "if I am not scolded by New York news services", about the new plan which would be evolved after investigation of the situation by Walter S. Thompson, Director of Public Relations of the Canadian National Railways, whose appointment to do that work Mr. Howe announced.

The plan which is reported to be under consideration would involve a pooling of the news gathered by the various news services including the Canadian Press, the British United Press and Transradio Press. This news would be collected and edited by CBC and then transmitted over its facilities. While the Canadian Press has been furnishing its news to CBS without charge it is possible that the other agencies might be given some compensation.

X X X X X X X X

PHILCO STOCK OFFERED PUBLIC THIS WEEK

Plans are proceeding for public offering this week of 325,000 shares of common stock of the Philco Corporation, according to the New York Times' business page. Smith, Barney & Co. will manage the offering. With them will be an underwriting group of thirty or more investment firms. The original registration statement was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 23, but public offering has been delayed pending a return of more normal conditions and the offering is expected to signalize the resumption of distribution of new issues of the equity type.

By announcing its intention to finance publicly, the company, formed in 1892, broke a tradition because its shares never before have been available to the public. On April 26 stockholders of the corporation amended the articles of incorporation and provided for reclassification of the existing common stock. Each share of previously outstanding common was exchanged for thirty-three and a third shares of new common stock. When effect was given to this exchange, Philco had outstanding 1,221,100 common shares, in addition to 28,385 shares of $100 par value $5 preference stock. It has no funded debt.

It is planned to offer 150,000 shares of the new common stock for the account of Philco Corporation and 175,000 shares for the account of certain stockholders who agreed to dispose of a part of their holdings for public subscription. All of the 150,000 shares to be sold for the account of the company are held in its treasury. The difference between the net proceeds to be received by the company and the $3-par value a share will be added to the company's capital surplus, and the entire net proceeds, together with such additional funds from the company's funds as required, will be used to redeem the outstanding $5 preference stock.

X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 12, 1940

No. 1249

"ERRORS" IN MONOPOLY REPORT TO BE CITED

The networks and other interested parties will be given an opportunity to cite specific errors in facts and conclusions in briefs filed with the Federal Communications Commission, it was disclosed this week at the third hearing by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the renomination of Commissioner Thad H. Brown.

John J. Burns, special counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System, made the disclosure in the presence of Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC after the monopoly report had been riddled by Ralph Colin, general counsel of the CBS.

Previously Mr. Burns charged that the report "contains errors of fact and unwarranted inferences", and Mr. Colin pointed out in detail numerous misstatements with regard to the CBS deal with Paramount, the motion picture company.

The disclosure brought a reproof to the FCC from Chairman Wheeler, of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who said:

"Everyone of these governmental commissions ought to be extremely careful not to make misstatements of fact regarding any company. Such action brings the commission into disrespect."

Earlier Chairman Wheeler and other members of the Senate Committee rebuked Mr. Colin for his sharp language in criticizing Senator Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, for his attack on CBS and William S. Paley, its President, during the previous Brown hearing.

Senator Wheeler called Mr. Colin's statement, in which on June 21 in a statement to the press he charged Senator Tobey with making false statements and deliberately attempting to injure CBS and Mr. Paley, "entirely unjustified" even if the information on which Senator Tobey's remarks were based was incorrect.

Senator Tobey and other members of the Committee had criticized the network and its officers on the basis of charges made in the FCC monopoly report, prepared by a Committee headed by Commissioner Brown.

Senator Reed (R), of Kansas, joined Senator Wheeler in the condemnation and suggested that Mr. Colin "correct" his statement in "your own interest". He labelled the attack on Senator Tobey as "outrageous".

Mr. Colin persistently refused to withdraw the statement or make an apology, but at the conclusion of the hearing he said

that if he had known all the circumstances at the time and had not been trying to "beat a deadline" he "might have thought differently."

"I withdraw any charge of malice against Senator Tobey", he said.

Senate action on Commissioner Brown's renomination was delayed until after the Congressional recess for the Democratic convention as Senator Tobey said he still had more questions to ask the nominee.

While Commissioner Brown did not take the stand, he was asked several times for an explanation of statements appearing in the monopoly report.

After the Commissioner had turned each time to his aides who prepared the report for advice before answering, Senator Tobey observed that Mr. Brown appeared "ignorant" of what is contained in the report.

At one stage of the proceedings Senator Neely (D), of West Virginia, complained that the inquiry seemed to be "going far afield" of the matter before the Committee, and Senator Wheeler observed that it should be confined more to the "question of the general fitness of the nominee for office".

Meanwhile, the FCC is operating as a six-man agency and there is some question as to whether Commissioner Brown, when and if confirmed, will be able to collect back salary to July 1, when his new appointment was intended to begin. FCC officials said he would draw back salary, while others suggested that the Comptroller General will have to pass upon the question.

The CBS-Paramount deal, which was the basis of the Tobey criticism, was explained at length by Mr. Colin, who pointed out in detail wherein the FCC monopoly report was wrong in reporting fact and in its conclusions and implications.

Afterward Chairman Wheeler commented that he saw nothing irregular in the transaction in which Mr. Paley is reputed to have made $1,000,000.

Mr. Colin explained that CBS had doubled its shares of stock in 1929 and sold them to Paramount in exchange for 58,823 shares of the movie company's stock. Paramount agreed to buy back its own stock at the end of two years at $85 a share providing CBS earned $1,000,000 a year or more in the interim.

As the stock market crash occurred before the expiration of the two-year period, Paramount, when confronted with the demand decided to sell its CBS holdings to raise the necessary cash. CBS, thereupon bought 14,156 of the 63,250 shares held by Paramount out of its surplus, and 15 CBS stockholders bought the remainder.

The profit came to Mr. Paley and other stockholders through the subsequent sale of this CBS stock to investment bankers at $82.21 a share, which was the value fixed by Paramount, although the book value was far less.

Mr. Colin insisted that minority stockholders, as well as the majority, profited by the transaction.

X X X X X X X X

NEW FCC RULES AIMED AT "FIFTH COLUMNISTS"

New rules obviously designed to prevent "Fifth Column" activities in the radio communications field were adopted this week by the Federal Communications Commission. They prohibit, among other things, damage to apparatus, false signals, and malicious interferences by either amateur or commercial radio operators.

The new rules governing commercial radio operators are:

Sec. 13.64 Obedience to lawful orders. All licensed radio operators shall obey and carry out the lawful orders of the master or person lawfully in charge of the ship or aircraft on which they are employed.

Sec. 13.65 Damage to apparatus. No licensed radio operator shall willfully damage, or cause or permit to be damaged, any radio apparatus or installation in any licensed radio station.

Sec. 13.66 Unnecessary, unidentified, or superfluous communications. No licensed radio operator shall transmit unnecessary, unidentified, or superfluous radio communications or signals.

Sec. 13.67. Obscenity, indecency, profanity. No licensed radio operator or other person shall transmit communications containing obscene, indecent, or profane words, language, or meaning.

Sec. 13.68. False signals. No licensed radio operator shall transmit false or deceptive signals or communications by radio, or any call letter or signal which has not been assigned by proper authority to the radio station he is operating.

Sec. 13.69. Interference. No licensed radio operator shall willfully or maliciously interfere with or cause interference to any radio communication or signal.

Sec. 13.70. Fraudulent licenses. No licensed radio operator or other person shall obtain or attempt to obtain, or assist another to obtain or attempt to obtain, an operator's license by fraudulent means.

The new rules governing amateur radio stations and operators are:

Sec. 12.156 Obscenity, indecency, profanity. No licensed radio operator or other person shall transmit communications containing obscene, indecent, or profane words, language, or meaning.

Sec. 12.157 False signals. No licensed radio operator shall transmit false or deceptive signals or communications by radio, or any call letter or signal which has not been assigned by proper authority to the radio station he is operating.

Sec. 12.158 Unidentified communications. No licensed radio operator shall transmit unidentified radio communications or signals.

Sec. 12.159 Interference. No licensed radio operator shall willfully or maliciously interfere with or cause interference to any radio communication or signal.

Sec. 12.160 Damage to apparatus. No licensed radio operator shall willfully damage, or cause or permit to be damaged, any radio apparatus or installation in any licensed radio station.

Sec. 12.161 Fraudulent licenses. No licensed radio operator or other person shall obtain or attempt to obtain, or assist another to obtain or attempt to obtain, an operator license by fraudulent means.

X X X X X X X X X X

WAR CLOSES FRANCE MARKET FOR IMPORTED RADIOS

Even before its capitulation to Germany, France was practically closed as a market for imported radio sets and parts from the United States, the U. S. Commerce Department disclosed this week.

Releasing a report which was completed before the French invasion, the Commerce Department quoted the American Consul in Paris thus:

"The war has practically closed the market in France for imported radio sets and parts. The domestic industry, built up under the protection of restrictive quotas for several years, is able to satisfy all ordinary demands. War-time restriction of imports, permitted only under special license and subject to the grant of foreign exchange permits, is being administered so as to admit only such products from abroad as are not obtainable in France and are essential to the national war-time economy."

X X X X X X X X X X

U. S. BROADCASTS POPULAR IN LATIN AMERICA

Increasing popularity in Latin America of radio programs originating in the United States is indicated in consular reports reaching the Department of Commerce from the Latin American countries, according to John H. Payne, Chief of the Electrical Division.

While it is frequently reported that reception in certain of the countries is not good, due to adverse atmospheric conditions or technical limitations, the excellent quality of the programs is commented upon in most of the communications.

Mr. Payne said that transmission of radio programs to Latin America is considered of mutual benefit, since it makes available in that region many of the high quality programs heard in the United States and at the same time is a medium through which the Latin American public is informed of our customs, culture and endeavors.

News reports emanating from American short-wave broadcasting stations have probably acted as the greatest single factor in enhancing the popularity of American broadcasts among Latin American listeners. Mr. Payne believes, too, that emphasis on entertainment value which characterizes American broadcasts also contributes greatly to their popularity.

Publication in newspapers and other periodicals in Latin America of schedules of short-wave radio programs originating in the United States and beamed directly on Latin America is being effected by the Department of Commerce in close cooperation with the Department of State, the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the radio broadcasting industry. Mr. Payne indicated that a greater volume of short-wave programs is put on the air by American broadcasters than in any foreign country.

Weekly schedules of forthcoming radio programs, especially prepared or selected on the basis of known preferences of radio listeners in Latin America and frequently presented in the languages most widely understood in that area, are distributed in Latin American countries through the Foreign Offices of the United States Government.

At the present time, seven companies operating eleven short-wave radio stations located in New York, N.Y., Schenectady, N.Y., Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, and San Francisco, Calif., are transmitting these programs daily to Latin America.

X X X X X X X X

FCC MAKES DECISION IN HEITMEYER AND FRONTIER CASES

The Federal Communications Commission this week announced decisions with respect to docket cases involving construction of new radio broadcast stations at Cheyenne, Wyo.

It denied a motion of Paul R. Heitmeyer to grant without further hearing his application for a construction permit but complied with his alternative request that his application be dismissed. At the same time, the Commission granted the petition of the Frontier Broadcasting Company to reconsider Commission action in remanding its application for hearing and granted the same without further hearing.

In doing so it authorized the Frontier Company to operate on 1420 kilocycles, with power of 100 watts night, 250 watts until local sunset, unlimited time of operation, subject to condition that permittee file within a period of two months an application for modification of construction permit specifying the exact transmitter location and antenna system proposed to be installed.

X X X X X X X X X

NEWSPAPERS AGAIN ADVISED TO SEEK FM LICENSES

Editor & Publisher, organ of the newspaper publishers, last week again advised newspapers to seek frequency modulation licenses so that the broadcasting of news "will not fall into incompetent hands". In an editorial it said:

"Several comments on the editorial which appeared here last week informed us that the Federal Communications Commission is now receiving applications for commercial operation of frequency modulation radio stations. Several stations, including some newspapers, are already working on an experimental basis, and commercial operation will be permitted on and after Jan. 1, 1941, to all licensed by the FCC. Forms for application were released by the Commission July 1. It is stated that the applications will receive immediate action.

"We mentioned that commercial broadcasting by FM may be approved as of Jan. 1, 1941. That approval has already been given, but applicants should not take it as a guarantee of commercial support. Our own view is that FM will take months, if not years, of nursing before the amount of income available to it will suffice to support the number of potential stations. Only a few thousand receivers equipped to take FM signals are now in the hands of the public, and, until that condition is changed, the field for commercial broadcasts is limited.

"Nevertheless, we repeat our advice that newspapers generally should seek FM licenses. The cost of supporting an FM station during experimental commercial stages can well be regarded as insurance against formidable local competition, and insurance to the public also that the function of furnishing news by radio will not fall into incompetent hands."

No new FM applications have been received by the FCC to date. A Commission spokesman suggested that the forms were so complicated that applicants need a little time to understand them.

X X X X X X X X X X

BROADCASTERS SEEK WAGE-HOUR MODIFICATION

Broadcasters will seek a redefinition of the term "executive" in the wage and hour regulations at a hearing before the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department July 25 in Washington.

Many stations, particularly smaller ones, have found it difficult to comply with the definition of executive, as interpreted by the Wage and Hour Division. The regulations prescribe that bona fide executives, professional workers, outside salesmen, and others in similar classifications, shall be exempt from overtime provisions of the Act. In its interpretations of October, 1938, the Division held that executives must be paid $30 per week and direct work of others as the head of a department, have the power to hire and fire, or make recommendations on retention or release of personnel.

The interpretation further specified that executives "shall do no substantial amount of work of the same character as that performed by non-exempt employees." It is this provision that has worked undue hardship on stations, since chief announcers, chief engineers, and program department heads in many cases perform operating functions along with members of their staffs.

Joseph L. Miller, NAB Labor Relations Director, has filed an appearance for the July 25 hearing before Harold Stein, Assistant Director of the hearings branch of the Division.

X X X X X X X X X X

So that radio listeners may make their own transcribed versions of notable radio programs, General Electric's Radio Department has announced a new home recording record player. The new unit has facilities not only for making transcriptions or original recordings on blank disks, but for playing records of any type in conjunction with a modern radio, thus combining the functions of record player and recorder.

X X X X X X X X X X

EXTENSIVE NAZI RADIO NET SEEN BY PICK-UPS

Germany, which has utilized radio with considerable success in the present war, may now be linking radio stations in countries it has conquered into an extensive network. Evidence that such a thing is being done comes from American short-wave listening posts, which have heard announcements recently that ten or more stations are linked to handle the same program.

Among the powerful short-wave stations no longer heard independently in this country are those of Eindhoven and Paris. Prague disappeared some time ago. Berlin and Rome continue to come in with regularly scheduled programs.

Generally, only three or four of the stations are picked up in this country, the New York Times notes, since they operate on short waves. The others are standard broadcast waves that do not span the Atlantic. Prague was the first to be added to the Nazi chain, and the stations of Poland were next. Since then Oslo, Copenhagen, Brussels, Amsterdam and Paris have been annexed. According to operators in New York, constantly listening in on Europe, the Naxis dominate the air.

This week five short-wave stations were heard - Berlin, Paris, Amsterdam, Rome and Belgrade - handling the same program, apparently originating at the Rome end of the Axis, the Times reported. The announcer was Italian. American listeners were puzzled at Belgrade being in the hook-up.

"It's all very confusing", explained an operator at one of the receiving outposts on Long Island. "We can't make out what goes on over there. We aren't linguists, so can only report that the broadcasts appear as news, probably propaganda, martial airs and waltzes. We even hear Berling through Rome."

Press Wireless, Inc. later tuned in a station, apparently rebroadcasting a German program, which identified itself in English as JZK, Japan.

The station, heard on 15,160 kilocycles, was said to have broadcast the program simultaneously with the German-controlled Paris Mondial transmitter. Programs originating in Germany already have been picked up from a hook-up taking in France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway.

X X X X X X X X X

Increasing its daily schedule to include a special three-hour program of full-fidelity recordings, Major Edwin H. Armstrong's high-powered FM station, W2XMN, at Alpine, N.J., is now being heard Mondays through Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., EST. In addition, W2XMN continues its regular transmission of Columbia Broadcasting System programs from 4 to 11 p.m. each weekday, Mondays through Fridays, and from 3 to 6 p.m. on Sundays.

X X X X X X X X X X

COASTAL HARBOR RADIOTELEPHONE FREQUENCIES CHANGED

Ship radiotelephone stations which now communicate or intend to communicate with the public coastal harbor radio stations at Ocean Gate, N.J.; Delaware City, Del.; Tampa, Fla., and New Orleans, La., were reminded this week of changes in the existing frequencies of these four stations, effective August 1.

Ocean Gate will use 2558 kilocycles in place of the 2522 kilocycles now employed, and ships transmitting to Ocean Gate will change over from 2126 to 2166 kilocycles, the FCC stated.

Delaware City will employ 2558 instead of 2522 kilocycles, and ships transmitting to Delaware City will use 2166 instead of 2126 kilocycles.

Tempa will supplant 2598 with 2550 kilocycles, and communicating ships will change from 2206 to 2158 kilocycles.

New Orleans will move from 2558 to 2598 kilocycles, and ships transmitting there will substitute 2206 for 2166 kilocycles.

Ships in contact with these points must adjust their equipment accordingly.

The changed frequencies are necessitated by the modified regional working arrangement to improve short-distance maritime radiotelephone service of Canada and the United States, which went into effect May 1 last. Other stations will retain their present frequencies.

X X X X X X X X X X X

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has been broadcasting on current topics Tuesday and Thursday afternoons over forty-three outlets of the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network, will not be signed for a new series when her contract expires July 25, according to the Franklin Bruck Agency, which handles the account for her sponsors, the Manhattan Soap Company.

- - - - - - - - - - -

The University of Berlin recently established a chair for the study and teaching of the scientific, technical and educational aspects of radio as one of its many new departments. The department is under the direction of Prof. Dr. Kurt Wagenfuehr, who is proceeding with his work in collaboration with many notable experts in the field of radio broadcasting and research.

X X X X X X X X X X

7/12/40

PHILCO SHARES QUICKLY BOUGHT BY PUBLIC

Initial public financing on behalf of Philco Corporation, the largest radio receiver manufacturer in the United States, was carried out successfully Thursday through the offering of 325,000 shares of common stock by an underwriting syndicate headed by Smith, Barney & Co., according to the business page of the New York Times. The stock was priced at $15 a share. Of the total shares offered, 150,000 shares were for the account of the company and 175,000 shares for the account of certain stockholders.

Formal offering of the stock was made before the opening of normal trading activities Thursday morning. The issue was oversubscribed by 1 P.M., and the syndicate managers formally announced at 3:20 P.M. that the books had been closed.

The net proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of 150,000 shares of common stock, estimated to be $1,908,829 after deducting estimated expenses, will be used, with such additional funds from the general funds of the company as may be required, to retire and cancel all the outstanding $5 preference stock.

Net proceeds from the sale of the remaining 175,000 common shares will not be received by the company inasmuch as these shares are being sold by certain stockholders. Since the company's common stock has heretofore been held by a relatively small number of stockholders, principally officers and employees, certain stockholders agreed to sell simultaneously as much of their stock as they were advised by the bankers as desirable for the purpose of creating a satisfactory public market. After the sale of the shares, the company's officers, directors and employees will still own, of record or beneficially, approximately 68 percent of the company's total common stock.

Underwriting discounts or commissions on the whole offering amounts to $568,750, or $1.75 a share, leaving gross proceeds to both the company and the stockholders who sold part of their holdings of $4,306,250. Upon completion of this financing, the capitalization of Philco Corporation will consist solely of an authorized issue of 2,000,000 shares of $3 par value common stock, of which 1,371,000 shares will be outstanding. The company has no funded debt of any kind.

X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

LA
Ace

INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 16, 1940

No. 1250

July 16, 1940

FTC AMPLIFIES REPORT ON RADIO ADS EXAMINED IN 1939

Additional data on the analyses of radio and periodical advertising made by the Radio and Periodical Division of the Federal Trade Commission were released this week as a supplement to the report issued April 13.

"Of the total 334,532 commercial radio continuities examined during the first half of the calendar year 1939, (later data not available), 15,390 originated from commercial broadcasts by nation-wide networks", the FTC stated. "Of these latter continuities, 22.2% were marked and referred for further investigation.

"Owing to the obvious interstate appeal of advertisers utilizing the broadcast facilities of nation-wide networks, copies of network commercial continuities are procured on a continuous weekly basis, and the commercial script examined, therefore, comprised all such network announcements.

"Commercial radio continuities are procured from individual station broadcasters, (for non-network broadcasts) uniformly as to frequency and length of period sampled, (and irrespective of transmittal power); with returns being staggered and proportionated throughout the year.

"From the total 305,787 commercial continuities examined in script rendered by individual station broadcasters, 150,192 comprised commercial continuities broadcast by medium-powered regional stations. Of these latter continuities, 3.3% were marked for further investigation.

"On a whole, it was observed that the average commercial continuities representing nation-wide network broadcasts, were about 7 times the script length of those rendered for individual station commercial announcements.

"Commercial continuities covering the built-in commercial portions of electrical transcription recordings intended for radio broadcasts, are procured on a continuous monthly basis direct from the producers of such recordings. (Therefore, while the continuity data presented for this type of broadcast, represented all commercial recordings of the producers, there is no data available to indicate the number, or period of time that copies of such recordings, may have been repeated over the air through the facilities of multiple stations.)

"The completed tabulation, showing other particulars representing each group type of broadcaster whose commercial con-

tinuities were included in the advertising surveys during the first half of 1939, are given in the data presented below. (Individual broadcasters are grouped according to their respective authorized maximum night transmittal power, prevailing during the broadcast period reported upon.)"

Type of Broadcaster Maximum Night Power	Commercial Continuities: Quantity Examined	Commercial Continuities: Per Cent Marked	Broadcasters Surveyed: Script Procured	Broadcasters Surveyed: Stations or Networks Represented
Nation-Wide Networks	15,390	22.2%	100%	3
Regional Networks	9,228	6.5%	100%	22
Total All Networks	24,618	16.4%	100%	25
Individual:				
Low Local (100 watts)	113,927	2.3%	16-2/3%	308
Med. Regional (1,000 watts)	150,192	3.3%	16-2/3%	252
High Regional (10 kw)	19,736	4.4%	16-2/3%	36
Clear Channel (Inc. Special High) (25 Kw-300 Kw)	21,932	7.0%	16-2/3%	36
Total Individual Station	305,787	3.3%	100%	632
Transcriptions	4,127	13.4%	100%	--
	334,532	4.2%		

"The percentages and other statistics presented relate only to the initiation of inquiry and are not necessarily representative of any final adverse action taken by the Commission", the report explained.

"In analyzing advertising survey data of this Commission, which may be procured through its Radio and Periodical Division, consideration should be given to the fact that this data is derived only from representative, selected advertising mediums, and selected advertisements therein, deemed pertinent to the Division's and the Commission's work. Resultant marked specimens of advertising,

often originate from similar individual advertising mediums; and the surveys do not comprise a complete coverage of all magazines or newspapers or all radio commercial broadcasts.

"Owing to the limited size of examining staff available and the large volume of local commercial radio announcements broadcast, such commercial continuities are procured from individual station broadcasters, (non-network), on an equal representative basis. However, for practical use by the Commission, experience has proved that the commercial script rendered, includes current representative specimens of practically any national or regional advertising campaign of consequence, pertaining to products in commerce, disseminated through such broadcasters.

"Many commercial radio continuities and published advertisements marked in the preliminary stage as warranting further investigation,may pertain to respective cases already receiving legal attention in the Commission; and various specimens included, may be only duplicates of similar representations previously observed, or also in process of appropriate attention; and the number of marked specimens tabulated, do not of themselves signify the existence of a like number of cases, prospective or pending."

X X X X X X X X X X

NAB SEEKS "FREE RADIO" IN DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

The broadcasting industry will try to get the Democrats to include "free radio" plank in the convention platform this week.

Since the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia June 19 unanimously adopted a radio plank endorsing the principle of free radio on a parity with the press, it is expected that the Democratic Convention will follow through in similar fashion. Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and members of the NAB Legislative Committee will appear before the Democratic Resolutions Committee on behalf of such a plank.

In addition to Mr. Miller, it is likely that Harry C. Butcher, CBS Washington Vice-President and member of the Legislative Committee; John A. Kennedy, West Virginia Network, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, and F. M. Russell, NBC Washington Vice-President, will appear before the Democratic Board.

X X X X X X X X X X

ZENITH WELCOMES TEST CASE WITH TRADE COMMISSION

E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, this week stated that he welcomes the test case instituted late last week by the Federal Trade Commission against Zenith for alleged misleading advertising.

"Information released by the Federal Trade Commission at Washington indicates that a formal complaint was issued against the Zenith Radio Corporation because of certain advertising practices", Commander McDonald said. "The points of this case have been discussed at length by Zenith, the Radio Manufacturers' Association and many members of the industry with the FTC over a period of years and its disposition will represent the first complete determination of the questions involved. Behind all the legal wording of this complaint is the first step in a friendly proceeding to attempt to give test case background to several points raised by the Commission.

"First, they desire to stop the advertising of ballast resistors as tubes, a practice which has long since been abandoned not only by Zenith but other major manufacturers of the industry.

"Second, to ascertain whether magic eye tubes, rectifier tubes and other special purpose tubes should properly be referred to as tubes in advertising. These tubes have been described as tubes by the manufacturers and the industry generally in the forty million radios that are now in use.

"It also strangely appears from this complaint that the Commission questions whether a radio may be sold for the reception of foreign programs and whether it is proper to advertise the fact that German, French, Russian and Italian short-wave broadcasts are now conducted in English.

"Zenith welcomes the test case as I feel sure will the entire industry."

Zenith was charged in the FTC complaint with misleadingly advertising the number of tubes contained in its radio receiving sets and the power and capacity of such sets for foreign reception.

The complaint alleged that Zenith has advertised, among other things:

> "Zenith Short-Wave Radios are guaranteed to bring in Europe, South America, or the Orient every day or your money back! * * *"
>
> "Positively the greatest 1940 Zenith values ever offered *** ten-tube superheterodyne***eleven-tube superheterodyne*** radio console with eight tubes *** the

amazing new 1940 eight-tube, three band Radiorgan Zenith long distance radio *** six tubes! Push buttons! Long and short-wave *** six-tube heterodyne with wave magnet aerial, two-button Radiogram."

"These representations and others made by the respondent", the FTC charged, "are misleading, for in truth the Zenith radio sets are not equipped with six, eight, ten or eleven active, necessary, fully functioning tubes, but contain one or two, or more ballast non-functioning, or tuning beacon tubes, or rectifier tubes which do not serve as amplifying, detecting, or oscillating tubes and do not perform any recognized and customary function of a radio receiving tube in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals.

"Contrary to the respondent's representations", the FTC added, "Zenith radio sets equipped with such tubes will not bring in broadcasts from London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Rome, and other points in Europe and from South America and the Orient in sufficient volume, free from static, to be distinctly heard at all times and under all conditions."

The complaint grants Zenith 20 days for filing answer to the charges.

Criticism of the Trade Commission's procedure in publicizing complaints before the respondent has an opportunity to answer them was criticized last week by representatives of the Association of National Advertisers. G. S. McMillan, ANA Secretary, and I. W. Digges, ANA counsel, attacked various phases of Federal Trade Commission procedure at a hearing of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure in Washington. During the last several weeks the Committee has been holding hearings at which private parties are given an opportunity of voicing their suggestions on procedure of Government administrative agencies.

The ANA representatives' principal criticism lay with the FTC procedure in issuing complaints against business concerns "relating to alleged falsity of advertising claims before there has been any determination on the merits of such claims". Mr. McMillan declared this practice on complaints "often results in very real damage to national corporations", since the publicity accorded complaints may be used by competitors to damage a concern and also makes a bad impression on the public. Mr. Digges recommended that complaints be withheld until the defendants have an opportunity to answer, and that both sides of the case be made public simultaneously.

X X X X X X X X X X

NAMING OF COMMUNICATIONS DEFENSE BOARD AWAITED

Announcement of the appointment of a Defense Communications Committee comprising Government officials concerned with radio and wire regulation was expected to be made at the White House this week or next.

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, stated at his press conference on Monday that all preliminary work had been done and that the matter is in the President's hands.

A suggestion by Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, that a communications expert from the industry be appointed to serve with the National Defense Commission headed by William S. Knudsen, has not met with the approval of Chairman Fly.

Whether this difference of opinion has caused a delay in the creation of the Communications Committee was not known definitely.

Mr. Miller suggested in a letter to Chairman Fly that an outstanding communications authority should be appointed to the Defense Commission to give the industry the same representation accorded other fields. Mr. Fly, however, points out that co-ordination of activities is required for communications, whereas the Defense Commission deals principally with procurement problems.

While Mr. Fly declares the industry will be consulted if the plan for a separate governmental board is approved, industry is said to be apprehensive that a Board composed entirely of Government officials would be a forerunner of Government operation. Although Government officials disclaim such intention, it is known that certain FCC members are inclined toward this objective.

Sub-committees representing the various branches of the communications industry are expected to be appointed as aides to the governmental Communications Committee.

X X X X X X X X X

Selection of the winner of the Paley Amateur Radio Award for 1939 has been waived by the Board of Judges. This action was suggested by the American Radio Relay League because, in its opinion, no candidate was named whose accomplishments in "research, technical development or operating achievement" justified presentation. William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, is donor of the prize.

X X X X X X X X X X X

FCC WORKING ON TREATY REALLOCATIONS, SAYS FLY

The staff of the Federal Communications Commission is busily engaged in preparing proposed reallocations of most of the nation's broadcasting stations in accordance with the provisions of the Havana Treaty, Chairman James L. Fly stated this week.

At the same time he indicated that the reallocation may not take place in the early Fall, as had been anticipated, by explaining that the October 1st date was fixed at the time when broadcast licenses would expire and not as the time when the reallocation necessarily would become effective.

Meanwhile, reports were current that the FCC is divided on the question of retaining clear channels as provided in the treaty and the broadcasting industry was represented as being deeply concerned over the Commission's delay in making the Havana pact operative.

X X X X X X X X X

COMMISSION MUST ACT ON REQUESTS FOR MONOPOLY PROTEST

The Federal Communications Commission must determine whether it will accept briefs in opposition to provisions of the monopoly report, Chairman James L. Fly stated this week in response to questions. He explained that the Columbia Broadcasting System already has asked permission to file such a brief.

The Chairman's statement was made despite the fact that he did not contradict John J. Burns, special counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System, when he told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee last week that Mr. Fly had indicated that all parties would be accorded the privilege of filing briefs. The FCC Chairman was present at the time.

CBS counsel has charged that the report, so far as it concerns Columbia, is full of errors and "unwarranted" conclusions, especially with regard to the CBS-Paramount deal.

X X X X X X X X

World Radio Market reports issued recently by the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce include the following: Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Belgian Congo, Costa Rica, and Iceland.

X X X X X X X X

STATIONS DON'T HAVE TO QUOTE RATES, SAYS FCC

A New Yorker inquires of the Federal Communications "whether a company operating a commercial radio station is under a duty to quote rates for time not sold and to sell such time if its rates are met." Under the Communications Act a radio broadcast station is expressly declared not to be a common carrier, the Commission replied. Accordingly, except the provision which relates to candidates for public office, a radio broadcast station is under no obligation to quote rates or sell time. Hence a radio broadcast station is unlike some other classes of radio stations - notably radiotelegraph and radiotelephone which have the status of common carriers and are required to furnish service in accordance with tariffs filed with the Commission.

From the same city comes a lone letter protesting certain restrictions imposed upon amateurs at the present time. By way of explanation, the Commission replied in part:

"Although it is realized that these orders will probably cause inconvenience and annoyance to some of the amateur operators, the Commission feels that the recent restrictions and requirements are not only entirely justified but that they are necessary actions in the interests of neutrality and national defense. From the responses received from amateur organizations and individual amateurs throughout the country, it appears that the amateurs themselves are appreciative of the reasons necessitating the adoption of these orders and that they will fully cooperate in their enforcement. As you are undoubtedly aware, this Commission is cognizant of the valuable services rendered to radio and the nation by its amateurs and has on numerous occasions made public its appreciation of those services. The Commission does not believe that the order requiring more detailed proof of citizenship than has been required in the past can be construed as an indication of distrust of the American amateurs. This is also true as to the commercial operator to whom that order also applies. Requiring fingerprints is not an indication of suspicion. You will be interested to know that all Federal employees under Civil Service have been required to submit fingerprints for a number of years."

Since the Commission lacks jurisdiction in the matter, it has suggested to a Palm Beach woman that she submit to independent stations and networks a prayer that she wants to be broadcast twice daily throughout the United States.

In response to query from Chicago, the Commission advised that there is no rule or regulation pertaining to the solicitation of funds over the air, and that the matter is one within the discretion of station management.

The Commission said it is likewise without authority to take remedial action with respect to the following complaints:

A Brooklyn, N.Y., man is irked because a network substituted an address by Winston Churchill for the usual baseball program.

A Washington, D. C., man alleges failure of a network to advise the listening audience concerning the reconvening of the Republican National Convention.

A San Francisco listener takes issue with the "man in the street" type of programs.

A Bronx, N.Y., individual would bar the radio to minority groups.

A Lynn, Mass., florist dislikes radio advice to purchase hosiery for Mother's Day gifts rather than flowers.

X X X X X X X X X

PARTY CONVENTIONS PROVE EXPENSIVE TO NETWORKS

The Republican and Democratic conventions will cost the major networks well over $500,000, it appeared this week, as accurate reports on the Philadelphia hook-ups were released.

The networks lost in commercial accounts and paid out of their pockets a total of $364,700 to cover the Republican conclave, of which more than $300,000 was for rebates made to advertisers whose programs were cancelled.

The Democratic convention is not expected to be quite so expensive, especially if it continues only four days as has been predicted.

The detailed expenses of the networks at Philadelphia were:

Out-of-pocket costs of convention coverage were set at $15,000 by NBC, $25,000 by CBS and $8,000 by MBS, a total of $48,000. Commercial cancellations cost NBC $87,500 for time and $58,000 for talent rebates. CBS lost $125,000 in time charges and $45,000 in talent rebates. Mutual concalleations totaled $1,200.

X X X X X X X X X X

RADIO MEN INVITED TO JOIN R.A.F. BY BRITISH

An appeal to American radio operators and fliers to enlist in the Royal Air Force via Canada came this week from Great Britain through American correspondents.

The service for radio operators, it was said, would be both on the ground and in the air. Ground operators would be acceptable up to 50 years of age although the age limit for fliers is 18 to 32.

X X X X X X X X X X

NILES TRAMMELL NAMED PRESIDENT OF NBC

Niles Trammell, Executive Vice-President, was elected President of the National Broadcasting Company at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors in New York City last Friday. He succeeds Lenox R. Lohr, who resigned to accept the post of President of the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry. Mr. Lohr's resignation, announced June 7th, was accepted at the NBC Board meeting, and Mr. Trammell was elected as his successor.

The announcement, made by David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board of the National Broadcasting Company, stated.

"The National Broadcasting Company at its regular meeting of Directors held here (New York City) today, accepted the resignation of Lenox R. Lohr as President, tendered on June 7th. The Board unanimously expressed its appreciation for Mr. Lohr's devotion and service to the company and its good wishes for his continued success in the new work he has chosen.

"Niles Trammell, who for the past 18 months has been Executive Vice-President of the NBC, was then elected by the Board as the new President of the National Broadcasting Company.

"In electing Mr. Trammell, the Board has promoted to the presidency a man who has risen from the ranks of the company. He began his career with the RCA in 1923, and joined the National Baordcasting Company in 1928, where he has achieved outstanding success as a broadcasting executive both in Chicago and in New York. He now brings to the position of President, 17 years of experience in communications, merchandising and broadcasting.

"Mr. Trammell is 46 years of age. It is a distinction to a young industry that it has produced from its ranks a young executive of his type. Mr. Trammell's successive advances in positions of responsibility with the NBC have been made as the broadcasting industry grew from small beginnings to a nation-wide service of entertainment, information and education, and as a medium of vital service to commerce and industry.

"His intimate knowledge of broadcasting, his popularity and wide acquaintanceship in all segments of the industry, and his contributions to the development of nation-wide broadcasting, are important assets of the company he now heads."

X X X X X X X X X

The following appeared in the syndicated column of Harlan Miller, Washington columnist:

"Lady Bountiful: Mrs. Roosevelt has developed a great fondness for making people gifts of radios. She buys them by the wholesale, sometimes around a hundred a year, to give to friends and acquaintances. Probably she buys more radio sets than any other individual."

X X X X X X X X X

E. & P. SEES ADVANTAGE FOR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISERS

Editor & Publisher last week called attention with a note of sarcasm to the necessary cancellation of sponsored programs during the political conventions.

"The Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, the coming Democratic meeting, and a number of extra-inning ball games have given national advertisers on the radio a foretaste of what they can expect during the Fall political campaigns", it said in an editorial. "Nearly two-score regularly scheduled advertising programs were cut off or curtailed during the Philadelphia meeting, so that the public could get all the thrills of a ringside seat at the G.O.P. shindig.

"For the past decade, these conventions have been staged as much for the radio as they have for the nomination of candidates, it has seemed to some observers. Business has been strung out over four or five days when it might well be concluded in two, if business was the only consideration. Even the Democrats, facing what seems to be a foregone conclusion of their meeting, are likely to follow the four-day tradition.

"Radio advertisers have no choice in the matter. They are committeed to continuity of schedule on their own part, but the stations and networks exercise their privilege of cutting a scheduled commercial whenever news of public interest emerges. In any case, no advertiser's message stands any chance of attention in competition with the roar of a convention crowd, a succession of staccato war bulletins, or the play-by-play of a tense ball-game. When radio news is hot, the advertiser draws a shut-out.

"We commend that fact to our newspaper advertising friends, the representatives, and the advertising agencies. If advertising continuity and consistency has the value that the radio salesmen place upon it, and we believe their argument, it seems to us that it can be found best in newspaper columns. There are only 24 hours around the clock twice, but there is no limit today on the space available for advertising in newspapers."

X X X X X X X X X X

STORY OF TELEVISION TOLD BY 11 EXPERTS

"We Present Television", a series of reports on the state and history of visual broadcasting by 11 experts, has just recently been released. Edited by John Porterfield and Kay Reynolds, it is published by W. W. Norton & Co.,New York, and sells for $3.00.

Writers who have contributed to the volume are: Alfred H. Morton, Vice President in Charge of Television for NBC; Donald G. Fink, Managing Editor of "Electronics"; O. B. Hanson, NBC Vice-President and Chief Engineer; Charles E. Butterfield, radio writer; J. R. Poppele, Chief Engineer of WOR; Thomas H. Hutchinson, NBC Television Program Manager; Thomas Lyne Riley, NBC Television Director; Earle Larrimore, actor; Robert Edmond Jones, stage designer; Benn Hall of Radil Daily, and Harry R. Lubcke, Director of Telector of Television for the Don Lee Broadcasting System,Los Angeles.

X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 19, 1940

No. 1251

FCC AND RMA MOVE TO BREAK TELEVISION DEADLOCK

The Federal Communications Commission and the Radio Manufacturers' Association moved jointly this week to expedite the commercialization of television.

Following the suggestion of the FCC last May, when the latest television regulations were issued, the RMA announced the organization of a National Television Systems Committee which includes non-members. Chairman James L. Fly, of the FCC, welcomed the Committee as a "splendid opportunity for the cooperation of industry and Government in the solution of a problem which is of such timely concern to the public and to business."

Organization of the RMA Committee was announced by Bond Geddes, Executive Vice President, upon behalf of J. S. Knowlson, the new President of the Association.

Invitations have been sent, it was said, to the following companies to nominate representatives on the Television Systems Committee:

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Don Lee Broadcasting System, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, General Electric Company, Hazeltine Corporation, J. V. L. Hogan, Hughes Tool Company, Institute of Radio Engineers, Philco Corporation, Radio Corporation of America, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, and Zenith Radio Corporation.

Dr. W. R. G. Baker of Bridgeport, Conn., Director of the the RMA Engineering Department, and an official of General Electric, has been appointed Chairman of the new National Televisions Systems Committee. The Chairman, while correlating the work of the Committee, will have no vote.

"I think I am safe in saying that both the Commission and RMA feel that in this way we are setting the vexing problem of television standards on a path which will lead to a satisfactory solution", said Mr. Knowlson. "We are both encouraged to feel that by so doing we are serving the interests of all concerned."

A meeting of the Committee with Chairman Fly and possibly the FCC Chief Engineer, E. K. Jett, was expected to be held the latter part of this month, probably July 31, in New York City.

The FCC, in a formal release, stated that in following through its promise of May 28th that it "stands ready to confer with the television industry and otherwise assist in working out

television's remaining problems." The Committee, the FCC said, "should be of value in the advancement of television to a satisfactory level of performance that will insure a general and widespread public service."

The Commission recently paved the way for an increased number of television stations throughout the country with a view to crystalizing their experimentation with different systems into a uniform standard upon which commercialized visual broadcasting may be safely launched. A previous television hearing had revealed a serious conflict of engineering opinion upon the question of standards among the representatives of various responsible elements in the industry engaged in important research and experimental work.

"Because of the inadequacy of the various suggested standards", the FCC continued, "the new group will explore existing television systems with a view to developing and formulating standards that will be acceptable to the industry as a whole in expediting establishment of a single well-founded national system - one which has promise of ultimately giving this country more television stations and receivers than all other nations combined, with resultant benefits to manufacturers, dealers, and broadcasters, as well as the public.

"This project, though sponsored by the Radio Manufacturers' Association, will operate independently and represent the majority opinion of the industry. Membership will not be limited to the association; it will embrace representatives of companies broadly interested and experienced in the television field, also representatives of national technical organizations desirous of seeing television launched on a firm footing, as well as individual experts."

X X X X X X X X X X

RADIO FREEDOM SHOWS IMPROVEMENT, SAYS UNION

Freedom on the radio has shown marked improvement during the past year, according to the American Civil Liberties Union in its report issued this week.

The organization found that censorship of motion pictures, plays, books, and radio declined sharply last year.

X X X X X X X X

FIRST TELEVISION STATION FOR SAN FRANCISCO SPEEDED

Television experimentation tending to develop uniform transmission standards of acceptable technical quality, plus equipment tests and training of technicians, in addition to experimental programs which the public may enjoy, are assured by the National Broadcasting Company, through its station W2XBS at New York, and the Don Lee Broadcasting System, through W6XAO at Los Angeles and a proposed station to be located in San Francisco.

Besides confirming its previous tentative approval of construction of the San Francisco station, the Federal Communications Commission has authorized the other stations mentioned to use the new television channel No. 1 (50,000-56,000 kilocycles). This is in conformity with the Commission's announcement of June 18 encouraging the widespread distribution of experimental facilities to promote advancement of television.

Stations W2XBS and #6XAO operated on the former television channel No. 1 (44,000-50,000 kilocycles) which, on May 22, was removed from the television band. The Commission's approval of the use of the new television channel No. 1 was conditioned upon showing of acceptable programs of research and development.

National Broadcasting Company reported that its New York station will continue to use the RMA standard but will increase the number of frame lines from 441 to 507. In collaboration with RCA, it will review the various types of transmission standards under laboratory conditions and, if necessary, undertake full scale field testing. Chance in polarization of W2XBS transmission would interfere with reception by receivers in the area served, since antennas there are for horizontal polarized signals. However, polarization studies will be conducted by RCA subsidiaries. NBC hopes to make the necessary equipment changes for utilizing the new channel during the Summer when audience interest is at a minimum. The work will require about two months.

Both Don Lee stations will experiment with television transmission using 525 lines, 30 frames interlaced, or 441 lines, 30 frames interlaced, and possibly television signals of other composition. These stations will make tests to determine the effect of the different power supply systems on reception of television images, and propagation characteristics and signal-to-noise ratios will be compared with vertical and horizontal polarization. Studies will also be made of co-channel interference between the Los Angeles and San Francisco stations.

Station W2XBS operates with 12 kilowatts visual and 15 kilowatts aural power, and W6XAO with 100 watts visual power and 150 watts aural power. The proposed San Francisco station will use 1 kilowatt aural and visual power.

X X X X X X X X

TIME EXTENSION GIVEN INTERNATIONAL STATIONS

Sox months extension of time to comply with the rule that international broadcast stations must operate with power of not less than 50 kilowatts has been granted by the Federal Communications Commission in the case of eight such stations which have outstanding construction permits or have applications pending to reach that minimum power.

These stations and their present authorized power are: WPIT, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., which is to move to Hull, Mass., 50 kilowatts; WRUL, World Wide Broadcasting Corp., Scituate, Mass., 50 kilowatts; WCBX, Columbia Broadcasting System, near Wayne, N. J., 10 kilowatts; KGEI, General Electric Co., San Francisco, 20 kilowatts; WGEA, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 25 kilowatts; WNBI, National Broadcasting Co., Bound Brook, N.J., 35 kilowatts; WRCA, National Broadcasting Co., same place, 35 kilowatts, and WRUW, World Wide Broadcasting Corp., Scituate, Mass., 20 kilowatts.

Stations which are already complying with the minimum power prescribed in Section 4.45 of the Rules Governing International Broadcast Stations now extended to January 1, 1941, are WLWO, Crosley Corp., Mason, Ohio, 50 kilowatts, and WGEO, General Electric Co., So. Schenectady, 100 kilowatts.

The remaining international broadcast stations, which have not yet moved to bring power to the required minimum, are WCAB, operated by the WCAU Broadcasting Co., Newton Square, Pa., 10 kilowatts; WDJM, Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., Miami, Fla., 5 kilowatts, and WBOS, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Millis, Mass., 10 kilowatts.

Meanwhile, the Commission has acted in individual international broadcast station cases as follows: Granted the application of World Wide Broadcasting Corp. for modification of license of WRUL, at Scituate, Mass., to operate unlimited time on 6040 kilocycles, and set for hearing application by the same company for unlimited operation of WRUW, at Scituate, Mass., on 6080 kilocycles; granted application of the Crosley Corp. for unlimited time operation by WLWO, at Mason, Ohio, on 6080 kilocycles; and deleted station WDJM, at Miami, Fla., which shared frequency with WRUL and has now sold its equipment to that station.

X X X X X X X X

Dr. Frank Kingdon, nationally known social leader and Executive Director of the Citizenship Educational Service, has been added to the list of the speakers at the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in San Francisco August 4-7.

X X X X X X X X X

BRITISH BIGGEST BUYER OF U. S. RADIOS

United States exports of radio receiving sets increased from $655,679 in April of this year to $779,732 in May, according to John H. Payne, Chief of the Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The United Kingdom was the chief contributor to this advance with purchases of 14,218 sets valued at $120,513, an improvement of more than 800 percent in number and 300 percent in value over April purchases of 1,546 units valued at $30,407. Sizable purchases were also credited to Brazil, Union of South Africa, and Mexico, their respective shares being $85,817, $69,172, and $63,739. Other less important, but still noteworthy outlets were found in British India, Cuba, Venezuela, Philippine Islands, Colombia, China and Chile.

Of the total foreign shipments of transmitting sets, tubes and parts which aggregated $308,775, China accounted for $108,105 while Switzerland ranked second with $35,221.

X X X X X X X X

SIX ATTORNEYS JOIN FCC LAW DEPARTMENT

The Federal Communications Commission this week announced the following additions to its legal staff:

Lucien Hilmer, who was in charge of the New York office of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in its railroad investigation, to be special counsel.

David Lloyd, formerly Assistant Chief Counsel of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, to be Special Counsel in charge of an investigation unit within the Law Department.

Oscar Schachter, from the Wages and Hours Division of the Department of Labor, to be an associate attorney.

Leo Resnick, from the field legal staff of the Public Works Administration, to be associate attorney.

Marcus Cohn, graduate of the University of Oklahoma, University of Chicago Law School and Harvard Law School, to be associate attorney.

Philip Elman, at present law clerk to Circuit Judge Calvert Magruder of the First Circuit, to be assistant attorney.

X X X X X X X X

FCC BEGINS HIRING RADIO OPERATORS

Because of the urgency of enlarging its field staff, the Federal Communications Commission this week announced it would begin hiring radio operators at once and permit them to take Civil Service examinations while temporarily employed.

"In view of the emergency", a statement said, "the Federal Communications Commission is prepared to accept applications from licensed commercial operators and amateurs for appointment as radio operators in the field service, with the understanding that those selected will be given temporary employment for ninety days and examined during that time by the Civil Service Commission. The temporary employees who pass the Civil Service examination, and are reached in the order of their standing on the eligible list, will receive indefinite probationary appointment on a temporary basis as the present emergency may justify."

Some of the appointees will be assigned to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Persons holding radiotelegraph first class licenses will be appointed to fill positions at $1800 per annum and those holding radiotelegraph second class licenses at $1620 per annum. Amateur licensees are eligibile providing they possess certain qualifications and are between 21 and 55 years of age.

X X X X X X X X

DEMOCRATS PLACE RADIO ON PLANE WITH PRESS

Following the lead of the Republican convention, the Democrats in Chicago this week adopted the following plant in its platform with regard to radio:

"Radio has become an integral part of the democratically accepted doctrine of freedom of speech, press, assembly and religion. We urge such legislative steps as may be required to afford the same protection from censorship that is now afforded the press under the Constitution of the United States.

"We must strengthen democracy by improving the welfare of the people. We place human resources first among the assets of a democratic society."

X X X X X X X X X X

For Release - Sunday, July 21, 1940

WESTINGHOUSE DEVICE STOPS WASTE OF RADIO WAVES

Station WBZ will stop wasting radio waves over the Atlantic when its new 50,000-watt transmitter is opened in Hull, across the harbor from Boston, on July 27, according to Ralph N. Harmon, Chief Radio Broadcasting Engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

With a modern "traffic cop" antenna, the station will put its radio signals on a one-way avenue and concentrate their strength in a westerly direction, Mr. Harmon explained.

He said that WBZ's problem was to prevent the wasting of waves that would normally be spread out over the Atlantic Ocean. The method adopted will reflect the ocean-bound waves back inland and thus effectively double the station's power for listeners in southern New England. At present WBZ's transmitter is located at Millis, Mass., about 10 miles west of Boston.

"To accomplish this effect", stated Mr. Harmon, "two transmitting antennas in the form of tall towers, have been erected about 250 feet apart along an east and west line at Hull. Radio signals will be sent out from both antennas, but the westernmost one, called the director, will let them go about one four-millionth (1/4,000,000) of a second later than its twin, the reflector."

As a result, Mr. Harmon went on to explain, waves from the reflector will reach the director just in time to match, or be "in phase" with the waves travelling westward. The effect will be to send waves of double strength inland.

But in the other direction (toward the ocean) waves from the director will reach the reflector out of phase (unmatched) with the waves going oceanward from the reflector. "In other words, the two sets of waves in this direction will be pushing in opposite directions, since they are one quarter of a wavelength apart, and their power will cancel out, leaving no wave at all."

The effect of the reflecting antenna was explained as the same as when a polished reflector is used behind a lamp to direct all its light in a desired direction.

X X X X X X X X X

The Federal Communications Commission has denied a petition of the Press-Union Publishing Co., licensee of Station WBAB at Atlantic City, N. J., for rehearing of the Commission's action in issuing a construction permit to the Neptune Broadcasting Corp. for a new station at that place to operate on 1420 kilocycles with 100 watts power night and 250 watts until local sunset. Station WBAB operates on 1200 kilocycles with 250 watts power, unlimited time.

X X X X X X X X X X

BBC TAKES TO UNDERGROUND COVER

With Britain threatened with invations, the British Broadcasting Company has announced that radio spokesmen have been moved to bombproof shelters constructed deep in the earth "somewhere in England", The nightly short wave talks have been emanating from these concrete "catacombs" since July 7, according to a BBC announcement.

All precautions have been taken in order to be able to continue the short wave transmissions with some assurance of safety to the broadcasters, it was stated. Anti-aircraft battery crews, supported by men in sand bagged machinegun nests, scan the skies close to the microphone locations.

These wartime studios are protected by thick layers of concrete which it is expected will withstand the heaviest bombs. They are designed to be soundproof. Overhead artillery crashes, it is expected, will not disturb speakers or engineers beneath.

Discussing these "modern catacombs of broadcasting", J. B. Priestley, in a recent talk in the "Britain Speaks" series, said he and his fellow broadcasters in the BBC overseas service had come to take these conditions almost for granted.

"There are different types of accommodation for speakers according to the conditions prevailing at the time", the novelist explained. "But even if cabinet ministers and members of parliament have to put up with inconvenience, the voice of Britain will still be heard. Sometimes an air raid warning sounds just as a scheduled broadcast to America is about to begin. Studios are chosen accordingly."

Besides those given by Mr. Priestly, several talks each week on short-waves for American listeners are presented by Vernon Bartlett, who interprets the three minute summary of the latest news which begins at 7:00 P.M. in the course of a 12 minute talk immediately following.

The "Britain Speaks" series, is now aired at 8:30 P.M. Ministers, including heads of departments, are heard from time to time. Their talks will each last 15 minutes, and be followed by an entertainment period featuring American stage and motion picture stars now in Great Britain. This continues until the beginning of the news summary and commentary.

The programs are heard on both 9.58 and 11.75 megacycles (31 and 25 meters) from GSC and GSD.

X X X X X X X X X

BROADCAST COVERAGE INCREASED THROUGH MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT

Another example of mutual cooperation by widely-separated broadcasting stations to improve public service is reflected in action this week by the Federal Communications Commission in granting construction permits to WCHS, at Charleston, W. Va.; WDBO at Orlando, Fla., and WIBW at Topeka, Kans., to increase night power to 5 kilowatts. The three stations operate on 580 kilocycles. By working out directional antenna systems they are able to greatly increase their respective coverage with a minimum of interference to one another.

WCHS, licensed to the Charleston Broadcasting Company, has heretofore operated with 500 watts night and 5 kilowatts day, while WDBO, Orlando Broadcasting Co., Inc., and WIBW, Topeka Broadcasting Association, Inc., have operated with 1 kilowatt night and 5 kilowatts day.

X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

Radio's part in furthering favorable relations among the Americas is being augmented with establishment by the Columbia Broadcasting System of a short-wave studio in Inter-America House at the New York World's Fair. Through arrangements completed between CBS and the Program Committee of Inter-America House, Columbia will have exclusive use of the studio to bring noteworthy events at the Fair to listeners in South America over both WCBX, New York, and the network's Philadelphia short-wave outlet, WCAB. This extensive schedule is to be inaugurated Wednesday, July 24, with a program commemorating "Simon Bolivar Day."

The National Labor Relations Board has announced an order requiring Indianapolis Power & Light Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, owner of Station WFBM, to cease discouraging membership in the CIO's United Utility Workers Organizing Committee and the AFL's Associated Broadcast Technicians' unit of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, or in any other labor union. The company was also required to cease encouraging membership or in any manner supporting or assisting Indianapolis Power & Light Employees' Protective Association.

X X X X X X X X X

I. T. & T. GETS CAA RADIO EQUIPMENT ORDER

The International Telephone Development Company, subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, has received an order amounting to $537,547, from the Civil Aeronautics Authority to manufacture and install airplane instrument landing systems at the airports of six cities in the United States: LaGuardia Field, N.Y.; Municipal Airports at Chicago, Cleveland and Kansas City; Mines Field, Los Angeles and Meacham Field, Fort Worth.

With the exception of experimental installations, these instrument landing systems will be the first ever contracted for by the United States Government for utilization by the commercial airways and will mark a decided advance in the application of ultra-high frequency radio to aerial navigation. They will enhance the safety of flying as well as relieve the congestion caused at busy airports during times when large numbers of airplanes must their turn for landing when weather conditions are unfavorable.

The C.A.A., other government agencies and private companies have spent thousands of dollars and years of experimentation and research to bring about this contribution to the safety of flying. The International Telephone Development Company was the contractor for the final stages of this development work and designed, built and installed for the C.A.A. four instrument landing systems at Indianapolis, Indiana in 1938. With these systems every conceivable test was made under all kinds of weather conditions, so that today, in the installations about to be built, all "bugs" are believed to have been eliminated and certainty of operation assured. This system was reported upon favorably by a special committee of members of the National Academy of Sciences which was requested by President Roosevelt to undertake the study of the problem of standardizing instrument landing equipment for airplanes.

The installation of these equipments will commence early in 1941 and they will be placed in operation about the middle of the year.

X X X X X X X X X

U.S. RADIOS NOT ADAPTED FOR TROPICS, SAYS COOGAN

Exports of radios to South America have grown smaller because American manufacturers do not produce sets especially designed for tropical climates, W. A. Coogan, Foreign Sales Manager of the Hygrade Sylvania Radio Tube Corporation, declared this week following his return from a trip to South and Central America to explore markets.

He said that, although South American countries were finding themselves forced to make their own sets, the parts and accessories business was favorable, according to the business page of the New York Times.

Mr. Coogan said he had observed unfavorable economic conditions throughout South America, due to heavy farm surpluses which were piling up as a result of the war. He pointed out that in Argentina the loss of European markets had meant a loss in exports of 60 percent of their corn crop, 56 percent of their hides, 40 percent of their wool and 25 percent of their meat. Argentina, he continued, has surpluses of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, 300,000,000 bushels of corn and 500,000,000 million pounds of beef.

"The unfortunate part of the situation", he went on, "is the fact that the United States has surpluses of the same commodities."

X X X X X X X X X X X

RADIO MAKERS READY FOR F-M BROADCASTING

Radio manufacturers are of the opinion that the advent of frequency modulation, the new system of radio transmission and reception, will be taken in stride by the industry, according to the Chicago Sunday Tribune. Many manufacturers are now in production on F-M receiving sets and others are preparing to start production.

The position of Radio Corporation of America, leading manufacturer in the field, is as yet not clearly defined, but officials indicated that they would have F-M receivers on the market this Fall if the public demand justifies such a step. On the other hand, a majority of the independent manufacturers regard the development as a major advance in the industry and are prepared to exploit it fully.

General Electric Company, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone and Manufacturing Company, and others have started F-M merchandising campaigns to enable them to increase production and reduce prices.

Among those who plan to bring out F-M sets this Summer and Fall are RCA, Zenith Radio Corporation, Stewart-Warner Corporation, and Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation. Philco Corporation has announced that its 1941 models will be constructed so that they can be converted to F-M.

E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith, one of the leading experimenters with television, said that the company would have a combination F-M and standard receiving set on the market November 1. The company was prepared to introduce a line last Spring, he said, but withheld it until standards would be set.

"Frequency modulation has none of the economic hurdles of television", he said. "For some time, F-M will be a supplementary system to A-M (amplitude modulation, the standard technique.)"

The high costs encountered for television programs will not arise for F-M broadcasting, he explained. Staging, scenery, costuming, lighting, and more rehearsals to enable actors to memorize their lines are important factors increasing television expenses.

X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 23, 1940

No. 1252

July 23, 1940

FLY DEFENDS NEW FCC INVESTIGATING DIVISION

Coincident with the appointment of David Lloyd, former Chief Counsel of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, as head of a newly created investigating unit of the Federal Communications Commission, Chairman James L. Fly explained the reasons for its establishment at a press conference this week.

Chairman Fly said that it will consist of only a half dozen investigators at the beginning but will be able to call upon the Engineering and Accounting Divisions for assistance whenever necessary. It will be under the direction of the Legal Division.

The FCC Chairman said he had considered the investigating unit essential ever since he joined the Commission and had been surprised that it had operated without one in the past.

The FCC must make sure of the credentials of applicants for radio facilities in the future, he said, and not rely merely on affidavits and sworn testimony.

The Communications Act, he said, clearly gives the FCC authority to set up an investigating unit, and Congress has approved the plan by appropriating the necessary funds.

Chairman Fly said he thinks the FCC also needs an expert on labor problems as an aid to the Commission. The labor controversy that arose over the recent wire merger plan, he recalled, illustrated the need for such an advisor.

Chairman Fly announced that he and Lieut. E. K. Jett, FCC Chief Engineer, will go to New York July 31st to confer with the National Television Systems Committee sponsored by the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

Reiterating his approval of the efforts of the radio industry to settle the television controversy, Mr. Fly said he believed the industry is in a good frame of mind to reach an agreement.

From New York the FCC Chairman will go to the Pacific Coast to attend the convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in San Francisco and to confer with leaders in television development in that area. He said he expected to inspect the Don Lee and DeForest television equipment.

Chairman Fly also said he welcomed the opportunity to talk with the nation's broadcasters at this time in an informal and face-to-face fashion.

X X X X X X X X

BROADCASTERS DISTURBED OVER "NON-POLITICAL" TALKS

Somewhat puzzled over President Roosevelt's announcement that he will conduct no political campaign this year for reelection, the broadcasting industry is awaiting the first "periodic talk" on the state of the nation before deciding whether to label it commercial or sustaining.

Presidential addresses, such as the fireside chats, have been carried as sustaining features up to this time.

The major networks have already spent or lost due to cancellation of commercials more than $500,000 by covering the Republican and Democratic conventions. The G.O.P. Convention cost the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Mutual Broadcasting System $365,000. The bill on the Chicago meeting has not as yet been tabulated.

While this convention coverage is considered a public service, the broadcasters anticipate getting much more than they have lost by selling time for political addresses between now and November.

In 1936, the Republicans spent about $850,000 and the Democrats $600,000 on radio, and this year the Republicans are expected to spend at least $800,000. The networks alone received nearly $1,275,000 of this amount, according to Broadcasting Magazine, trade organ.

While the 1936 campaign presented the broadcasters with some difficult problems with regard to the addresses of the President, there were a number of speeches at rallies which were clearly political and could be charged for according to the number of stations in the hookup.

President Roosevelt, in his address of acceptance, which was considered a sustaining feature, stated that he would be unable to conduct a regular campaign because of pressing duties of state.

"I do expect, of course, during the coming months to make my usual periodic reports to the country through the medium of press conferences and radio talks", he said.

The President's "fireside chats" which, incidentally, were given this name by Harry C. Butcher, Vice-President of CBS, have been recognized by all broadcasters as sustaining programs. The question that worries the broadcasters now is whether the "periodic talks" during the campaign can be labeled sustaining or commercial.

Wendell Willkie, because he holds no public office, will have to pay for all his radio time.

Four years ago the Federal Communications Commission was confronted with a delicate problem when several stations on one of the networks refused to carry one of Mr. Roosevelt's addresses, which the network had considered a sustaining program and the stations insisted was a political talk. The stations were upheld, however, in their refusals.

The self-imposed code of the National Association of Broadcasters prohibits its members from charging for carrying controversial talks, in which both sides must be treated equally, but permits stations to charge for political talks.

"This exception is made", the NAB points out, "because at certain times the contending parties want to use and are entitled to use more time than broadcasters could possibly afford to give away."

X X X X X X X X X

OVERTIME FOR RADIO INSPECTORS PROPOSED IN BILL

An amendment to Section 4(f) of the Communications Act to provide for extra compensation for overtime of inspectors in charge and radio inspectors of the Field Division of the Engineering Division of the Federal Communications Commission has been introduced by Chairman Bland, of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The measure authorizes the FCC to fix a reasonable rate of pay for overtime services, which would cover services after 5 P.M. and before 8 A.M. daily or on Sundays or holidays.

X X X X X X X X

RESUMPTION OF BROWN HEARING EXPECTED THIS WEEK

A fourth hearing on the renomination of Commissioner Thad H. Brown was expected to be scheduled this week by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Attaches of the Committee said that a time will be set as soon as Senator Tobey (R.), of New Hampshire, makes the request.

X X X X X X X X X

D.C. AND N.Y.C. TELEVISION OUTLETS SPEEDED

New television stations for the National Capital and New York City were speeded by action of the Federal Communications Commission in confirming previous tentative approval of applications by the Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., for such outlets. The Commission also authorized DuMont and Columbia Broadcasting System to start television broadcasts under the new promotional rules from their Passaic and New York stations respectively.

DuMont's new Washington station will operate on new television channel No. 1 (50,000-56,000 kilocycles) with 1 kilowatt power for aural and visual transmission, and its New York station will use television channel No. 4 (78,000-84,000 kilocycles) with like power.

DuMont's present television station W2XVT, at Passaic, N.J., is enabled to increase power to 5 kilowatts, aural and visual, and transmit on channel No. 4. Columbia Broadcasting System station W2XAB, at New York, can use channel No. 2 (60,000-66,000 kilocycles), 7½ kilowatts power, aural and visual.

These new authorizations closely follow Commission action last week in speeding construction of San Francisco's first television station, to be operated by Don Lee Broadcasting System, and, at the same time, giving the "go" signal for Don Lee station W6XAO, at Los Angeles, and National Broadcasting Co. station W2XBS, New York, to use new television channel No. 1 (50,000-56,000 kilocycles), which the proposed San Francisco station will likewise employ.

Opening additional television facilities throughout the country is made possible by the Commission's new rules encouraging experimental operation to promote the art. Approvals in all cases are contingent upon programs to foster research and development.

The DuMont Washington and New York stations, for example, will inquire into the advantages of various types of film projectors, experiment with mobile pick-up utilizing wire links and radio links, and will seek public cooperation on various types of program material. Coaxial cable will be used in transmitting programs between Washington and New York, and the Washington station will test the practicability of providing satisfactory service to Washington and Baltimore from a single transmitter.

The program of research for DuMont's Passaic station embraces tests of various antenna systems utilizing both vertical and horizontal radiators, experiments with systems other than RMA and DuMont, and investigating the effects of phase-shifts, noise, field patterns, etc.; test of transmitter equipment, including power tubes; ultimate experiments in the possible use of FM (frequency modulation) for television broadcasting on the ultra-high frequencies.

In seeking to develop uniform transmission standards of acceptable technical quality, CBS station W2XAB proposes to make comparable investigation of all synchronizing pulses for which generating equipment is available, make comparative study of different combinations of lines and frames, investigate the effect on allocations of using different polarizations in certain adjacent areas, and work with the general public in determining reaction to various changes in program technique.

X X X X X X X X

NAB TO CONSIDER FM AND TELEVISION AT CONVENTION

Two developments which are likely to affect the status of standard broadcasting will be given serious attention at the forthcoming convention of the National Association of Broadcasters at San Francisco, August 5-8. They are frequency modulation and television.

A demonstration of FM has been arranged by John Shepard,III President of FM Broadcasters, Inc., and Paul de Mars, one of the engineers sponsoring the new form of radio transmission, will talk on "Practical FM Broadcasting."

Ted Smith, Manager of Television Transmission Sales for the Radio Corporation of America, will talk on "Apparatus Requirements for Television Stations", while Harry R. Lubcke, Director of Television for the Don Lee Broadcasting System, will speak on "Television Station Operation and Telecast Pickups".

X X X X X X X

WCPO PETITION DENIED

The Federal Communications Commission has denied the petition of Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., licensee of Station WCPO at Cincinnati, for hearing or rehearing on the grant to WCOL, Inc., on June 3, of a license authorizing WCOL, at Columbus, to operate on 1200 kilocycles with 250 watts power, unlimited time, which facilities are also permitted WCPO. On March 29, the Commission denied a similar petition of Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., in connection with the grant of WCOL's construction permit October 10 of last year.

X X X X X X X X

FM APPLICATIONS START POURING INTO FCC

With the initial problem of an intricate application blank apparently solved, applications for frequency modulation licenses are pouring into the Federal Communications Commission.

Chairman James L. Fly explained that there was no disposition on the part of the Commission to slow up the applications but that the applications had been made difficult deliberately. The FCC, he said, wanted all the information possible from the applicants because of the newness of the industry.

Meanwhile the FCC sent out a supplemental release defining requirements for contour maps in establishing service areas for high frequency broadcast stations.

X X X X X X X X X X

BROADCASTERS AID IN NATIONAL DEFENSE DRIVE

Under the sponsorship of the National Broadcasters' Association, the nation's broadcasters are offering their assistance in rounding up 100,000 skilled civilian workers for the War and Navy Departments and the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Neville Miller, President of the NAB, in a letter to all members, pledged the industry to help locate these workers by broadcasting announcements as to definite jobs that are open in the section of the country from which the broadcasts will be made.

"The National Defense needs of the United States require the immediate employment of 100,000 skilled civilian workers in the War and Navy Departments", Mr. Miller wote, "the Civil Aeronautics Authority and in several other departments.

"To locate these men speedily is an urgent and patriotic duty that radio can perform best. It is a duty that the National Association of Broadcasters, on behalf of all broadcasting stations, has accepted.

"Radio can do the job with the vigorous help of every individual broadcaster. The task is not easy; for the highways and byways must be combed for recruits. It is believed that a large number of qualified men will be found working in other capacities.

"These men must be reached and urged to return to their former trades else preparedness plans may bog down. . . . .

"Every week NAB will confer with the United States Civil Service Commission about jobs throughout the country. It is expected that needs at certain points will change frequently. As they change, superseding announcements will be sent.

"Therefore, in the interest of efficiency, in this hour of emergency, we shall operate on the assumption that stations will continue to broadcast an announcement until it is killed or modified to meet the changing conditions."

X X X X X X X X X X

MONOPOLY BRIEF ISSUE STILL UNDECIDED

The Federal Communications Commission has not yet decided whether it will accept briefs from the networks in response to charges carried in the monopoly report.

The matter was scheduled to have been discussed at the meeting last Friday, but officials said it was not reached because of the vast amount of routine business. It is due to come at a meeting on Wednesday, but an FCC spokesman said there may not be a quorum present.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has asked permission to file a brief, and the Mutual Broadcasting System has submitted proposals to remedy some of the evils of network broadcasting as alleged in the monopoly report.

X X X X X X X X

MBS AWAITS NAZI DECISION AFTER "BLACKLISTING"

The Mutual Broadcasting System was barred from picking up broadcasts from Berlin or Nazi occupied territory this week at least temporarily after beein "blacklisted" because of the action of 31 Pacific Coast stations of the Mutual-Don Lee Network last Friday in cutting off Hitler's address to the Reichstag.

Dr. Otto Dietrich, personal press chief of the German Chancellor, temporarily barred MBS from further broadcasts out of Nazi territory.

Dr. Dietrich notified Siegrid Schultz, Mutual representative in Berlin, that he wanted a complete report and explanation of the incident and pending receipt of the report and its approval as satisfactory he was suspending all Mutual broadcasts from Germany and German-controlled areas in Europe, according to a cablegram received by Arthur Whiteside, Mutual Production Manager, in New York.

Mr. Whiteside cabled back that, to the best of his knowledge, although he had no way of checking, the Hitler speech was carried by the rest of the 140 stations of the network and that it was the prerogative of each station or chain in the network to accept or reject all or any part of any network program, since the individual station and not the network controlled its broadcast.

Executives of the system believed it was the first time that a major radio network had had its broadcasting facilities suspended by a totalitarian country as a counter-move to criticism of that country originating in the United States, according to the New York Times. In radio circles the move was looked upon as an effort by the censors in Berlin to control expressions of opinion by United States citizens over their own radio facilities to audiences within the United States.

The network supplied the Hitler speech in full on a program taking ninety-five minutes. The thirty-one stations cut it off after ten minutes, and Station KHJ in Los Angeles broadcast a statement in explanation that its management did not consider the speech "in the public interest" or "in harmony with the attitude of this government." It also expressed its opinion that Herr Hitler "should not be permitted to use our American facilities to justify his crimes against civilization itself."

On several instances recently Balkan countries coming within the Nazi orbit have been required to carry Herr Hitler's speeches and other broadcasts in the interest of German foreign policy.

X X X X X X X X

Work on WOR's Frequency Modulation transmitter, W2XOR, at 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, is expected to be completed and the set-up ready for formal dedication by the first week in August, according to J. R. Poppele, Chief Engineer for the station.

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the application of Harold Thomas for a construction permit to erect a new station at Bridgeport, Conn., to operate on the frequency 1420 kilocycles, with power of 250 watts, unlimited time, upon condition that permittee shall file an application for modification of construction permit specifying exact transmitter location within two months after the effective date of the order.

Dr. Henry B. Kranz, of Columbia's short-wave listening station, who daily tunes in on 25 foreign stations which broadcast in five different languages, starts a three-week lecture tour of Summer camps July 28. Dr. Kranz, author, former Viennese journalist and dramatic critic, contributor to many magazines of public opinion, claims he is the first lecturer to choose "Inside Radio War Propaganda" as a subject. His itinerary includes Pine Brook Lodge, Connecticut, week of July 28; Camp Copake, New York, week of Aug. 4, and Camp Tamiment, Pa., week of Aug. 11.

X X X X X X X X X X

FM RECEPTION FAR BETTER THAN AM, SAYS G.E.

The area of good broadcast reception area with frequency modulated radio is 33 times greater than with amplitude, or present type, broadcasting, according to a report on tests and calculations announced by General Electric engineers.

These calculations were made by I. R. Weir, G-E radio engineer, using two amplitude and two frequency modulated transmitters operating on the same wave length and placed on level ground 15 miles apart. First the two amplitude transmitters each operating on 1 kilowatt were calculated to operate simultaneously. The area served without interference about either transmitter was limited to a radius of 1-1/2 miles. Next the two frequency transmitters on the same 1 kilowatt of power were calculated. The area covered without interference was 33 times greater.

In the second condition the power was increased to 10 kilowatts on one transmitter and remained at 1 kilowatt on the other. With amplitude, the clear reception area of the 1 kilowatt station was reduced by interference from the stronger station to one-third its size, and the area of the 10-kilowatt station increased to about 3 times. When a switch was made to frequency modulation, under the same conditions, the clear area for the 1-kilowatt station was reduced one-fourth, whereas with the 10-kilowatt station the area was increased about 3 times.

The third and final calculation was made with the power of the transmitter at one point increased to 100 kilowatts with the other transmitter remaining at 1 kilowatt. With amplitude modulation, the clear area of the 1-kilowatt station was reduced to one-eighth area, and the 100-kilowatt station area was increased approximately 3 times. With frequency modulation, the area of the 1-kilowatt station was reduced to about one-tenth its size and the area of the 100-kilowatt station increased about 4-1/2 times.

These calculations, according to Mr. Weir, give added proof that frequency modulation permits more stations to operate on the same channel. The same frequency can be assigned to a large number of stations which do not have to be separated by very great distances, and at the same time the stations can cover a greater area with good reception than is possible by amplitude modulation.

X X X X X X X X

POLICE HELD TURNING TO FM RADIO EQUIPMENT

Police Departments are turning to FM as a better means of coordinating law enforcement work, according to FM Broadcasters,Inc.

FM's freedom from reception noises, particularly ignition and electrical devices encountered in heavily-populated districts and along highways, makes it highly adaptable for use in patrol

cars for two-way communication, the organization insists. In addition, so-called "dead spots" and reception fade-outs are almost non-existent with FM. Its low level of reception noise gives a much greater area of service.

The State Police of Connecticut are currently installing the first State-wide FM system in the country. Under the guidance of Professor D. E. Noble of the University of Connecticut, who is Consulting Engineer for the Connecticut State Police, the new set-up has been designed and is now being installed. It will comprise 10 fixed location FM transmitters, 250 watts each, at various headquarters stations, and a total of 225 two-way mobile units in patrol cars.

Two fixed transmitters are already in operation and two more will be established by August 1. The 10 stations of the completed system, together with 225 mobile units, will be operating by September 1.

The Chicago Police Department has issued specifications for equipping 200 squad cars with two-way FM installations and establishing 16 fixed location stations. The bids subsequently received were opened in May, but as yet no award of the contract has been made.

Meanwhile other police organizations throughout the nation are contemplating a switch to FM as a greater aid in their work of law enforcement. In addition to its other advantages, FM will eliminate the frequency inter-State and inter-city interference which occurs when a number of police departments all operate their transmitters on the same channel. Distant signals cannot disturb FM reception in its primary area, due to the discriminating properties of FM receivers.

X X X X X X X X X X

CBS MAKES NETWORK AVAILABLE TO ARMY

While the Government builds the greatest peacetime Army in United States history, the Columbia Broadcasting System has made its full network facilities available in a new program series to help authorities conducting the recruiting campaign.

The Army itself, through officers, enlisted men and the families of soldiers will have an opportunity to tell the human interest story of the nation's defenders in a series of broadcasts starting Saturday, July 27 (WABC-CBS, 1:30 to 2:00 P.M., EDST). There will be talks with recruits, mess sergeants, army technicians, infantrymen, artillerymen, and fliers.

High-spotting the program from a musical viewpoint will be the famous United States Military Academy band, broadcasting directly from West Point.

X X X X X X X

MC DONALD PROPOSES GLIDERS TO TRAIN YOUTH

A simple and inexpensive scheme to train aviators for National Defense has been evolved by Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith Radio Corporation, who is a gliding enthusiast. The plan involves mass production of gliders and financial assistance from the Federal Government to young men wishing to learn to fly them, according to the Chicago Tribune.

"Training pilots is one of the immediate problems of defense", Commander McDonald said. "It will do little good to build 1,000 planes a week if we do not have pilots to fly them. Until now the use of gliders for training purposes has been overlooked here despite the remarkable success Germany had with them", he asserted.

Germany's success is the chief recommendation for adoption of the plan here, he pointed out. Treaty restrictions forced the Nazis to learn to fly in motorless ships, he explained, and as a result the world's best gliders and sailplanes were developed there. All records for distance, altitude, and duration of flight were shattered by the Germans.

The most important result, however, is described in the statement of Ernst Udet, German flying ace, quoted by Mr. McDonald: "Germany's greatest flayers came from the 250,000 to 300,000 youths who were made air conscious and trained in gliders."

Maj. Al Williams, an American aviation authority, also endorses glider training, Commander McDonald asserted. He said that Major Williams had told him a glider trained pilot knows how to conserve energy and use air currents in a manner that most motor trained pilots never learn.

There are fewer than 1,000 gliders and sailplanes in the United States, Mr. McDonald said, and most of the better ones are imported from Germany. Prices range upward from $700. Negotiations for mass production have already been opened with large manufacturers, Mr. McDonald said, and he has begun a campaign to interest the Federal Government in providing funds for glider training.

The principal advantages of gliders as trainers, listed by Commander McDonald, include low expense, safety, speed, and availability. He said that he had learned to fly a glider in less than an hour. He estimated that 10 hours' instruction would be enough to train a glider pilot to use a motor plane.

X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 26, 1940

No. 1253

BROADCAST TIME SALES INCREASED 10 PER CENT IN 1939

Broadcast time sales for the calendar year 1939 amounted to $129,468,022, which was an increase of 10.3 percent over the $117,379,459 reported for 1938, according to figures compiled by the Accounting, Statistical, and Tariff Department of the Federal Communications Commission and announced this week.

These figures are based on reports by the three major networks - Columbia Broadcasting System, Mutual Broadcasting System, and National Broadcasting Company - together with 705 other stations, including affiliated stations whose time sales were being conducted by Columbia and National at the end of the year.

The total broadcast expenses of the industry for 1939 were $99,789,920, compared with $92,503,594 for the previous year, an increase of 7.9 percent. While the networks and their affiliated 23 stations had 54.1 percent of the total business last year, their proportion of the net business (after deduction of commission payments and amounts due to independent stations for network broadcasting) was 38.2 percent, and the proportion of the 682 other stations was 61.8 percent. Time sales last year involved commission payments amounting to $17,405,414 as compared with $16,487,200 the year previous.

The broadcast-service income (revenue less expenses) of the three major networks was $5,631,228, or 23.9 percent of the total. That of their 23 stations was $5,428,924 or 23 percent of the total, and that of the 682 other stations was $12,531,792, or 53.1 percent of the total.

Aside from sales for the use of Canadian and other extra-territorial stations in major network broadcasts, the sales of major network time were $61,310,571, and accounted for 47.4 percent of the total time sales in the United States for 1939. Other classes of time sales and their comparison with the same classes for 1938 are included in the following:

	1939		1938	
Class of Time	Amount	Ratio to total %	Amount	Ratio to total %
Major network time (U.S.)	$ 61,310,571	47.4	$55,114,258	47.0
National non-network time	30,472,053	23.5	28,109,185	23.9
Local time	36,815,770	28.4	33,402,801	28.5
Regional network time	869,628	0.7	753,215	0.6
Total	$129,468,022	100.0	$117,379,459	100.0

The major networks, in addition to their domestic business shown above, had total sales of $1,311,118 for network broadcasts over Canadian and other extra-territorial stations.

While the foregoing paragraph compares each major class of sales in 1939 with that for 1938, the actual changes within the classes were different, major network total time sales being up $6,196,313, or 11.2 percent; national non-network up $2,362,868, or 8.4 percent; and local up $3,412,969, or 10.2 percent. Receipts from regional networks by stations were about the same for both years.

The 1939 figures include reports from 186 stations which each had revenue for the year in amount less than $25,000, compared with 175 for the year 1938. The 186 stations had total revenue of $2,224,807, compared with $2,520,026 for the 175 in 1938.

The figures released do not include 11 independent stations, reports of which require further correspondence. However, the aggregate amount of revenue involved in these cases is less than $200,000, which is entirely non-network and consists mostly of local business. Nor do the figures cover 38 non-commercial stations, 11 extra-territorial stations, or 49 stations under construction or otherwise not in operation at the close of the year.

The operating expenses of the nine stations operated by Columbia and National, and designated by them as key stations, are not susceptible of direct allocation to network operations on the one hand or to station operations on the other. Therefore, the division of the expenses as reported by the networks between network operations and key station operations reflect arbitrary determinations in some instances.

All figures included in the tabulations are compiled from responses made for networks and stations in compliance with Section 1.361 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Commission, except in the case of Mutual, which filed a report as information to the Commission in connection with the industry survey.

X X X X X X X X

S-W BROADCASTERS INCREASE BUDGET $2,000,000

Short wave broadcasters in the United States have commited themselves to an additional expenditure of $2,000,000 for new and more powerful transmission equipment, Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, this week advised the State Department in a conference with Thomas Burke, Chief of the Division of International Communications at the State Department, relative to the problem of world wide broadcasting, with particular reference to South American coverage.

Representatives of the short wave broadcasters have had conferences with officials of the Federal Communications Commission concerning increased power and applications are now pending for construction permits which it is expected will be granted in the near future.

It was revealed that operating costs for the new and more powerful transmitters would be in excess of one million dollars annually.

While the new equipment will insure wider coverage and bring about better reception in South America, the popularity of broadcasts from the United States is already high. Nearly 10,000 letters a month are written by South American listeners to American short wave broadcasters, it was declared. News broadcasts are highest in popularity. Figures compiled by the NAB show that American short wave stations are broadcasting 13 hours and 19 minutes of news to Latin and South America every day. The broadcasts are given chiefly in Spanish, Portuguese and English, though there are two fifteen-minute periods given in German, French and Italian. These are the regularly scheduled periods and do not include special events such as speeches or statements by the President, Secretary of State and other officials of government. When the President speaks, for example, his speech is broadcast in English, later translated into Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian, Polish and German, and broadcast in these languages.

Other programs which have attracted a wide following of listeners in South America include travelogues, lessons in English, talks on new scientific discoveries and developments, stamp collecting programs, and aviation. The South American woman apparently is as much interested in fashion notes and Hollywood gossip as her North American sister, the program analysis indicated. In addition to specially built programs for the Latin American audience, the cream of network programs are also broadcast, especially important symphonies and vocalists, as a reflection of North American culture. Occasionally exchange programs have been done in the past year where, for example, Brazil furnished a series of programs which were heard over an American network, and the network in turn broadcast programs which were heard over the Brazilian network.

Letters from listeners indicate that Latin Americans prefer news broadcasts from the United States. The same policies governing the broadcasts of news on standard stations in the United States also govern the broadcasting of news by short wave. On regularly scheduled periods, a complete coverage of domestic and world wide events is given. News is presented as it happens. It is not slanted, withheld or distorted for propaganda purposes. As a result, South American listeners have learned to place dependence on news broadcast by United States short wave stations, it was declared.

The total amount of broadcasting done by all American short-wave stations, including news broadcasts, for South American listeners, is 449 hours per week.

Those attending the conference with Mr. Burke, in addition to Mr. Miller, were Harry C. Butcher, E. K. Cohan, Miss Elizabeth Ann Tucker of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Robert L. Gibson, General Electric Company; Frank Mason, Guy C. Hickok, Frank M. Russell of the National Broadcasting Company; Oswald F. Schuette, Radio Corporation of America; J. G. Leitch, Radio Station WCAB; Kenneth W. Stowman, Radio Station WCAU, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; J. B. Rock, Walter Evans, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; R. J. Rockwell, W. C. Koplovitz, Radio Station WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walter Lemmon, World Wide Broadcasting Corporation; Ed Kirby, Paul Peter, National Association of Broadcasters.

X X X X X X X X X

RADIO EXCISE TAXES UP 25% FOR FISCAL YEAR

Total radio excise tax collections for the fiscal year ending June 30 were $6,079,914.50, an increase of 25.8 percent over the radio taxes collected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, of $4,834.366.33, it was disclosed this week.

Radio tax collections last June, largely covering industry operations for the previous month of May, total $617,177.45, according to the June report of the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The June collections were 138.8 percent larger than the radio taxes collected in June, 1939, totaling $258,438.23. June tax collections on mechanical refrigerators were $1,284,646.70 compared with $1,074,521.42 in June, 1939.

Radio collections during the six months' period from January through June this year were 39.4 percent larger than in the similar six months of 1939. The radio tax collections during the six months' period from July to December, 1939, were 14.8 percent larger than those of the July-December period of 1938.

X X X X X X X X X X X X

Although the Federal Communications Commission cannot, as a rule, interfere in local interference problems, so many residents of Dennison, Ohio, complained about serious interference to local radio reception that the Commission has asked the Ohio Power Co. to cooperate in remedying the local situation.

X X X X X X X X X X

SPECIAL EMERGENCY RADIO SERVICE CLARIFIED BY FCC

To obviate misunderstanding regarding the scope of special emergency radio service and to restrict such service to real emergencies, the Federal Communications Commission has clarified the language of its applying rule to prevent employment of this service for routine business or common carrier for hire, and added a provision which will permit emergency use of such facilities in time of disaster or other emergencies by members of the public.

Accordingly, it changed Section 10.231 of the Rules and Regulations to read:

(a) Special emergency stations may be used only during an emergency jeopardizing life, public safety, or important property.

(1) for essential communications arising from the emergency.

(2) for emergency transmission from one point to another between which normal communication facilities do not exist, are not usable, or are temporarily disrupted or inadequate.

(b) The use of special emergency stations for the handling of routine or non-emergency communications is strictly prohibited.

(c) Within the scope of service given in subparagraph (a), the licensee of a special emergency station shall make the communication facilities of such station available to any member of the public.

(d) Special emergency stations, except those of communications common carriers utilized temporarily to restore normal public communication service disrupted by an emergency, shall not operate as common carriers of communications for hire. However, licensees of such stations may accept contributions, to capital and operating expenses from others who, under the Commission's rules, would be eligible to stations of their own, for the cooperative use of the stations on a cost-sharing basis; Provided, that contracts for such cooperative use are submitted to the Commission 30 days prior to the effective date thereof and that said contracts are not disapproved by the Commission.

At the same time the Commission granted 11 applications by four associated companies of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for special emergency stations. Five of these are construction permits for the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania to set up this type of station at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and a site near Aliquippe, Pa., to be determined later, as well as

SPECIAL EMERGENCY RADIO SERVICE CLARIFIED BY FCC

F. Public disaster-relief agencies, the armed or special emergency radio service and to provide such service to local communities, the Federal Communications Commission has adopted the amendment of the applicable rule to permit deployment of full service or routine business or common carrier for site, and radio a communication system will provide emergency use or use for utility in time of disaster or other emergencies by members of the public.

Accordingly, it changed section 90.401 of the rules and regulations to read:

(a) Special emergency stations may be used only during emergency (including life, public safety, or property and property).

(1) For existing communication arising from an emergency.

(2) For emergency communication from one point to another within normal communication facilities to not exist, are not usable, or are temporarily disrupted or inadequate.

(b) The use of special emergency stations for the benefit of persons or non-emergency communications is strictly prohibited.

(c) Within the scope of service given in subparagraph (a), the licensee of a special emergency station shall keep the communication facilities of such station available to any member of the public.

(d) Special emergency stations, when, except those of commercial common carriers utilized temporarily to provide normal public communication service or service in an emergency, shall not be used to compete or duplicate the work of commercial facilities for hire. However, licensees of such stations may engage in training, to permit the operating personnel, including the operators, to operate the station in an emergency. Such training may under the circumstances involved be disruptive of existing or [illegible], or the commercial use of the station is to a non-commercial basis; however, such exercises are seldom scheduled, and are published in the [illegible] 30 days prior to the effective date thereof and that such contracts are not disapproved by the Commission.

As the same time the Commission granted 11 applications from associated companies of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for special emergency stations. Five of these are communication systems for the Bell Telephone Company in Pennsylvania, and one for the Bell Telephone Company in Pennsylvania, and one for the Bell Telephone Company in Pennsylvania, and 4 for Bell Telephone Company in Pennsylvania, as well as

12 portable-mobile units. Two other construction permits have to do with the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, for a station at Detroit plus 6 portable-mobile units. Two other permits are for a Washington, D. C., station with two portable-mobile units for the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company. The other two authorizations cover licenses for two stations at New York and two portable-mobile units of the New York Telephone Company.

Special emergency stations, under one terminology or another, have been licensed by this Government since before the establishment of the Federal Radio Commission. Several stations were, in fact, operated by the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company before 1927. As recounted in our general information release of January 27th last, these emergency radio stations have proved their value in time of glood, earthquake, and hurricane, when wire circuits have failed. Because frequencies for this purpose are scarce, public utilities are encouraged to make joint use of such facilities.

Besides communication companies, emergency stations are also operated by transportation companies, gas and oil distribution companies, water distribution companies, power distribution companies, the American Red Cross, the American Legion, and remote establishments which cannot be reached by other means of communication.

X X X X X X X X X

NEW RULES ADOPTED ON EDUCATIONAL RADIO STATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission this week repealed Section 4.137 of the rules governing non-commercial educational broadcast stations and adopted the following substitute:

"Section 4.137 Frequencies. (a) The following frequencies are allotted for assignment to non-commercial educational broadcast stations

Kilocycles
42,100
42,300
42,500
42,700
42,900

(b) Stations serving the same area will not be assigned adjacent frequencies.

(c) Frequency modulation shall be employed exclusively unless it is shown that there is a special need for the use of amplitude modulation.

(d) Only one frequency will be assigned to a station."

The effective date of the Rules and Regulations Sec. 3.32(b), which prohibits broadcasting of commercial programs on experimental authorizations, was further extended from August 1 to October 1, 1940, by the Federal Communications Commission.

X X X X X X X X X X

KNOWLSON NAMES NEW COMMITTEES OF RMA

J. S. Knowlson, newly-elected President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, this week announced the appointment of new committees.

Among these was a new Industry Promotion Committee to which H. C. Bonfig, of Camden, N. J., was appointed Chairman, which will handle the national cooperative campaign of RMA and the National Association of Broadcasters, and also other sales promotion and merchandising problems. The committee includes Directors Abrams, Baker, Buckley, Paul V. Galvin of Chicago, Chairman of the RMA Set Division, and Director E. A. Nicholas of Fort Wayne, Indiana. This Committee also will handle merchandising affairs involved in the radio trade practice rules promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission just a year ago, on July 22, 1939, succeeding the former Fair Trade Practice Committee of the Association.

To make the RMA organization more effective, another new Committee, on Federal Wage-Hour Administration matters, with Octave Blake of South Plainfield, N. J., as Chairman, was appointed. This Committee will have charge of affairs in connection with the Walsh-Healey Act and also under the Wage-Hour Administration of the Department of Labor.

The list of Committees and Chairmen follows:

Standing Committees: Credit Committee - J. J. Kahn, Chairman; Engineering Department - W. R. G. Baker, Director; Export Committee - W. A. Coogan, Chairman; Legislative Committee - A. H. Gardner, Chairman; Membership Committee - E. Alschuler, Chairman, Traffic Committee - O. J. Davies, Chairman.

Special Committees: Industry Promotion Committee - H. C. Bonfig, Chairman; Reorganization Committee - Leslie F. Muter, Chairman; Wage-Hour Administration Committee - Octave Blake, Chairman; Service Section - J. K. Rose, Chairman.

X X X X X X X X X X

FTC ORDER HITS RADIO SET ATTACHMENT

The Perfect Manufacturing Company, trading as R. E. Engineers, Madison Road, Cincinnati, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue the dissemination of misleading representations in the sale of an electrical and mechanical device for attachment to radio receiving sets.

Under the order, the respondent is directed to cease representing that its device, "Add-A-Tube," when attached to a radio receiving set, gives to it the effect of an additional tube;

adds life to the tubes; improves reception from foreign and domestic stations; brings the set up to date, or gives to such set additional sharpness, tone and selectivity.

The order further forbids use by the respondent of the term "Add-A-Tube," or any similar term, when the device does not perform the functions of an additional tube in a radio receiving set.

X X X X X X X X

THREE ADDITIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS AUTHORIZED

Three additional television grants under its promotional experimental rules were announced by the Federal Communications Commission this week. They cover construction permit for a new Philadelphia television station, to be operated by WCAU Broadcasting Co. on television channel No. 5 (84,000-90,000 kilocycles) with 1 kilowatt aural and visual power; construction permit to Purdue University to operate its television station W9XG, at West Lafayette, Ind., on channel No. 3 (66,000-72,000 kilocycles) with 750 watts aural and visual power; and modification of license of the State University of Iowa station W9XUI, at Iowa City, to use channels Nos. 1 and 12 (50,000-56,000 and 210,000-216,000 kilocycles) with 100 watts visual only.

WCAU proposes to experiment with 441 to 729 lines, and 15 to 30 frames; to compare vertical and horizontal polarization as to signal noise ratio, effect of tall buildings, hills, and obstructions, interference from diathermy and ignition systems, and signal strength; to investigate pre-emphasis in the transmitter and de-emphasis in the receiver; and compare FM (frequency modulation) and AM (amplitude modulation) as the sound component of its proposed station.

Purdue University contemplates experimenting with transmission standards, development of new types of pick-up tubes or iconoscopes, research into the design and construction of side-band filters, development of the transmission line or impedence modulation system, research into new methods of background control, and improvements in wide-band amplifiers, plus possible further experimentation with lines and frames, polarization, and new forms of synchronizing signals.

The State University of Iowa station will test different systems of modulation, conduct experiments concerning frequency stability and band width, measure field intensity to determine results of polarization, and otherwise carry on engineering experimentation tending to develop uniform transmission standards of acceptable technical design, plus training of technical personnel.

Neither Purdue nor the State University of Iowa will engage in public program service.

X X X X X X X X X

WISNER, FORMER FCC PRESS CHIEF, DIES

G. Franklin Wisner, 61, veteran newspaperman, who was one of the victims of the New Deal "purge" of the Federal Communications Commission, died yesterday (Thursday) in Garfield Hospital in Washington, D. C., after a long illness.

In the Fall of 1938, Mr. Wisner was discharged on only a few hours' notice from his post as Chief of the Press Section of the FCC under a purge instituted by the former Chairman, Frank B. McNinch. He had lived in retirement since.

Mr. Wisner became Chief of the Press Section of the old Federal Radio Commission in 1927 and served the Communications Commission in the same capacity.

He was a member of the National Press Club, and from 1914 to 1921 served as President of the Baltimore Press Club. His home was at 601 Indian Spring Drive, Silver Springs, Maryland.

In 1921 he came to Washington as correspondent for the American. The following year he became White House correspondent for the New York Herald, and later covered the Senate for the old New York World.

X X X X X X X X X X X

POWER COMPANY USES RADIO TO PROTECT PLANTS

Radio is playing a part in the precautions being taken in the National Capital to guard against sabotage and malicious tampering with the city's vital plants and buildings.

Latest step to be taken in the program of vigilance and prevention was the launching of a shortwave broadcasting system to link headquarters of the Potomac Electric Power Co. with its hundreds of emergency, trouble shooter and line trucks.

Modeled after the police radio, the Pepco control room is located in the headquarters building at Tenth and E Streets, N.W., and the transmitter is on the grounds of the company's Benning plant.

J. H. Ferry, Vice President, said the radio dispatching system starts out with 27 trucks equipped with receiving sets but that approximately 300 more will be similarly furnished before long.

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The new 50,000-watt radio transmitter of the Westinghouse Broadcasting Station WBZ, Boston, located at Hull, Mass., will go on the air for the first time, Saturday, July 27. A special NBC network program originating in Radio City, New York, at 9:00 P.M., EDST, will formally open the new Westinghouse plant to serve the Boston market.

Senator Overton, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on District Appropriations, this week said he would ask the Commissioners to submit estimates on the equipping of all police scout cars with two-way radio.

Department store advertisers recently made a comprehensive report on their experience with radio, in the form of a panel discussion held at the 1940 annual meeting of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, whose members account for $4,000,000,000 sales volume a year. CBS has just reprinted the heart of that discussion in a brochure, because of the vast advertising experience of the department store executives.

For the second consecutive year, the World Series will be broadcast exclusively over WOR and the coast-to-coast Mutual network under the sponsorship of the Gillette Safety Razor Company. Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis this week awarded the broadcasting rights, estimated at $100,000 to the razor company and the Mutual network. An option also was taken on the 1941 World Series' broadcasting rights.

Station WCBS in Springfield, Ill., an affiliate of the Illinois State Journal, becomes a supplementary outlet to the basic NBC-Blue Network, August 1. Station WAKR, recently constructed in Akron, Ohio, becomes a member of the basic Blue Network, October 1. The addition of these two stations brings the total number of NBC affiliates to 195, a gain of 17 stations since the first of the year.

Matching the Federal Government's zeal in cementing this country's relations with its Latin neighbors, Columbia's "American School of the Air" is drawing heavily on nations south of the Rio Grande for broadcast material slated for programs beginning next Fall. More than 15,000,000 school children will listen to these broadcasts during the next semester, according to Sterling Fisher, Director of Columbia's Department of Education. Among the governments that have already officially signified their intentions of participating are: the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, honduras, Mexico, Panama and El Salvador.

X X X X X X X X X X

MINIATURE NETWORKS USED TO DEMONSTRATE FM

Two miniature networks, operating on the same principle as great broadcast stations, are being used in demonstrations by D. Lee Chesnut, General Electric engineer in the Company's Philadelphia Office, to dramatize and simplify frequency modulation for radio station personnel as well as general audiences. Fashioned in his own home workshop, Mr. Chesnut's unique equipment set-up utilizes a Golden Network, consisting of frequency modulated Stations GEFM and KXFM, and a Green Network with Stations GEAM and KXAM airing on amplitude modulation.

The center point of attraction is a completely collapsible midget house with a cut-away front disclosing two radio receiving sets - an FM set on one side and an AM on the other. Illuminated lettering below each receiver indicates which is in operation. On either side of the structure are control panels, one controlling all things relating to FM broadcasting and the other AM. An aerial, made up of two collapsible automobile aerials, towers over the roof.

A few feet away from the house on each side, "broadcast stations" and miniature towers have been set up on tables; on one side GEAM and GEFM, on the other KXFM and KXAM. Transmitting power for each of the four stations is supplied by tiny transmitters housed in G-E wireless record-players. Atop each tower are the station call letters painted black on a frosted glass which forms the front of a small illuminated box with a background of green or golden light, depending on the network to which the station belongs.

In the demonstrations such troublesome interference-makers as the electric razor, the violet-ray machine, and a spark coil operated from a battery have been used to show how FM minimizes interference.

X X X X X X X X

COUGHLIN PLANS TO RESUME RADIO TALKS IN OCTOBER

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin is reported from Detroit to be making plans to resume his Sunday afternoon radio broadcasts the second Sunday in October with a series of half-hour programs devoted, "among other things", to a discussion of the principles and personalities involved in the presidential campaign.

His radio agents, Aircrafters, Inc., have written to about twenty-one large stations throughout the country in an effort to reserve the necessary time. The stations have been offered the alternative of granting half-hour periods for a direct broadcast from Royal Oak or a transcription broadcast later in the day. Most of the stations approached have carried the priest's broadcasts in the past. Approached also are a few larger stations not previously included in the Coughlin chain.

X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 30, 1940

No. 1254

July 30, 1940

NATIONAL RADIO DAY PROPOSED IN HOUSE BILL

Designation of August 26th of each year as National Radio Day was proposed last week in a joint resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Dingell (D.), of Michigan.

The resolution provides:

"That the President of the United States is authorized and directed to issue a proclamation designating August 26 of each year as National Radio Day, calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on that day and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies."

The resolution was referred to the House Judiciary Committee for consideration.

Representative Dingell said that the day was chosen to commemorate the advent of commercial broadcasting 20 years ago and to call attention to the special radio exhibitions planned at the New York and San Francisco World Fairs during August of this year.

X X X X X X X X X

FLY CALLS AT WHITE HOUSE; COMMITTEE IS DELAYED

While the broadcasting industry awaited the appointment of the proposed National Communications Committee, Chairman James L. Fly called on President Roosevelt at the White House on Saturday. He had no comment to make on the visit, however.

Chairman Fly was asked for comment at his Monday press conference on the story that broadcasters were disturbed over the prospect that President Roosevelt will make no political speeches over the air this campaign but will make periodic radio talks to the nation.

He declined to comment but did express the opinion that the usual "fireside chat" of the President is not a political talk

X X X X X X X X

July 20, 1960

NATIONAL FLAG DAY PROPOSED TO HOUSE BODY

Designation of August 3rd of each year as National Flag Day was proposed last week in a joint resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Dingell (D-Mich.) of Michigan.

The resolution provides:

"That the President of the United States is authorized and directed to issue a proclamation designating August 3d of each year as National Flag Day, calling upon citizens of the United States to display the flag of the United States in all Government buildings on that day and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies."

The resolution was referred to the House Judiciary Committee for consideration.

Representative Dingell said that the day was chosen to commemorate the anniversary of commercial transcontinental air mail service 30 years ago and to call attention to the postal radio exhibitions planned at Idlewild Airport and San Francisco Bay Radio Station during August of this year.

X X X X X X X X X

FLY DATES AT WHITE HOUSE; COMMITTEE IS DELAYED

While the broadcasting industry awaited the appointment of the proposed Federal Communications Commission, Chairman Doerfer spoke in Fredericksburg, Va., yesterday at the White House Conference, but had no comment to make on the study, himself.

Chairman Doerfer was asked for comment on the Senate proposal to commence on the study with "expeditious speed" and he replied that President Eisenhower will decide political questions over the air time commission and will name distinguished public leaders to the station.

He declined to comment on the report that Senator Dodd (D-Conn.) would "provide chair" for the Senate in lieu of a political hearing.

X X X X X X X X

CBS ATTACKS ASCAP AS ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT SIGNS

The current scrap between the broadcasting industry and the American Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers grew hotter along with the weather last week as Paul W. Keston, Vice-President of CBS, called upon advertisers and agencies to help thwart "ASCAP's $4,400,000 squeeze play against radio", and Elliott Roosevelt became the first broadcaster to sign the new 5-year ASCAP contract.

Elliott Roosevelt, who is President of the Texas State Network, pledged nine stations of his hook-up to the terms of the copyright pool for the right to use its music on the air. He promised that the remaining ten outlets of the network would subscribe to the contract, which becomes effective January 1, 1941.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was accepting the contract, contrary to the stand of the National Association of Broadcasters, which charges that the Composer group is a monopoly and that its new demands are exorbitant, because the impending ASCAP agreement "places the burden of the cost of licensing where it belongs, with the networks". Under the present method, he explained, the networks take the "lion's share", 50 percent of advertising revenue and pay nothing for the use of the music, while the affiliated stations must pay all music fees. He pointed out that none of the Texas Network stations are NAB members.

Broadcast Music, Inc., formed by the radio men to develop other sources of music to make them independent of the copyright pool, he said was "started and fathered" by the National and Columbia broadcasting systems to extend their monopolistic control to other fields, as they have, in talent, the phonograph, transcription and related industries. He maintained that if the networks are successful with Broadcast Music in their fight against ASCAP, they would control the amusement field.

Mr. Keston traced the fight which the broadcasting industry has been waging with ASCAP for the last six months and declared it "is going well".

"During the next six months", he wrote, "the Columbia network asks that its clients, acting in their own behalf as radio advertisers, take one step which only they can take -- to break the strangle-hold which ASCAP has hitherto had upon radio broadcasting, and to win not only this fight against a $4,400,000 increase in broadcasting costs, but to free radio permanently from the certainty of future intolerable demands.

"While broadcasters have always been willing to pay a fair amount on a reasonable basis for the privilege of broadcasting music, we are convinced that it is utterly impossible to find any ground for negotiation with an organization which has promulgated these demands as a final ultimatum.

THE ATLANTIC ARGUS AS ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT SEES

The current corny between the broadcasting industry and the American Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers (now rather alone with the country last week as Fred M. Vinson, President of OPA, called upon advertisers and sponsors to help keep ASCAP's $4,000,000 expense from reaching twelve. And Elliott Roosevelt became the first broadcaster to side with the new-year ASCAP contract.

Elliott Roosevelt, who is president of the Texas Data Network, pledged sole reaction of his boss-to the terms of the copyright pool for the right to use the music on the air. He indicated that the remaining ten stations of the network would adhere to the contract, which requires different agreements.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was adopting the contract, contrary to the wishes of the National Association of Broadcasters, which charges that the Composers' group is a monopoly and that the amounts are exorbitant, because the broadcasting industry believes the burden of the cost of licensing music is being, with the networks". Under the present method, he explained, the stations take the "lion's share" of proceeds of advertising revenue and pay nothing for the use of the music, while the originating stations must pay all music fees. He pointed out that some of the Texas Network stations are NAB members.

President Harry Ice, formerly of the Texas Network, but now in charge of sales for radio station WOAI, San Antonio, said the contract was "absurd and ridiculous" on the part of the Society. He said the Society's broadcasting systems to extend their operations control of other fields, as they have, in talent, the phonograph, theatre exhibition and related industries. "If broadcasters have to pay the price demanded with Roosevelt there is no hope that smaller stations, they would control the radio-music field.

Mr. Kirton Lewis the staff which the Broadcasting Industry has been seeking with ASCAP for the last six months and referred it "to using well".

"Taking the most six months", he said, "the industry made that its attitude, relying in their own behalf on radio industries, take the step which only may the data — the court to strength-hold which ASCAP has bitterness and been made, broadcasting to win not only this right against a $4,000,000 expense is broadcasting music, but to free radio [illegible] the [illegible] future hitch-hike demands.

While broadcasters have always been willing to pay a fair amount on a reasonable basis for the privilege of broadcasting music, he said, he contended that it is utterly impossible to find any ground for negotiations with an organization which has consistently come demands as a final ultimatum.

"Columbia has therefore decided, for its network and for its owned and operated stations, that it will not and cannot submit to these demands.

"The gun ASCAP is pointing at our heads will be fired January 1, 1941, after which no ASCAP music will be available for CBS programs. But by that time, with the work that has been done and which can be done by our advertisers and ourselves between now and then, there should be nothing but a blank cartridge in the breech."

After describing the accomplishments of the industry in the organization of Broadcast Music, Inc., Mr. Keston said:

"Reduced to its plainest terms, only one thing is needed between now and January 1st to free radio broadcasting from ASCAP's $4,400,000 squeeze-play. This thing is the determination of radio advertisers that they will popularize only the music which will continue to be available to them after December 31, 1940. And that can be accomplished very simply -- just by playing this music on the air on commercial programs. If the transition to non-ASCAP music is begun at once, virtually every hit tune in America should lie outside of ASCAP's clutch before January 1.

X X X X X X X X

AP NEGOTIATING ON "SPONSORED NEWS"

The Associated Press and a number of radio stations currently are negotiating for the commercial news service now offered by the AP with talks reported "progressing satisfactorily", according to Editor & Publisher. O. S. Gramling, AP Executive Assistant in Charge of Membership, with W. J. McCambridge, AP Assistant General Manager, are conducting the talks. However, no contracts have been signed since that with WNEW, New York, last month.

Major consideration of the AP executive charged with reaching satisfactory agreement with radio stations is directed toward the formulation of a method whereby AP news may be made available to the nationwide networks under commercial sponsorship.

No such method can be announced at this time, but an announcement may be made sometime in the Fall, it was said.

The nationwide plan, the AP said, is still "in the correspondence stage with no definite plan set for the AP for pushing and working on it."

X X X X X X X X X X

FCC WILL RECEIVE BRIEFS ON MONOPOLY REPORT

The Federal Communications Commission has announced that in connection with its investigation of chain broadcasting it would receive briefs filed by interested parties on or before September 15, 1940.

A committee of the Commission composed of Commissioners Brown, Walker and Thompson, submitted their report to the Commission on June 12, 1940, and recommended the promulgation of regulations to eliminate certain practices in chain broadcasting. Copies of the Committee's report, with its Memorandum of Submittal containing the recommendations of the Committee, are being sent to the licensees of all broadcast stations. The Commission invites the submission of their views on the issues raised by the report. Copies will also be supplied upon request to any other interested party desiring to consider submission of a brief or statement.

It was also announced that the Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., has recently filed a motion with the Commission requesting the adoption of temporary regulation directed toward maintaining the status quo in chain broadcasting pending the promulgation of permanent regulations by the Commission.

Briefs should be directed solely to the accuracy of factual statements contained in the report of the Committee, to the recommendations contained in the Committee's Memorandum of Submittal, and to the advisability of the adoption of the temporary regulation requested by the Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., the FCC stated.

X X X X X X X X X

PORTER QUITS FCC; TO ENTER PRIVATE PRACTICE

George B. Porter, Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, has resigned to practice law. He has been in charge of radio broadcast litigation for the FCC since it was established.

Mr. Porter recently completed a series of investigations of Texas radio station cases, in which it was alleged that the licensees were not the real owners of the stations. These cases are still pending.

He was the principal investigator in the case of Station WSAL at Salisbury, Md., which was put off the air because of alleged misrepresentations as to its ownership. Some angles of this case still are pending before the Commission.

Mr. Porter, a son of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Claude B. Porter, was appointed an attorney in the Legal Division of the Federal Radio Commission, predecessor of the present body, in 1931. Later that year he was made Assistant General Counsel and in 1933 he became Acting General Counsel, serving in this capacity until July 1, 1934, shen the FCC came into being. Mr. Porter then was succeeded by Paul O. P. Spearman as General Counsel. On October 5, 1934, he was made Assistant General Counsel in charge of broadcast litigation.

X X X X X X X X X X

FLORIDA RADIO LIBEL LAW HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Florida's radio libel law, through which station operators, in an enactment by the State Legislature in 1939, sought to protect themselves against damage suits, has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Bayard B. Shields of the Duval County Circuit Court, Jacksonville.

The law provides: "The owner, lessee, licensee or operator of a radio broadcasting station and the agents or employees of any such owner, lessee, licensee or operator, shall not be liable for any damages for any defamatory or libelous statements published or uttered in or as a part of a radio broadcast by one other than such owner, lessee, licensee, or operator or agent or employee thereof, unless the said owner, lessee, licensee, and operator or agent or employee affirmatively declares that such statements are made for and in behalf of such owner, lessee, licensee or operator of such radio station or its agent or employee."

Judge Shields said that "the act clearly violates the spirit and the letter of Sections 1, 4, 12 and 13 of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of Florida."

X X X X X X X X X

NILES TRAMMEL INTRODUCED TO CAPITAL PRESS

Washington newspaper men and radio figures met Niles Trammel, newly-elected President of the National Broadcasting Company, last Friday afternoon at a cocktail party held at the Willard Hotel.

X X X X X X X X X

SHIP RADIOTELEGRAPH RULES ARE MODIFIED

The Federal Communications Commission has modified certain of its Rules Governing Ship, Coastal and Marine Relay Services in order that ship radiotelegraph stations licensed to operate within the high frequency bands (between 4,000 and 23,000 kilocycles) may make more effective use of their transmitting equipment by incorporating crystal control at reasonable cost. The changes effect Sections 7.58, 8.81(a), 8.96, and Part 1 of Appendix B of the General Rules.

Outstanding licenses of approximately 536 non-Government ship radio telegraph stations of the United States uniformly authorize transmission on 48 standardized frequencies distributed throughout the high frequency spectrum within the following bands recognized for this service by the General Radio Regulations of Cairo,1938, annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Madrid, 1932:

4,115 to 4,165 kc.; 5,500 to 5,550 kc.; 6,200 to 6,250 kc; 8,230 to 8,330 kc.; 11,000 to 11,100 kc.; 12,340 to 12,500 kc.; 16,460 to 16,660 kc. and 22,000 to 22,200 kc.

By reason of the Commission's action it will be possible, through the requirement of more stringent frequency tolerances on certain frequencies, to increase the number of these licensed frequencies from 48 to 62. In addition, the harmonic relationship of the frequencies in each ship station band to those in the other bands will be substantially improved. The "harmonic relationship" between the frequencies is the factor which provides for use by a ship station of a large number of transmitting frequencies with a minimum number of Piezo-electric crystals employed for accurately controlling the frequencies which reduces equipment costs. The use of crystal-controlled equipment of this type tends to promote flexibility in the use of frequencies, as well as adherence to the assigned frequencies. As the number of high frequency bands available to a ship station increases, the ability of the vessel to carry on communication over various distances up to several thousand miles and at any desired time of day or night also increases.

The Commission's action in modifying these rules was effected through the cooperation of other interested Government departments, and in some respects is said to be advantageous to the radio communication services carried on by these departments.

X X X X X X X X X X

McDONALD AND McCORMICK CO-HOSTS AT NEWSPAPER PARTY

Correspondents returning to Washington are still talking about the memorable party given to the newspaper men at the Democratic National Convention by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., and Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune. It took place aboard Commander McDonald's famous yacht the "Mizpah", one of the largest and most beautiful yachts on the Great Lakes. The affair was a highlight of enjoyment in what the newspaper men otherwise said was one of the dullest and most somber political conventions in years.

The guest list read almost like that of a Gridiron Dinner. It included Roy W. Howard, Chairman of Board, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, New York City; Henry L. Mencken, Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md.; Eugene Meyer, publisher, Washington Post, Washington, D. C.; Amon G. Carter, publisher, Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas; Melville Ferguson, editor-in-chief, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa.; Clark Howell, publisher, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank Kent, Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md.; James G. Stahlman, publisher, Nashville Banner, Nashville, Tenn.; Paul Block, Jr., New York City; Roy C. Flannagan, Richmond News-Leader, Richmond, Va.; Richard Forster, Columbus correspondent, Cincinnati Times-Star, Columbus, Ohio; Harry J. Grant, Chairman of the Board, Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.; Robert C. Harris, News Editor, Cincinnati Times-Star, Cincinnati, O.; Walter M. Harrison, Managing Editor, Oklahoma City Oklahoman & Times, Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. R. Knowland, publisher, Oakland Tribune, Oakland, Calif.; W. J. Conners, Jr., publisher, Buffalo Courier-Express, Buffalo, N. Y.; Kyle D. Palmer, political editor, Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, Calif.; Elzey Roberts, publisher, St. Louis Star-Times, St. Louis, Mo.; James L. Wright, correspondent, Buffalo Evening News, Washington, D. C.; and Earle Behrens, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif.

X X X X X X X X X

FLY WILL BE AWAY FROM CAPITAL FOR TWO WEEKS

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, left Washington late Tuesday for New York City in company with Lieut. E. K. Jett, FCC Chief Engineer, to attend the conference on television Wednesday.

Following the New York conference with the National Television Systems Committee, he will go to San Francisco to address the National Association of Broadcasters and to participate in the coast-to-coast broadcast linking the two World Fairs.

Chairman Fly also will inspect television developments on the Pacific Coast before returning to Washington. He is expected to be away from the Capital for at least two weeks.

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

Crosley Corporation and subsidiaries reports for six months to June 30: Net profit, $96,661, equal to 18 cents each on 545,800 capital shares, against $402,057, or 73 cents a share last year.

"The Death of Lord Haw Haw", the Nazi radio commentator who is reputed to be an Oxfordian Britisher, is the title of a new detective story by Brett Rutledge. The advertisement asks: "Was Lord Haw Haw murdered in New York?"

The amount of newspaper advertising used to promote Pillsbury's flour and cereals will be increased more than 100 percent in the current fiscal year, Howard W. Files, Vice President in Charge of Advertising and Sales for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, announced this week. Pillsbury spends about $1,000,000 a year in advertising, more than half of which goes to radio.

On its own motion, the Federal Communications Commission, by a Board consisting of Commissioners Fly, Chairman, Walker and Thompson, last week reconsidered its action of July 16 in granting the application of the Riverside Broadcasting Co. to construct a new station at Riverside, Calif., to operate on 1420 kilocycles, 250 watts power, unlimited time, and set the application down for simultaneous hearing with three conflicting applications. The other applications are Broadcasting Corporation of America and Mollin Investment Co., to construct new stations at Riverside to operate on 1390 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt power, unlimited time, and 1390 kilocycles, 500 watts power, daytime only, respectively; and Merced Broadcasting Co., to change frequency and increase power of its existing station at Merced, Calif., to 1390 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt power day, 500 watts power night, unlimited time. These three applications were designated for hearing at the July 16 meeting

---

Steve Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, shot a one over par 73 at the exclusive Burning Tree Country Club golf course, using only one of his irons, last week.

Among other members of Mr. Early's foursome was Harry C. Butcher, Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington, whose score was not reported but whose golf is said to be usually very good.

X X X X X X X X X X X X

MARINE RADIO EQUIPMENT APPROVED BY JETT

Lieut. E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, has approved the following types of marine radiotelegraph transmitters as capable of meeting the requirements of the applicable sections of the Rules Governing Ship Service:

Main radiotelegraph transmitters approved as capable of meeting the requirements of Section 8.142 of the Rules Governing Ship Service of October 1, 1939, as amended:

Manufacturer	Type No.
Federal Telegraph Company	155-B
Radiomarine Corp. of America	ET-8010-C and D

Main and emergency radiotelegraph transmitters approved as capable of meeting the requirements of Section 8.142 and 8.144 of the Rules Governing Ship Service of October 1, 1939, as amended:

Manufacturer	Type No.
Federal Telegraph Company	155-B101-A
Radiomarine Corp. of America	ET-8010-CA and-DA

Lieutenant Jett has also approved a list of designated spare parts to be associated with each of the approved marine radiotelegraph transmitters listed hereinabove in accordance with the provisions of Section 8.234 of the Rules Governing Ship Service. Lists of spare parts required for specific types of equipment approved by the Commission are furnished to its inspectors in charge at principal ports and are available to others upon request.

X X X X X X X X

SPECIAL FM STATION TO BE SET BY FOR NAB MEETING

A complete FM station operating on a 16-hour daily schedule will be set up in San Francisco next month when members of the broadcasting industry come from all parts of the country for the 17th annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters. It will be the first occasion that an FM station has been on the air on the West Coast, offering FM-quality programs.

The special demonstration FM transmitter, shipped from New York to San Francisco for the occasion, will employ a power of 1000 watts with the call letters W 10 XLV. High-fidelity programs are to include special transcriptions as well as originations by Station KSFO in San Francisco. W 10 XLV will be in operation from August 3 to 7 on a channel of 43.4 megacycles under a temporary license issued by the Federal Communications Commission.

X X X X X X X X X X

LABOR SAFE EQUIPMENT APPROVED BY DOT

Lieut. G. E. Toth, chief of Engineering for the Federal Commission, has approved the following type of safe equipment for use on the Great Lakes:

Main rail lifting tackle, consisting of a single or double lever, with a lifting capacity of 2 tons, for use in lifting and transporting the rail of the Great Lakes Towing Ship Service of October 1, 1966, as amended:

Manufacturer	Type No.
Federal Telegraph Company	LTS-2
Manufacture Corp. of America	Illustration and 2

Main and emergency rail lifting tackle, consisting of a single or double lever, for requirements of Section 2.149 and 2.149 of the Rules governing this Service of October 1, 1966, as amended:

Manufacturer	Type No.
Federal Telegraph Company	LTS-2G1-A
Manufacture Corp. of America	LTS-2G1-A and 2A

Lieutenant Toth has also approved a list of designated spare parts to be included with each of the new lifeboats of the Great Lakes Transportation Board Association in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.1001 of the Rules. Accessing this Section, a list of spare parts required for various types of equipment approved by the Commission has been adjusted to the requirements to obtain additional parts and are available to interested upon request.

X X X X X X X X

PROPOSAL TO STATION TUGS AT SOO ON GREAT LAKES

A proposal to station one tugboat on a lifeboat with sufficiently well to act as in the Transition year during some months of the navigation industry which has all part of the country for the 1966 annual convention of the Tugboat Association of Transportation Industry will be the first occasion for the tugboat to be on the Great Lakes, which is expected to be on the Great Lakes attention the Association.

The special transportation of the tugboat, planned from New York to the Detroit for the Association, will carry a power of 1000 with the with the with the tugboat. The tugboat will carry equipment to include special transportation and as well as delivering by Detroit Edge in the Transport. The tug will be in operation from August 1 to 7 on a schedule of 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily, a tugboat operation based by the Federal Transportation Industry.

X X X X X X X X

POPPELE SEES 50,000 FM SETS IN N.Y. IN YEAR

Preparing for the inauguration of the WOR frequency modulation transmitter Thursday night, John R. Poppele, Chief Engineer, discussed the future of FM in an interview published on the radio page of the New York Times last Sunday.

While he has great expectations for FM, he does not bandy about phrases such as "will revolutionize the industry", the Times said. He predicts there will be 50,000 FM receivers in the metropolitan area within a year.

"Up to the present", said Mr. Poppele, "FM's development has been confined chiefly to the laboratories, and a handful of listeners always interested in scientific progress. That FM will grow there is no doubt, but its growth must be rational and controlled, and at all times in keeping with the needs and requirements of nation-wide communication systems. FM comes into the field with a sound and substantial foundation in research, experimentation and careful programming, without the booms and speculations which so often bring disaster to new industries."

One of the most important problems immediately confronting FM, according to Mr. Poppele, is programming. For the most part existing FM stations have been rebroadcasting the programs of regular broadcast band stations, or using recordings. The new FCC regulations, however, stipulate that all FM stations must originate two hours of high fidelity programs daily - one hour during the day and one hour during the evening. Since it may be some while before any sizable commercial income is developed, it is not likely that FM stations will be able to expend large sums on program talent, according to Mr. Poppele.

There are some programs originating in New York which WOR cannot carry because of other local commitments. In addition, many of WOR's important musical programs will be broadcast by W2XOR simultaneously with broadcast on WOR's regular 710 kilocycle channel.

Optimistic as he is about the new system, Mr. Poppele does not foresee any general and immediate public rush to buy FM sets. Instead, he visualizes a gradual development, much like that of the radio industry in recent years.

"Unquestionably we shall find FM adapters being used in years to come on the present radio receivers which have not yet reached a stage of obsolescence in the average home", he continued. "Finally, when FM has been firmly established, the mass of listeners will take advantage of the combination sets then offered by manufacturers. FM still has a great deal of experimentation ahead of it, particularly in production techniques. While engineers have been studying and working with FM for years, program builders, producers, directors, conductors, musicians, actors and sound effects men have still to become acquainted with it. They will have to explore the medium and learn its assets and liabilities."

X X X X X X X X

NATION TO JOIN IN HOUR'S TRIBUTE TO RADIO

Representatives of government, religion, education, labor, civil liberties groups, women's organizations and the press, as well as world-famous entertainers, will join the World's Fair of 1940 in New York and the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco in a gigantic tribute to radio broadcasting on Saturday, August 3rd. The climax is to be a nationwide broadcast, titled "This Is Radio", over more than 500 stations from 9:00 to 10:00 P.M., EST.

Networks of the National Broadcasting Company, Mutual Broadcasting System and Columbia Broadcasting System will be combined and scores of independent stations linked to the networks for the occasion. Major portion of the broadcast will come from the Court of Peace at the New York World's Fair but important contributions will be made from the San Francisco Fair and studios in Hollywood, Chicago and other cities. Dr. John S. Young, Director of Radio and Television for the New York World's Fair, and R. C. Coleson, Radio Director of the San Francisco Exposition, are to be masters of ceremonies.

The broadcast will open at the New York Fair with an ode to radio, written by John La Touche, author of the stirring "Ballad for Americans." From New York, the show will include the NBC Symphony orchestra, Paul Whiteman, Frank Black, Howard Barlow, Morton Gould, Frank Munn, Virginia Rea, Parker Fennelly, Arthur Allen, Clifton Fadiman, Ted Husing, Graham McNamee, John S. Young, Conrad Thibault, Dorothy Gordon, Major Edward Bowes, Raymond Gram Swing, Tommy Riggs, James Melton and Richard Crooks.

San Francisco and Hollywood will contribute the San Francisco Symphony, Amos 'n' Andy, Joe Penner, Orson Welles, Frances Langford, Fannie Brice, Morton Downey and many others.

Following the radio ode, a special dramatic presentation by Norman Corwin will be broadcast from California. This, in turn, will be followed by a symposium of distinguished speakers on "Freedom of Radio". Among those taking part will be Rabbi Johah B. Wise, Walter W. Van Kirk, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches; Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union; James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, President of the National Council of Women, and John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education. Speakers yet to be named will represent Labor, the Press and the Catholic faith.

Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the World's Fair of 1940 in New York, and Marshall Dill, President of the Golden Gate International Exposition, will pay a brief tribute to broadcasting. Following their talks, plaques expressing the ideal of Freedom of Radio will be unveiled simultaneously at both Fairs.

A new tone poem written especially for the occasion by Carl Haverlin and Paul Nordoff will be read at the conclusion of the broadcast. Conrad Thibault, baritone, will be assisted by the NBC Symphony and a chorus. The grand finale of the program is to be the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by artists and spectators at the ceremonies on both sides of the continent.

X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 2, 1940.

No. 1255

FCC OPTIMISTIC AFTER TELEVISION CONFERENCE

Officials of the Federal Communications Commission were optimistic over the prospect of an early agreement in the radio industry on television standards following an organization meeting of the National Television Systems Committee in New York City.

The meeting, which was attended by Chairman James L. Fly, and Chief Engineer E. K. Jett, was said to be entirely harmonious despite previous discord within the industry.

Lieutenant Jett made the prediction that an accord which will pave the way for the commercialization of television may be reached by late Fall or early Winter. Chairman Fly did not return to Washington but went directly to the convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in San Francisco.

No further meetings of the general committee have been scheduled pending a study of various angles of the problem by sub-committees. FCC officials plan no further conferences with the Committee until it is ready to report.

The Committee, organized under the auspices of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, was addressed at the Hotel Roosevelt by J. S. Knowlson, President of the Association, who pointed out that the FCC was prepared to adopt television standards as soon as the industry could show that it was in accord on a set of standards.

Chairman Fly said he saw in the undertaking a chance for industry and government to cooperate and pledged the aid of the Commission. He made it clear, however, that the FCC has no intention of interfering.

"The Commission wants to cooperate in every way but yours is the load", he said. "We stand ready to meet at any time for round-table discussions or to witness demonstrations. But yours is a job by study, consultation, research, joint research and by allocation of such work to develop a satisfactory set of standards for television. I have no doubt that a satisfactory set of standards can be developed.

"I hope your work will cover every phase in the field of television so that the whole program will be coordinated. Former standards have been inadequate for a uniform method of telecasting. In this work patent interests of individual companies must be recognized. No one would ask to encroach on this.

"Moreover", he added, "I don't want anyone to ask me arbitrarily when television will be ready for commercial operation. That job is yours. To this body we expect to come back because the FCC must rely on it before adopting any single set of standards. We have no alternative but to move forward with you gentlemen."

Mr. Fly said that he expected a substantial number of stations to be on the air in the near future. So far as the FCC is concerned, he continued, "the more the merrier". However, he warned that there should be "no squawking" about wavelengths. They are in the public domain, he pointed out.

"For one thing", he asserted, "the Commission is not going to issue licenses to every Tom, Dick and Harry, to sit tight until things get good. Applicants must be prepared to go somewhere in development and experimentation."

President Knowlson of RMA, in opening the Committee meeting said, in part:

"You have been called together to form this industry committee, not as a part of RMA but under the auspices of RMA, to search for and develop the best possible standards which may be set up for television at this time.

"Here is a new art clamoring to be born - and there is no reason to suppose that the birth of television will be any easier or free from pain than any other birth."

Chief Engineer Jett stated that television standards are absolutely essential before television can be launched.

"It is hoped that the standards eventually adopted will be truly representative of the industry", said Lieutenant Jett, "and also permit future development. Some standards must be frozen now, such as the 6 megacycle channel, but the way should be kept open to improve this and other standards later on."

Chairman Baker, who later appointed "panel" or "subcommittee" Chairmen for detailed technical studies, stated that the Television Systems Committee "is charged with the responsibility of determining the basic standards for a system of communication capable of transmitting intelligence in a form which will, in the future, probably have more effect on the life of the American people than any system known today.

"The real possibilities of television", continued Chairman Baker, "as a means of education and entertainment, are today unknown. Television represents a new textbook as yet unopened - for the theatre, a new stage whose curtains have not been drawn, and for the movies, a screen that is as yet dark.

"Television is peculiar in that in order to insure full utilization by the public, it requires a fairly complete set of standards before it is launched commercially."

The organization of the National Television Systems Committee as appointed by President Knowlson of RMA, follows:

Chairman, Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Director of the Engineering Department of the Radio Manufacturers Association; Bell Telephone Laboratories, A. A. Oswald; Columbia Broadcasting Systems, Inc., Adrian Murphy, Executive Director of Television; Don Lee Broadcasting System, Harry R. Lubcke, Director of Television; Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Allen B. DuMont, President; Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, B. Ray Cummings, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering; General Electric Company, E. F. W. Alexanderson; Hazeltine Corporation, Daniel E. Harnett, Chief Engineer; John V. L. Hogan, representing Consulting Engineers; Hughes Tool Company, Albert I. Lodwick; The Institute of Radio Engineers, Inc., Dr. A. N. Goldsmith; Philco Corporation, David B. Smith; Radio Corporation of America, E. W. Engstrom; Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Frederic C. Young, Chief Engineer; Television Productions, Inc., representative to be appointed, and Zenith Radio Corporation, John R. Howland, Secretary and Assistant to the President.

Details of organization and future procedure were arranged at the New York meeting. Many companies, including research and technical experts, will serve on various "panels" of the committee. Chairman Baker appointed and announced the organization of "panels" or "subcommittees" with their respective chairmen, as follows: System Analysis, P. C. Goldmark; Subjective Aspects, Dr. A. N. Goldsmith; Television Spectra, J. E. Brown; Transmitter Power, E. W. Engstrom; Transmitter Characteristics, Philo T. Farnsworth; Transmitter-Receiver Coordination, I. J. Kaar; Picture Resolution, D. E. Harnett; Synchronization, T. T. Goldsmith, and Radiation Polarization, David B. Smith.

X X X X X X X X

TWO PLEAD GUILTY TO UNLICENSED RADIO OPERATION

The Federal Communications Commission disclosed this week that recent investigation of unlicensed radio operation in San Francisco resulted in the indictment of Ralph Wildt and Louis F. Books for violation of Sections 301 and 318 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Both defendants pleaded guilty and will be sentenced by the United States District Court on August 9.

Peter Ruggeri, a minor, also charged with operating an unlicensed radio station will be prosecuted under the Juvenile Delinquency Act. His case is set for trial August 5.

X X X X X X X X

SARNOFF TO BE QUESTIONED BY SENATE COMMITTEE

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee hearings on the renomination of Thad H. Brown as Federal Communications Commissioner took an unexpected turn this week as Senator Tobey (R.), of New Hampshire, turned the spotlight on the Radio Corporation of America and the 1931 RCA anti-trust suit.

David Sarnoff, President of RCA, was first invited and then ordered to be subpenaed to answer certain questions regarding the suit and RCA. He voluntarily agreed to testify at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The FCC Monopoly Committee, of which Mr. Brown is Chairman, was sharply criticized by Chairman Wheeler of the Senate Committee for its failure to investigate charges of bribery of two former United States Senators and a Court Clerk in connection with the anti-trust suit.

Senator Wheeler rebuked Mr. Brown for not undertaking an investigation of the bribery charges against a licensee of the Commission. He pointed out that the FCC Monopoly Committee had gone into the Columbia Broadcasting System-Paramount Pictures stock deal, which he described as of vastly less importance.

The bribery charges were originally made on the floor of the House in May, 1938, when a resolution to investigate the FCC was pending. Senator White, Republican, of Maine, said the resolution was defeated principally on the ground that the FCC would conduct the investigation.

Senator Wheeler asked Mr. Brown if he didn't think it was important, when charges of this character were made by a member of Congress, that the Monopoly Committee should have gone into the matter, particularly as it was to investigate monopoly. Mr. Brown said the Committee sent out notices, but Senator Wheeler interjected:

"Brown, you can't hide behind that excuse. It seems to me that if that Commission has got any brains or any sense at all, when charges are made of briberty by its licensees and you pay no attention to it, that is a pretty weak excuse and dumb."

Senator Tobey said he was prepared to present charges, including names and dates, showing that two former United States Senators and an official of a United States Court were bribed to effect the postponement of the RCA anti-trust suit in 1932 until after the new administration came into power. He said the monopoly report of the FCC dealt at great length with the Columbia-Paramount transaction, but nowhere in the report is there any indication that the RCA suit was investigated.

Charging the FCC monopoly report was a startling indictment, "almost criminal", of innocent men, Senator Tobey on Wednesday last engaged in several heated exchanges with Mr. Brown.

Senator Tobey said Mr. Brown had made serious charges in the Commission Committee's monopoly report against Columbia and its officials. He said Mr. Brown had testified at previous hearings that certain stockholders of Columbia had been "gypped".

If Mr. Brown's statements are true, Senator Tobey told the Committee, he should be confirmed; if they are not, he did not see how the Senate could vote for confirmation.

Senator Tobey, addressing Mr. Brown directly, said the Senate had a right to rely on statements in the monopoly report, and if Senators were held up to ridicule and accused of malicious motives for making comments on the report, he proposed to hold Mr. Brown responsible.

Mr. Brown insisted that acquisition by Columbia of its stock from Paramount Pictures resulted in a loss to the minority stockholders of $43,000 at $5 a share.

At one stage of the inquiry, Senator Tobey denounced Commissioner Brown for attempting to answer a question by reading a letter written to the Committee by FCC Chairman James L. Fly.

"Does Mr. Fly have to wet nurse you?" he shouted. "Leave the letter out of the picture. I want Brown to testify in his own words."

John J. Burns, special CBS counsel in the monopoly inquiry, and William J. Norfleet, FCC Chief Accountant, became involved in a controversy over accounting practices after Mr. Brown had put the accountant on the stand to explain why he had reported that CBS used capital funds rather than surplus to buy Paramount stock.

X X X X X X X X X

A presidential order in Guatemala prohibits the advertising of national or imported liquors by radio broadcasting or by the use of portable or stationary apparatus fitted with loud speakers. Violation of this order will be punishable by a fine of from 10 to 150 quetzales, in addition to any other fines that may be incurred by such advertising.

X X X X X X X X X X

ASCAP ADDRESSES NAB CONVENTION DESPITE REFUSAL

Although the National Association of Broadcasters refused to permit a representative of the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers to address its San Francisco convention, ASCAP sent a message to the broadcasters this week via an advertisement in a special ASCAP edition of Variety.

"We asked for the privilege of having a representative address the members of NAB at their convention in San Francisco", said ASCAP. "The request was denied. Courteously, cordially, and conclusively.

"Not being able to deliver our message to you in person, we now deliver it to you in print. Here it is:

"Every broadcaster in the United States who is mindful of his obligations to serve the public interest, is herewith assured of our complete cooperation.

"All our music, past, present and future, is available to all, at terms within the means of all.

"Our 1,109 composer-author members and our 137 music publisher members will continue to say it with music, because the public wants music and the public must be served.

"That's our message. And we present it to you with all good wishes for the continued progress of the art of broadcasting and the success of all broadcasters."

X X X X X X X X X

SENATE COMMITTEE ALERT TO RADIO "SUBTERFUGES"

Chairman Gillette said this week the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee would be on the alert for reported "subterfuges" which he said he understood would be used in giving radio time in behalf of political candidates.

"Information has come to the committee", he said at a press conference, "that elaborate plans are being developed to utilize the radio in the present campaign in the hope of sponsors paying for the time without bringing the expenditures within the statutory campaign limitation. The suggestion takes the form of having commercial sponsors arrange for guest speakers to appear on programs. Then the guest speakers would make political speeches."

The candidates and sponsors were not identified by Senator Gillette.

X X X X X X X X

MULLEN TO BE GENERAL MANAGER OF NBC

Frank E. Mullen, who since 1939 has been Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America in Charge of Advertising and Publicity, will be appointed to a newly-created position of NBC Vice-President and General Manager at a meeting of the Directors of the National Broadcasting Company in New York on Friday. The appointment is being made upon the recommendation of Niles Trammel, NBC President.

A friend and business associate of Mr. Trammel for a dozen years, Mr. Mullen will report directly to the NBC President. Both executives began their careers with NBC in Chicago, where Mr. Mullen was NBC Director of Agriculture in 1926-34.

Frank M. Russell, NBC Vice-President in Washington, is expected to have additional responsibilities under the new management set-up. He is an intimate friend, as well as a business associate, of Mr. Mullen as their friendship dates back to the days when they were classmates at Iowa State College.

X X X X X X X X X

RADIO STATION INCOME SHOWS INCREASE FOR 1939

The total revenue of 705 standard broadcast stations reporting to the Federal Communications Commission for the calendar year 1939 amounted to $89,990,646, as compared with $79,128,760 for the 660 stations reporting in 1938. This is revealed in figures on broadcast income of stations by class and network revealed this week by the Accounting, Statistical, and Tariff Department of the Commission.

The tabulation shows that there were 397 stations in major networks compared with 350 in 1938. The 397 stations received $22,500,941 from the three major networks, compared with $19,645,447 for the 350 stations in 1938.

There were 519 stations in 1939 each of which had total net time sales in excess of $25,000 compared with 485 for 1938.

The 519 stations had net time sales of $80,306,134 for 1939, compared with $71,082,465 for the 485 stations in 1938.

X X X X X X X X X

LITTLE PROFIT SEEN IN POLITICAL RADIO BUSINESS

Because of the loss of valuable commercial time and the off-setting cost of covering the party conventions, the networks do not expect to make much profit out of political paid-for radio time this year.

Broadcasters are still disturbed over the threatened loss of revenue by the plans of President Roosevelt to refrain from political debate and the indefinite plans of Congress. So long as members remain in Washington, it is unlikely that they will do any intensive political campaigning via the ether.

Having already spent or lost in the cancellation of commercial contracts nearly $600,000 by covering the political conventions, the networks now face the cost of carrying the acceptance speeches of both presidential and vice presidential candidates as sustaining features.

The Democratic National Convention cost the major networks an estimated $233,942. Added to the $364,700 expended in covering the G.O.P sessions in Philadelphia three weeks previous, the total reaches $598,642 which the networks spent as a part of their public service operations in keeping the public fully informed.

Out-of-pocket expenses for the Democratic coverage is set by NBC at $13,250, by CBS at $25,000 and by MBS at $6,000, a total of $44,250. Commercial cancellations cost NBC $52,267 in lost time revenue after discounts and $35,425 in rebates for talent. CBS lost $75,000 for time and $25,000 for talent. MBS figures its losses at $2,000 for time and talent. The total commercial loss for all networks thus amounts to $189,692. Mutual explains its low losses because it was able to arrange for makeup broadcasts for most of its clients whose regular programs were cut out by convention broadcasts.

Total expenses for each network for the conventions were as follows: NBC, $160,500 for the Republican and $100,942 for the Democratic conventions; CBS, $195,000 and $125,000; MBS $9,200 and $8,000.

Totals for both conventions were: NBC $261,442; CBS, $320,000; MBS, $17,200.

X X X X X X X X X X

PHILIPS NOSING OUT U.S. FIRMS IN ARGENTINA

It is reported locally that the Dutch radio manufacturing company, Philips, is considering a further extension of its manufacturing activities in Argentina to compensate for the disruption of its production facilities in the Netherlands, according to the American Consulate General at Buenos Aires.

"The expanding activities of the Philips company is one of the chief factors in the declining Argentine demand for American radio materials", the report states. "Practically all receiving sets now sold in the Argentine market are manufactured in the country, United States trade consisting of component parts and tubes. Exports of American radio materials to Argentine during 1939 were valued at $1,376,264, compared with $1,859,216 in the preceding year and $2,621,806 in 1937.

"The position of American-made tubes in the Argentine market has been declining as a result of a number of factors, including increased domestic production, the growing demand for receiving sets requiring European type tubes, and the intensified competition of Philips tubes. In the opinion of authorities in the local trade, the Philips company accounted for approximately half of the 2,000,000 receiving tubes sold in the Argentine market during the last calendar year.

"It is reliably estimated that the number of receiving sets now in use throughout Argentina is in excess of a million. About 200,000 sets are sold annually, more than half of the sales being in the metropolitan district of Buenos Aires."

X X X X X X X X X X

U-235 GIVES DEBUT AT WBZ CEREMONY

On a salt-water marsh in Hull, Mass., last Saturday, the much-discussed member of chemistry's uranium family, known as U-235, gave its world premiere public performance as a usable source of power when the splitting of one of its atoms turned on Station WBZ's new 50,000-watt transmitter.

While radio listeners scarcely found the uranium debut to be as demonstrative as the first bow of a blues singer - only three metallic clicks marked the atom-splitting process - engineers said each of those clicks represented the release of 200,000,000 electron volts from a smashed atom.

X X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

Frequency modulation radio communication will have its debut in the utility industry late this Summer when the Indianapolis Power & Light Company plans to put into operation its new General Electric frequency modulation emergency communications system. Ten of Indianapolis Power's service cars and trucks are being equipped with G-E 25-watt FM mobile transmitters and receivers for two-way communication. Though they may be on jobs miles away, these service vehicles will be able to keep in close touch with main headquarters where a G-E 250-watt station transmitter will be in operation.

A decision of the Greek Ministry of National Economy specifies that hereafter all radios sent from abroad free of charge, as gifts, to persons residing in Greece, will be subject to a special import tax of 40 percent on their estimated market value. This is in addition to the regular import duty which is about 40 percent ad valorem. The importation of such radios will be subject to the issuance of a special import permit by the Minister of National Economy.

Gross client expenditures on NBC networks were up 16.7% last month over the corresponding month in 1939, reaching an all time high for July of $3,830,438 as against $3,283,555 last year. Cumulative billings for the first seven months increased 9.7% over the same period last year, totalling $28,390,314 as against $25,882,492.

Gross expenditures on the NBC Red Network in July were $3,141,902 compared with $2,713,798 last year, an increase of 15.8%. Gross expenditures on the Blue Network totalled $688,536 as against $569,757 in 1939, an increase of 20.8%.

Cumulative billings for the first seven months on the Red Network were $22,468,748 compared with $20,863,235 in 1939, an increase of 7.7%. Blue Network billings totalled $5,921,566 as against $5,019,257 last year, an increase of 18%.

The Mexican Ministry of National Defense announced that it has learned of four clandestine sending radio stations in addition to the one in Cuernavaca, news of which was given previously. The Ministry adds that "some of these stations are the property of German citizens", according to the New York Times. Of the four stations spotted, two are in Cuernavaca, one in Acapulco and one in Queretaro. All are accused of transmitting "subsersive and political propaganda and news" in defiance of law. The Ministry of Communications has been charged to make the necessary investigations and take adequate measures.

X X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 6, 1940.

No. 1256

August 6, 1940

McCOSKER GIVES GOTHAM FIRST FULL TIME "FM" STATION

Station W2XOR, New York's first full time "FM", or static-less broadcaster, went on the air there last week from a new 1,000-watt transmitter atop the 42-story building at 444 Madison Avenue. The station will operate 15 hours daily, carrying not only the regular WOR program, but special higher-quality programs for two hours daily, one hour each afternoon and another hour during the evening.

Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of staticless broadcasting and reception via the FM method, pressed a button to set the system in operation, and Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR, spoke, as did John R. Poppele, Chief Engineer of the WOR outfit. Music was provided by a symphonic orchestra.

From a special "high-quality" studio at the 1440 Broadway WOR studio, the two hours of special music will be picked up by a microphone designed to handle tones up to more than 15,000 cycles. Special wire lines to the W2XOR transmitter, less than a mile distant from the studio, will permit of tones up to more than 20,000 cycles. Thus, when one tunes in a program over this system on an FM set equipped with a high-quality loudspeaker, the result is said to be such as to permit only instrumental detection of any difference between the original tone and the reproduced tone.

The studio mike is called an "Easter Egg" because it resembles it in shape only it is larger. The oval shape permits the pickup of extra high frequency tones, it is said, and is of Bell Laboratory and Western Electric production. Likewise, the 1,000-watt transmitter is Bell Lab. and Western Electric manufacture, made under the license arrangements with Major Armstrong, with some frequency-stabilization touches added by the Laboratories men.

The engineers have found, in tests during the past few days, that good noise-free reception of W2XOR can be had throughout the Metropolitan area and as far away as Riverhead, Long Island, nearly seventy miles from the central part of the city. The station, however, has been designed to give good reception within a forty to forty-eight mile radius of the transmitter. The frequency on which W2XOR will operate is 43.4 megacycles, or 43,400 kilocycles.

Although occupying an entire floor of approximately 1800 square feet at 444 Madison Avenue, no programs will originate there. They will come from WOR's Newark and 1440 Broadway studios and occasionally from the WOR Radio Playhouse. The principal point of origin for FM broadcasts will be the Broadway studio which has been redesigned and requipped for high fidelity broadcasting.

March 2, 1960

ROCHESTER GIRLS DEFEND TIGER FORT WITH "HOT" STATION

Station WXYZ, Mr. Tiger's first full time "hot", on
radio-less broadcasts, went on the air there last week from
a 100-watt transmitter atop the 40-story building on the Lafayette
Tower. The station will operate 18 hours daily, carrying not only
the regular WXYZ programs, but special high-quality programs for
the hours daily, one hour each afternoon and another hour during
the evening.

Mr. Lewis T. Fletcher, inventor of patriotism broadcasting and President of the Fletcher, presented a demonstration to get the system to operate, and asked L. Richard, President of the Tiger, he did join S. Tigerlily, Tiger Employee of the Month with
who was invited to a special reception.

From a special "hot-equipped" studio at the Jack Standard
of course, the two hours of special music will be played on TV a
are being designed to run in two to five hour 15,000 watts
special are lines to the WXYZ transmitter, also 0.5 a mile dis-
of from the studio, will permit of broadcasts to zone that 60,000
watts. Thus, when one tune in a program over the air, signal
will equipment also a high-quality tuning-box. The result is only
to each to power and interference resulting if any direct
between the station and the receivers.

The studio also is fitted on "hot-air" system so
that it is room only, it is larger. The oval shape permits
a great deal of frequency tuning, it is solid, and is of
all laboratory and Western Electric manufacture. Listening, the
hot-air transmitter is built and Western Electric manu-
facture, and built the Tiger experiments will be for advertising
of some transmission-utilizing tunnels about by the Lewis.

The station was found, in spite getting the and by
the a full-time inspection of WXYZ was to be transmission
a considerable time and it for away at Hampton, Lord Tiger
it actually also the central part of the city. The sta-
tion, however, has been assured by some concerning station a
to long-distance radio reaches it the transmitter. The frequency,
which WXYZ will operate is 6.5 megacycles, or 15,000 kilocycles.

Listeners receiving on extra lines of experimental hour
of the station are, so operation will operations to
will use Lewis Tiger's owner or high frequency electric and
receive the WXYZ Tiger programs. The practical model of
the Tiger experiments will be the Standard studio which has been
a success and popular for high fidelity broadcasting.

At present there are several thousand FM receivers in the Metropolitan area. WOR estimates that there will be at least 50,000 within a year.

WOR has assigned three engineers to work exclusively on FM, under the direction of the station's supervisor of transmitters, Charles Singer. Uninterrupted service is insured by three power lines and two special high fidelity broadcast phone lines (20-20,000 cycles) between the transmitter and the Broadway studios.

An application is pending for permission to operate a 100 watt RCA auxiliary FM transmitter.

The vertical coaxial antenna on the roof stands seventy-five feet above the roof, some 630 feet above sea level. Two auxiliary forty foot antennas on the roof are for emergency use with the FM transmitter, for facsimile, and high frequency short wave relay broadcasting.

X X X X X X X X

CALLS BROADCASTING SQUATTER'S RIGHTS ON AIR

In an open letter, "They Shall Have Music!", in connection with the 25th Anniversary of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, Gene Buck, its President, characterizes the broadcasters as having "squatter's rights on the air". After recounting successes of the Society down through the years, Mr. Buck writes: "Thorns come with roses, 'but ain't the roses sweet'.

"Thorns come with roses, 'but ain't the roses sweet'. It was a songwriter who said that. And it takes a man with a song in his heart to remember the roses and to forget the thorns.

"The radio chain executives who control the air, have publicly announced that beginning New Year's Day, ASCAP music will be barred from the air. What a beautiful way to ring out the old year and ring in the new!

"The music of the thousands of composers of England, France, our sister republics in Latin America; 'The Stars and Stripes Forever', 'God Bless America', 'Over There', to be 'given the air' by the gentlemen who claim squatter's rights on the air. Fantastic? But true! We have their published word for it.

"What will we do? We have a duty and a responsibility to thousands of enterprises which depend upon a steady flow of new music to entertain their patrons. And an equal responsibility to the thousands of musicians and artists who interpret that music. And above all to the public, which needs the inspiration and stimulation and relaxation of music to maintain its morale in these days of uncertainty.

"The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is conscious of its duty and will perform it. Whether we're on the air or 'given the air', when the public says, 'Let's start the show, let's have some music', we'll see to it that they shall have music."

X X X X X X X X X

At present there are several thousand FM receivers in the Metropolitan area. WCN estimates that there will be at least 50,000 within a year.

WCN has authorized three engineers to work exclusively on FM, under the direction of the station's supervisor of transmitters, Charles Singer. Unintermitted service is insured by three power lines and the station's high fidelity transmitter plant in a [20-30,000 square] building. The transmitter and the broadcasting studios.

An application is pending for permission to operate a 50 watt FCA auxiliary FM transmitter.

The vertical antenna atopes on the roof stands seventy-five feet above the roof, some 600 feet above sea level. The auxiliary forty foot antenna on the roof and for emergency use with the FM transmitter, for portable, and high frequency short wave relay broadcasting.

X X X X X X X

DALLAS TRANSCRIPTION COMPANIES ENTERS ON AIR

In an open letter, "They Shall Have Music", in commemoration with the 20th Anniversary of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, Gene Buck, its President, commentating on the character as a whole, "Quality's chance on the air". After referring pungently to the society's long struggle, the years, Mr. Buck writes: "Storms come with years, that will fill the sides year!. Storms come with years, that will fill the sides year!.
Storms come with years, that will fill the sides year!.
It was a coincidence that this, And it takes a man with a vision and a heart to remember the sides and to remember the hearts.

"The radio stage executives can control the air, however, publicly announced that including the Tower, The, AFRAT stage will be heard from the air. Most a beautiful way to find out the old year and time in the year!

"The music of the thousands of composers in the land, genius, our sister journals. In Latin America, "The music of the Tower, Forever", "And Stars Forever", "Over There", to be "Given the air" by the particular and all of composers's music in the air, "Quality". But first! "A new Tower Quality" and for it.

"What will we do? To make a life and a reality. Quality of thousands of composers which demand from a stage. Time of the people to entirely their attention. And on local responsibility to the thousands of musicians and artists, the interpret that music. We above all to the public, which is the industry's one stimulation and relationship it owes to the public for music's sake, of composers.

"The Authors society of Composers, Composers and Publishers is composers of the Cost and will monitor it. "Quality" is the air or 'Lower the air', when and monitor music. Lively music, the show, Let's have some music', it was to it that they shall the music.

8/6/40

BROADCASTING DAY CURTAIN-RAISER FOR S.F. CONVENTION

Broadcasting Day last Saturday, a day which will mean more and more as time goes on, very successfully heralded the opening of the convention of the National Association of Broadcasters at San Francisco. There was a gigantic hookup from the West Coast linking 500 stations. The keynote address was a message from President Roosevelt delivered by Stephen Early, his No. 1 Secretary. Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, Neville Miller, President of the NAB, and numerous radio stars were likewise heard from.

"We have enjoyed the blessings of freedom and liberty so long that there is a temptation for the words to become abstractions", Mr. Early declared. "Yet tonight there are men who can perhaps hear these words over short-wave transmitters who are suffering the tyranny and slavery that follow the loss of freedom. Expression of opinion in parts of the world is a felony punishable by death. It is likewise a crime, according to the credo of the tyrants, to listen to the opinions of others if such views differ with the dictator. Yes, tonight there are men who are fighting and dying to maintain that freedom for themselves and perhaps for us all."

Mr. Early emphasized the part that broadcasters can play in national defense by taking care to present facts impartially and without distortion to help maintain the morale of the people.

"To the broadcasters and the millions of listeners to this program, I bring greetings and best wishes from the President", he declared. "You broadcasters know the President's views on the relationship of radio to government. Some time ago he pointed out that while the government had been required to set up essential controls of radio operation to prevent complete confusion on the air, in all other respects radio is as free as the press. Tonight I bring to you my expression of hope that this freedom will forever endure."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, speaking from Washington, asserted that radio had helped implement free speech "into one of the most powerful weapons at America's command for the preservation of democracy."

Chairman Fly of the FCC said that radio listeners "have made it clear that you do not want the magic of radio bent under the yoke of selfish interests; that you want this public facility left completely free to serve the interests of the public."

X X X X X X X X X X

WOULD HAMMER AWAY ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, whose leaving Washington has caused so much comment, speaking at the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters at San Francisco, declared the big opportunity of the broadcasters lay in continually hammering home the fact that it is teamwork that will win in national defense.

"Three years ago I became a radio commentator", Mr. Johnson said. "For my subject, I took 'National Defense'. For sponsors, I chose the American people. Since then I have come to the microphone on an average of almost once a week to discuss my theme.

"In 1937, America was not awake to the needs for adequate preparedness. Too many of us lived with a false sense of security. We had begun to look upon our oceans as impregnable Maginot lines. It was such state of mind that I felt it my duty to correct.

"As a World War veteran with overseas service, as a former National Commander of the American Legion, and as a patriotic American citizen, I realized the importance of national defense. As soon as I joined the War Department I made it my responsibility to go out and to convince the American people that national defense was a basic consideration in the life of our country. To gain the cooperation of our citizens, I visited every State in the union at least once, and,many of them, several times. Altogether I made more than two hundred public addresses on the subject of national defense.

"With the aid of radio facilities, with the support of the press, and with the cooperation of military and civic leaders everywhere, I was able to awaken a great deal of enthusiasm for our defense program. Some skepticism, I did encounter; and, here and there, I ran into what radio advertising men call 'sales resistance' to the 'commodity' I was advertising. Persistence, time, and especially events in Europe and in Asia at last made our people national defense conscious. . . . . .

"National defense in its broadest phases, however, includes not only a strong army, an unsurpassed navy and an invincible air corps, not only an industry geared to produce munitions of war in time, in quality and in quantity as required, but also a united nation, a nation spiritually aroused to its grave responsibilities and ready at all costs to work for a comman end.

"You broadcasters of America, who are expert phrase and slogan makers, I urge to coin a national motto to keep constantly before the American people as a reminder, every day, in every way, of the necessity for national teamwork. In your bulletins, in your advertising script, when you open your program and when you sign off, let there come forth an urgent and effective appeal to all Americans for national unity." . . . .

WOULD RAISE ARMY ON NATIONAL SERVICE

Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, above
ving Washington has opened an open campaign, speaking at the
nual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers at
w Orleans, believed the big organization of industrialists
y in continually hammering home the fact that it is necessary
r all hands to rally to national service.

"There are no two I believe, more conservative," Mr.
nson said. "For my money, I know National Guard. The
ment, I hope the American people, since that I have come to
n disagreement in an effort to effect such a work in disagreement
ment.

"In fact, during the six years in the army for economy
ropriation. Too many of us have had a fine sense of security
had begun to look upon our oceans as impregnable barriers about
was such which it was our duty to defend.

"As a Member of the Congress with previous service, as a member
Senate Committee of the American Legion, and as a publicity director
activities, I realized the importance of national defense. As
on as I joined the War Department I made it my responsibility
and use to convince the American people that national defense was
vital consideration in the life of our country. My main
ration of our activities, I visited many times to the military
ment, engaging in them, several times. Although I do not
an the National Guard activities on the basis of national defense.

"With the aid of radio facilities, with the support of
s press, and with the cooperation of military and civilian leaders
ntry, I was able to secure a great deal in behalf of the Army
Navy budgets. Some activities, I was responsible, some, some
ers, I was just what would correspond to a [illegible]
the [illegible] I was a publicity, [illegible], and
publicity events in Congress and in [illegible] and
tional defense [illegible].

"Personal service in the National Guard, however, is
ssential not only a strong army, an adequate navy and an invincible
r force, but also an industry ready to change peacetime activities to
ities, to mobilize and to identify as required. Our [illegible]
ities, a nation economically sound, [illegible]
s ready to fall [illegible] to work for a common end.

"The brotherhood of Americans, the [illegible] across and
ness barriers, I have to build a national unity in each community
for assisting people and [illegible], [illegible] and
the necessity for national security. In your meetings, in
conferences, events, and you have your chance the [illegible]
ity, let there come forth an urgent and effective appeal to
Americans for national unity."

"In Europe, there may be a stigma attached to one's origin which may taint the life and business of a whole family, even a whole people. Here. men are measured by their own conduct. Each is free to live his own life in his own way so long as it does not encroach upon the similar rights of others. While we may dial our radio to any program anywhere in the world, others must deafen their ears to the outside and listen only to the voice of self-anointed masters. While we may think, write and say what we please, the lives of others are circumscribed to the minutest detail.. . .

"We must therefore acquire national unity. We must achieve without delay a cohesion into one pattern of all American dreams and aspirations lest they be forever denied. I therefore urge upon you the need for a revival of the spirit of American unity and as broadcasters, to keep the ideal in the forefront in all your radio activities. . . . .

"We must move closer and closer toward each other. We must visit each other more frequently and exchange our goods more freely. This is no time to think of bargains and profits. In the world of today we in this continent must work together.

"Again, I turn to you radio broadcasters to translate this ardent desire into a popular formula that will remind us every day of our duty and responsibility. . . . . .

"I appeal to you as radio broadcasters to put new life and meaning into our loyalties - our loyalties to our home, to our family, to our church, to our community, to our country, to extol them before the youth of our country, to recall them to the minds of our mature and our aged."

X X X X X X X X X X

557 STATIONS AID DEFENSE SEARCH

Five hundred and fifty-seven broadcasting stations, an increase of 184 over those heard from the week before,. have joined together through the National Association of Broadcasters in radio's recently announced National Defense program, which seeks to locate man power for the Government.

A minimum of 100,000 skilled workers represents the present requirements of the Army, Navy and other defense agencies for which the U. S. Civil Service Commission seeks to procure workers.

X X X X X X X X X X

8/6/40

WILLKIE SEEKS EQUAL RADIO TIME

Wendell L. Willkie will demand as much free radio time as is accorded to President Roosevelt during the 1940 campaign, it was learned at Des Moines, Iowa, last Saturday night where Mr. Willkie had gone for a conference with Mid-Western Governors and farm leaders.

Weighing statements of the President that his concern over international developments would force him to remain close to the Capital and confine his campaign pronouncements to press conferences and radio addresses, leaders of the Willkie campaign told International News Service:

"If Mr. Roosevelt plans to carry on his campaign from the White House, through fireside chats for which the radio chains donate their facilities, Mr. Willkie will insist upon just as much free time to place his message before the country.

"The radio industry is a public utility and Mr. Willkie will insist that both major political parties be dealt with by the radio chains on a basis of equality. If the Republican Party is forced to pay for its time on the radio, there is no reason why the Democratic Party should not do the same."

The position was taken on the eve of the national convention which opened in San Francisco on Sunday, of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Already faced by a warning from the Senate Special Elections Committee that plans are under way by which Nation-wide commercial programs would be placed at the disposal of "certain candidates" in violation of the Hatch "clean politics" law, a spokesman for the National Association of Broadcasters said:

"The radio industry will not lend itself to any attempt to sidestep the Hatch Act or any other law. You can be sure that the Code Committee of the Association, before our convention concludes, will adopt every possible safeguard to see that commercial broadcasters do not use their programs for exploitation of any candidates. It never has been done and it won't begin now."

Examination of the records of the radio chains showed that the Republican Party spent $823,257 in the 1936 presidential campaign while the Democrats spent $497,923.

X X X X X X X X X X

CAN PLAY RECORDS WITHOUT LICENSE COURT HOLDS

The National Association of Broadcasters won an outstanding victory for the broadcasting industry last week when the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York decided that broadcasters have the right to play phonograph records without a license.

Retaining special counsel for this test case, the Association went to bat for Station WNEW, New York City, and the industry in a suit brought by the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., and Paul Whiteman.

Judge Learned Hand handed down the decision.

X X X X X X X X

CITIZENSHIP PROOF PUT OFF FOR 30 DAYS

The effective date of the Order adopted by the Federal Communications Commission requiring that all commercial or amateur radio operators produce proof of American citizenship has been extended for one month from August 15th to September 15th. This was due to the fact that radio operators asked so many questions which required answering, that the Commission decided to give them a little more time.

X X X X X X X X X

DuMONT MAKING U. S. ARMY TESTS

The Allen B. DuMont Laboratories at Passaic, N. J., have been granted special temporary authority to operate a 50 watt transmitter on the old No. 1 channel in the Plattsburgh, N. Y. area, in order to pick up signals from mobile transmitter W1OXKT and rebroadcast pictures in the area in connection with tests in cooperation with the U. S. Army.

X X X X X X X X X X

Temporary authority not to exceed three months, has been granted to install aeronautical radio station KBJS, located at Bethel, Alaska, primarily for communication with aircraft flying the Green Chain in Alaska. It will use the frequencies 2922, 5652.5, and 6590 kilocycles, with power of 50 watts, A3 emission.

X X X X X X X X X X X

SARNOFF DENIES RCA BRIBERY ALLEGATIONS

Denying charges that two former United States Senators were bribed to effect the postponement of a Radio Corporation of America anti-trust suit in 1932 until after the new administration came into power, David Sarnoff, President of the RCA, appearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in Washington (Tuesday) declared: "No payments were ever made by the RCA in this or any other case. I deny all these allegations."

"Why did you wait all this time to make this denial?" Senator Tobey of New Hampshire asked.

"When Congressman McFarland originally made the charges we offered to give him the facts. Mr. McFarland said we would hear from him if he wanted them. He later repeated the charges in Texas and on the air but we never heard from him. This is the first Committee that has shown any interest in them."

After being pressed by Senator Tobey to tell who the Senators were who were alleged to have been bribed, Mr. Sarnoff said: "I'll do it but remember I am only doing it because the Senator has demanded that I do so." Mr. Sarnoff then said the Senators named were Senators Hastings of Delaware, and Moses, of New Hampshire.

There was a dramatic ending to the day's sessions when Senator Tobey first announced that E. O. Kellar, supposed to be one of the intermediaries in the alleged bribing, would testify. Kellar, however, did not appear. Whereupon the Senator read an affidavit by Kellar making sensational charges against the RCA. Mr. Sarnoff immediately denied these charges. Following this, Senator Wheeler issued a summons for Kellar to appear before the Committee the next day (Wednesday), adding:

"If the charges against the RCA are proven to be untrue, the man who has made them should be turned over to the Department of Justice for investigation."

X X X X X X X X X X

A New York organization has inquired of the Federal Communications Commission as to the number of regular program-broadcast stations in the world. Commission records show that as of December 1, 1939, there were 2,452 regular broadcast stations listed throughout the world, of which number 814 were in the United States.

X X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

WQXR in New York City will soon broadcast commercially sponsored Associated Press news. The first A.P. sponsored broadcast over an NBC station was last week by Station WENR in Chicago sponsored by Morris B. Sachs, a local clothier.

In a recent FCC press release, entitled: "First Television Station for San Francisco Speeded; NBC and Don Lee to Use New Television Channel No. 1" the visual power granted station W6XAO should have been shown as 1000 watts instead of 100 watts.

WRUW, World Wide Broadcasting Corp., short-wave station at Boston, has been granted a dismissal of its application for modification of license to add frequency 6080 kilocycle to 11730, 15130 kilocycles, 20000 watts night, 20000 watts daytime, A3 emission, unlimited time.

Jennings Pierce, Director of Education and Agriculture for NBC's Western Division, San Francisco, is making an air tour of Pacific Coast NBC stations. With him is Kenneth Gapen, Western Radio Program Director for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

H. G. Towlson, General Electric radio engineer, has been named engineer in charge of radio transmitter operations at the company's South Schenectady transmitting station, according to an announcement made by R. S. Peare, Manager of General Electric broadcasting.

In his column "Over the Coffee", a feature of the Washington Post, Harlan Miller wrote:

"Radio-mogul Harry Butcher says if FM radio had come first, then regular AM broadcasting, the kind we've had for years, would have been hailed as the real miracle."

Steps have been taken by Kenneth Berkeley, Washington's NBC Manager, to inform patrons of Washington's outdoor Symphony Orchesta held at the Watergate, about future concerts that may be postponed because of rain. The information will be broadcast over the radio one-half hour in advance of the scheduled starting time, WRC being used on Sunday nights and WMAL on Wednesday nights. The concerts have repeatedly been rained out; on the other hand others have been successfully held in the face of doubtful weather, but with the new system of an eleventh hour radio flash, everybody will be kept informed as to whether or not a concert will be given.

X X X X X X X X X X

WMCA SEES NEWS IN ADVERTISING

Spreading to radio "PM's" (new newspaper in New York) concent of reprinting advertising free of charge on the basis that it is interesting news, the Warner Norge Company, Inc., distributors of Farnsworth radios, has inaugurated over Station WMCA, New York, a program entitled "Good News in Advertising".

In ad lib style Ken Farnsworth, who is not related to the radio maker, will report on the outstanding ads appearing in the afternoon papers of the same day and those scheduled for the following morning's papers. Newspaper, advertiser and price as well as all salient advertised goods will be broadcast, Farnsworth stating that "all I know is what I read in the ads". The Warner Norge contract is for an indefinite period.

The radio innovation will be watched with interest, it is expected, inasmuch as radio stations are beginning a determined drive to get department store accounts, which have been perennial newspaper advertisers. It will probably be possible for stores to check whether items mentioned on the program outpull other goods advertised in the dailies.

Radio advertisers and their agencies have been asked by the National Association to join the broadcasting industry in its latest battle with the American Society of Composers, a struggle which may cut off from the networks after January 1 most of the music now familiar to radio listeners.

X X X X X X X X X X

JULY BILLINGS UP SHARPLY

Gross billings for time on the Columbia Network - prior to deductions for agency commissions and time discounts to sponsors -- totaled $3,067,870 during July, 1940. The July figure brings the seven-month cumulative total for 1940 to $23,525,242.

The National Broadcasting Company billings totaled $3.830,438, up 16.7 percent over last year. Cumulative billings for the first seven months amounted to $28,390,314, a gain of 9.7 percent over the like period of 1939.

Mutual Broadcasting System billings amounted to $235,182, an increase of 8.6 percent. For the year to date they were $2,266,505, a gain of 23.1 percent.

X X X X X X X X X X

. . . . . .

ZENITH SALES EXECUTIVE GOES TO WINCHARGER

Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, has announced the appointment of Robert F. Weinig as Vice President and General Manager of its subsidiary, the Wincharger Corporation in Sioux City, Iowa. Mr. Weinig has been in charge of farm radio sales for Zenith. He is most enthusiastic about what he believes to be the tremendous farm market possibilities of Wincharger.

Plans for further developments in the farm electric field are now being carried on in Winchargers' experimental laboratory under the guidance of John and Gerhardt Albers - the two Iowa farm boys who founded the Wincharger Corporation.

In commention on his connection, Mr. Weinig stated, "Electricity is the finest investment a farmer can make from the standpoint of contributing to the comfort, convenience, health and happiness of his entire family. Electricity, generated by Wincharger, is the most economical form of electricity available to the farmer today for there is 'no tax on the free wind'. Wincharger electricity also has a strong appeal to the farmer who prefers to own and operate his own power plant in preference to renting electric service from an outside source."

X X X X X X X X X X X X

RCA CLEARS $3,728,621

Following the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America last Friday, David Sarnoff, President of the company, announced that the following dividends had been declared:

On the outstanding shares of $3.50 Cumulative Convertible First Preferred stock, 87-1/2¢ per share, for the period from July 1, 1940 to September 30, 1940, payable in cash on October 1, 1940, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business September 6, 1940.

On the outstanding shares of "B" Preferred stock, $1.25 per share, for the period from July 1, 1940, to September 30, 1940, payable in cash on October 1, 1940, to the holders of record of such stock atthe close of business September 6, 1940.

Mr. Sarnoff also released for publication the consolidated statement of income of the Radio Corporation of America and subsidiaries for the second quarter of 1940 and the first six months of the year, with comparative figures for the corresponding periods of 1939. The report showed a net income of $3,728,621 after all operating expenses, taxes, interest, depreciation and other charges. The net was equal, after full preferred dividend requirements to 15 cents each on the corporation's 13,881,016 shares of common stock outstanding. It compares with a net of $2,172,201, or 4 cents a common share, in the first half of 1939.

Gross operating income for the six months aggregated $56,559,704, compared with $48,041,640 last year, an increase of $8,518,064.

X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 9, 1940

No. 1257

SARNOFF DENIES USING ROOSEVELT FRIENDSHIP IN RCA DEAL

There was an immediate and sharp denial by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, that he had said in 1932 that if he could delay prosecution of a Government anti-trust case against the RCA until after President Roosevelt's inauguration, he would have no difficulty in dealing with Mr. Roosevelt.

"It is an unadulterated falsehood", Mr. Sarnoff declared, "because I did not see President Roosevelt until about a year after his inauguration. I never discussed the case with him. I think, therefore, that it is very unfortunate and unfair that the President's name has been dragged into this case."

The Roosevelt allegation was made before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce considering the nomination of Thad H. Brown to succeed himself as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. It came in an affidavit signed by E. O. Keller, supposed to be an intermediary for the RCA in the postponement of the case. The affidavit was introduced in evidence by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R.), of New Hampshire. It had to do with a journey which Mr. Sarnoff, accompanied by several others made to Concord, N.H., to seek the advice of Senator George Moses, of New Hampshire, with regard to getting a month's continuance of the anti-trust case.

"On my boat trip with Mr. Sarnoff, from New York to Boston", the affidavit of Keller set forth, "Mr. Sarnoff informed me that he and President Roosevelt had been very close friends since the inception of radio, and that Mr. Roosevelt had said to him, 'Dave, you are the father of radio but when I was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, I mothered it for you', and that he believed Mr. Roosevelt would be elected in November and that if he were able to postpone this case until after the Roosevelt inauguration that he would have no trouble in dealing with Mr. Roosevelt personally."

Although Keller was said to have been continuously in attendance at the Senate hearings and was to have testified the day Senator Tobey introduced the affidavit, he failed to appear. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Committee, ordered the Sergeant-At-Arms to issue a subpena for him.

There was a sensational conclusion to Keller's testimony two days later when the fact was brought out that he had been indicted for forgery in 1931, had pleaded guilty to the charge, and had been given a suspended sentence of 60 days.

X X X X X X X X X X

RCA HEAD GIVES SCHUETTE CLEAN BILL

In an exchange with Senator Tobey, of New Hampshire, at the Thad Brown hearing, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, defended the employment of Oswald F. Schuette, who in the old days bitterly fought the Radio Corporation but was subsequently employed by them. The testimony follows:

Senator Tobey - Is it not true that Mr. Schuette, in 1927, was publicity agent for the Radio Protective Association?

Mr. Sarnoff - I think that is right.

Senator Tobey - He set up headquarters in Washington representing the independents?

Mr. Sarnoff - Yes.

Senator Tobey - He issued mimeographed statements to the newspapers attacking R.C.A., calling it part of the radio trust, and referring to it as a patent racket. He was extremely active before this Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in making attacks on the radio trust and in getting Senator Dill and others to get after the Department of Justice to investigate the so-called radio trust and to bring action under the anti-trust acts against R.C.A. and others. Is not that true?

Mr. Sarnoff. - That is true; yes.

Senator Tobey - Indeed, so effective were his efforts that at extended hearings held before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, Colonel Manton Davis, Vice President and General Attorney of R.C.A. in 1929, attacked him before this committee in the following terms (reading):

"If the Committee will examine Mr. Oswald F. Schuette under oath and will compel him to disclose the names of each of those who have supported his activities and are supporting them, together with the contribution made and being paid by each, I think you will uncover one of those lobbies against which official Washington has so often", and so forth.

And on page 203 he said (reading further):

"Before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries * * * he was appeared and attacked the R.C.A. and its associated organizations, and always the burden of his story has been that the fundamental agreements underlying the complete original

Senator Tobey (Cont'd) - set-up were violations of the anti-monopoly laws and would result in prosecution by the Government of the United States for violation of those laws * * * *. Mr. Schuette has continued without ceasing to repeat the same accusations to Congressional committees, Senators and Congressmen and other Government officials, and whenever he could, to the Federal Radio Commission * * *. They denounce and they accuse to build a smoke screen behind which to hide their own wrongdoings."

His efforts and accusations were intensified in May of 1930 when R.C.A. and General Electric and Westinghouse entered into the patent pooling agreements which were the subject of the anti-trust proceedings which you, Mr. Sarnoff, were so anxious to have postponed, and which have been referred to this morning.

It has been mentioned by the chairman of this committee, Senator Wheeler, that Mr. Schuette suddenly ceased his attacks on R.C.A. and its patent pooling agreements and its monopolistic activities. Do you know Mr. Oswald Schuette?

Mr. Sarnoff - Yes.

Senator Tobey - Is not the whole answer to the thing that R.C.A. bought him off by giving him a job in R.C.A. at a satisfactory salary?

Mr. Sarnoff - It is not only not the whole answer, but it is not even a part of the answer.

Senator Tobey - One day he was storming against R.C.A., and then he was employed by them another day.

Mr. Sarnoff -- There is nothing strange or mysterious about that. If you want to know about that, I will tell you. It is no more mysterious than when a lawyer handles a case against you and handles it effectively and wins. You might find at some later time that it is a good thing to employ that lawyer on your side because he is a good lawyer.

Mr. Schuette had sincerely believed that the Radio Corporation was in violation of the anti-trust laws. He was also making a living by representing those who shared his belief. He was a very effective gentleman. He had made a study of the whole radio art and industry, and in the course of the preparation of the case by the Department of Justice Judge Olney came to rely on him very much. I had never met Mr. Schuette until the negotiations with the Department of Justice had reached their end or were

[illegible] Tuney - [illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible] Tuney - [illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible] Tuney - [illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible]

Mr. Sarnoff (Cont'd) - almost near their end, when Judge Olney had brought him in, as a matter of fact, to advise him. I formed a very favorable opinion of this gentleman's capacity. When the consent decree was given and the General Electric and the Westinghouse were out, the Radio Corporation was alone and it had to establish itself in the public mind, with the stockholders, with organizations and with others as a company that was able to do its job and render the service for which it had been organized. I felt that Mr. Schuette would be of great service to the company in strengthening the organization. I have never objected to those who have been opposed to the organization coming in and learning about it, because there are no secrets, nothing to hide. I might say to you quite frankly that there were some in the organization that had not as much affection for Mr. Schuette as I had. I had looked at the matter entirely objectively. Here was a man who did a good job. He had the confidence of the licensees because he had represented them. One of the important elements of revenue to the Radio Corporation was the matter of royalties from the licensees. So I invited Mr. Schuette to come in and learn about our business and to help us with our problems and understand what we were seeking to do, particularly under the new set-up. It was now conforming to the consent decree, to the views of the Government and the views which he himself has urged. He came in as a regular employee. There was no secret about it. He has been paid. He has been sent to see customers and licensees. He is a representative of the Corporation. He has participated in our conferences. He is now a trusted member of the organization.

Senator Tobey - And he is as strong pro-R.C.A. as he was against it before?

Mr. Sarnoff - Yes.

Senator Tobey - And like Saul of Tarsus, he saw the light and was convinced?

Mr. Sarnoff - That often happens to men who are wrong.

Senator Tobey - But there was a quid pro quo, a retainer?

Mr. Sarnoff - No sir.

Senator Tobey - He was hired by R.C.A.?

Mr. Sarnoff - Yes.

Senator Tobey - And after that his anger and antagonism went out the window?

Mr. Sarnoff - No. There was no anger. The Corporation was conformed to a net set-up. He was the victor in the set-up. There is no reason why he should have been angry. He should have been happy.

Senator Wheeler - How much do you pay Mr. Schuette?

Mr. Sarnoff - I think he receives a regular salary of $20,000 a year.

Senator Wheeler - Do you pay him anything in addition to that?

Mr. Sarnoff - Nothing, except his expenses.

Senator Wheeler - I mean, anything else in the way of a fee.

Mr. Sarnoff - No; no fee. That is his salary, $20,000 a year. As a matter of fact, he is helping develop the patent department. He has been very helpful in connection with the development of international short wave broadcasting. It never occurred to me that there was anything wrong in hiring a man that happened to be opposed to us. If you did that you would never hire a lawyer who has been on the other side.

X X X X X X X X

FDR CONGRATULATES ASCAP ON ITS ANNIVERSARY

Congratulating ASCAP on its 25th Anniversary, President Roosevelt wrote the following letter to Gene Buck, President of the Society:

"Dear Gene:

"I have learned with much interest that the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is about to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. May I be among those to congratulate you on this very happy and significant event.

"The importance and value of music to the culture, morale and entertainment of the nation were fittingly recognized by the government in the issuance of five special postage stamps honoring outstanding composers -- Victor Herbert, John Philip Sousa, Ethelbert Nevin, Stephen Collins Foster and Edward MacDowell - in the famous Americans stamp series.

"Your Society, in its highly worthwhile work of giving protection and encouragement to our creators of music, can, I sincerely believe, play an important part in advancing American leadership in the field of music. In extending hearty greetings may I express the hope that your Society will have continued success in such a laudable objective.

"With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours, "

X X X X X X X X X X

MORE NEW TELEVISION STATIONS

Additional applications have been granted by the Federal Communications Commission for the construction of new television stations. These included one to the National Broadcasting Co., Washington, D., to operate on frequencies of 60,000-66,000 (Channel No. 2), A3 and A5 emission, and another to the NBC in Philadelphia to operate on frequencies of 102,000-108,000 kc. (Channel No. 7). Both stations are 1 kilowatt power aural and visual. It is explained that both are on an experimental basis and that the Philadelphia station application is granted in lieu of the tentative grant for a television station in Chicago, as it appears that the Philadelphia station will make possible a more concentrated study of television systems by the entire RCA research organization.

Balaban & Katz, Corp., has been granted a construction permit to erect a new television broadcast station in Chicago on the frequencies of 60,000-66,000 (Chanel No. 2) on an experimental basis with power of 1 kilowatt aural and visual, A3 and A5 emission.

The Television Productions, Inc., of Los Angeles has been authorized to erect a new station to use frequencies 78,000-84,000 kc. (Channel No. 4) on an experimental basis, 1 kilowatt power, aural and visual.

The Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, has been granted a modification of its television station license on Channel No. 1 (50,000-56,000 kc.) on the condition that the Zenith Station W9XZV be used for carrying on research, which covers engineering experimentation tending to develop uniform transmission standards of acceptable technical quality, and for carrying on equipment tests, training of technical personnel, and experimental programs - the license otherwise to remain the same.

The Commission, having considered also the applications of the RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., for modification of license requesting Channel No. 5 for its television broadcast station W3XEP, and that of the Philco Radio and Television Corporation, as amended, for modification of its license, requesting Channel No. 3 for its television broadcast station W3XE, ordered that the applications be granted upon the express condition that Station W3XEP and Station W3XE be used for carrying on research, which covers engineering experimentation tending to develop uniform transmission standards of acceptable technical quality, and for carrying on equipment tests, training of technical personnel. No public program service was authorized and the licenses otherwise remain the same.

It was further ordered by the Commission that their Order No. 69 cancelling the licenses of Stations W9XZV, W3XEP and W3XE effective January 1, 1941, in order to provide for the reallocation of frequencies set forth in the Commission's Order No. 67 be amended to exclude from its terms the licenses as modified for these television broadcast stations.

X X X X X X X X

RCA DISCLOSURES ECLIPSE BROWN HEARING

What started out to be an inquiry by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee into the qualifications of Col. Thad H. Brown to succeed himself as a member of the Federal Communications Commission almost became, through sensational charges made against the Radio Corporation of America, an investigation of the entire radio industry. And may yet.

The RCA got into the case by Senator Charles W. Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, asking Thad Brown about the allegation that the Radio Corporation eight years ago had bribed the then U. S. Senators George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, and Daniel O. Hastings, of Delaware, and Harry C. Mahaffy, Jr., Clerk of the Federal District Court at Wilmington, to get an RCA anti-trust case postponed. Colonel Brown said he had never heard of it. Senator Tobey in wrath said that the story had been "kicking around the Capitol for years, that everybody knew about it", and if Brown, who had previously been characterized by Senator Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the Committee, as "dumb", had gone into it or even heard of it he was not fit to serve as a Federal Communications Commissioner.

Whereupon Senator Tobey started in on a one-man investigation of the old RCA case the results of which completely eclipsed the Thad Brown investigation. Brown thereafter sat over in a corner almost a forgotten man and one day didn't even attend the sessions.

Highlights of the Senate hearings extending over the better part of a week included:

Testimony of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America denying that the RCA paid money to any Senators or any other Government official to effect a postponement of its Government suit in 1932. Mr. Sarnoff told of a trip to Concord, N.H. to see Senator Moses, then Republican leader in the Senate. He said he did not ask Senator Moses to do anything, he merely sought his advice.

During the conference with Senator Moses, Mr. Sarnoff said, there was no discussion of money and there was no payment of money. After the Senator retired from the Senate, he said he met him at a Gridiron dinner in Washington. Upon inquiry as to what he was doing, the Senator said that he was going to visit the Balkans, and Mr. Sarnoff asked him if he would undertake to make an economic survey there for the RCA and the Senator agreed and did make the survey, covering a period of six months, sending him a bill for $4,000, which was paid. Later there was another six months' service at $4,000.

Robert D. O'Callaghan, RCA counsel in the Moses-Hastings case, declined at first to testify standing on his lawyer client confidential status, but when the Radio Corporation counsel waived this right, he further refused on the ground that what he said

might tend "to incriminate or degrade him". Senator Wheeler nevertheless persuaded him to testify. O'Callaghan declared that two, possibly three members of a firm of Washington real estate brokers, received from $1,200 to $1,500 each because of threats to charge publicly that the RCA had hired the Senators.

Mr. O'Callaghan's testimony referred in part to an affidavit submitted to the Committee by E. O. Keller, a "contact" man, which asserted that Messrs. Moses and Hastings each received $5,000 for their aid in getting the trial postponed; that H. C. Mahaffy, Jr., Clerk of the Federal District Court before which the case was pending, got $15,000 for his aid in the matter, and that his brother a year later got a $50,000 fee from the RCA for some minor legal activities for the corporation.

Mr. Keller testified that Senator Hastings had been responsible for the appointment of Federal Judge John P. Nields, jurist before whom the RCA case was pending in Wilmington. Mr. Mahaffy denied receiving any money. He told, however, of Senator Hastings inviting him to New York for a conference.

A few days later, Mahaffy continued, he (Mahaffy) sent out notices of postponement because "Judge Nields needed a rest", The judge, he said, was suffering from a bad heart condition and a severe cold. The clerk said the postponement notices had been sent out without any formal application for delay, having been filed with the court. He said he had discussed the postponement with the judge, but did not inform the latter about his visit with Mr. Hastings in New York. Mr. Keller testified that Mr. Moses had conferred with Lawrence Richey, secretary to President Hoover. Mr. Keller said Mr. Moses had informed him President Hoover and Attorney General Mitchell had refused to move for any postponement of the case at the time.

C. Edward Duffy, a former law partner of ex-Senator Hastings of Delaware, informed the Committee that Mr. Hastings told him he had to pay the clerk Mahaffy of the Federal District Court at Wilmington $2,500 to obtain the 1932 postponement of trial of the anti-trust suit against the RCA, a postponement which led to a consent decree ending the case.

For his services in the matter, it was testified, Mr. Hastings, then a member of the Senate, received $7,500 in all, although he never filed a motion for postponement and was engaged in the matter only three or four days. Senator Hastings characterized as "a deliberate lie" the fact that he had paid Mahaffy $2,500.

His only activity recorded in the testimony was to ask the clerk Mahaffy to come to New York City and inform him of the state of the court's docket and how to go about applying for the postponement.

When E. O. Keller, contact man, who had made serious charges against the RCA, took the witness stand, Mr. Sarnoff changed to a seat across the room where he could face the witness. "I

object to Mr. Sarnoff changing his seat", Senator Tobey shouted. "What difference could that make?" Senator Wheeler asked. "Might make a lot - after the signals I've seen exchanged and other things that have gone on in the room since this hearing started". So Mr. Sarnoff returned to his old seat behind the witness.

After hearing the testimony of several real estate brokers, Senator Wheeler exclaimed "Why if the RCA wanted a postponement in a U. S. Court did they have to go about getting it through 'real estate brokers'? There are more shakedown artists in this town than any place I know." Again referring to the intermediaries Senator Wheeler said:

"What has been recorded here", he added, "should be a lesson to the RCA and every other great corporation against dealing with the scum around Washington who claim to have influence. It's getting so a Senator cannot even say hello to a person without having him go out and sell his alleged influence with him to some corporation with a problem which it doesn't know enough to try to settle in a legitimate manner."

X X X X X X X X X X

WILLKIE TIME PROMISED

In response to the demand of Wendell Willkie that he receive like treatment, the National Association of Broadcasters at their convention in San Francisco decided that if President Roosevelt used his "fireside chat" radio technique as a means for electioneering the broadcasters will give equal free time to rival candidates.

The burden of proof, however, would fall upon the opposition parties to show that the President had utilized his fireside talks for campaigning.

The Association's Board of Directors extended the contract of their President, Neville Miller of Washington, for one year. It was understood that the extension provided a substantial increase in salary. The former contract was to have expired in 1941.

Mark Ethridge, WHAS; Harold Hough, WBAP; George W. Norton, WAVE; Don Searle, KOIL; Harry R. Spence, KXRO; John Elmer, WCBM; Edward Klauber, CBS; Fred Weber, MBS, and Frank M. Russell, NBC, were elected to the Board.

Unanimous approval of the BMI program for defeating the ASCAP music monopoly was voted by shouting delegates at what was said to be one of the most enthusiastic sessions in NAB convention history. Theodore Streibert, Vice President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, touched off one of the several demonstrations at the session when he announced that none of the principal key stations of that network intended to use ASCAP music after next December 31.

X X X X X X X X X X

MRS. McDONALD PROVES A TALENTED COMPOSER

A composition entitled "Cancion" by Inez Riddle McDonald was heard in the first of a series of all-orchestral programs during August conducted by Alfred Wallenstein in the Voice of Firestone Hour broadcast on Monday evening, August 5th, over the Red NBC coast-to-coast network.

In the lilting rhythm of a Tango or Habanera, this type of composition may have suggested itself to Mrs. McDonald during her cruises in the Caribbean and to Central America. If so, she has caught the true grace and charm of such music. It is skillfully orchestrated and should find a place in the repertoire of other fine orchestras.

Mrs. McDonald is the wife of Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago. Commander and Mrs. McDonald are on their yacht, the "Mizpah" in Georgian Bay, Canada, where no doubt they had the pleasure of listening to the broadcast.

X X X X X X X X X

MORE POWER FOR U.S. SHORT-WAVE STATIONS

Five additional U.S. international broadcast stations have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to increase power to 50 kilowatts. This makes nine such stations which are now using or are authorized to use the maximum power deemed by Commission rules necessary for satisfactory international service.

The five stations just granted construction permits for this purpose are National Broadcasting Company's stations WRCA and WNBI at Bound Brook, N.J.; Columbia Broadcasting System's Station WCBK near Wayne, N.J.; and General Electric Company's Station WGEA, at Schenectady, N.Y., and KGEI at San Francisco.

The National Broadcasting Company's stations had been using 35 kilowatts, the Columbia Broadcasting System's station 10 kilowatts, the General Electric Company's Schenectady station 25 kilowatts and its San Francisco station 20 kilowatts. WRCA operates on 9670 and 17780 kilocycles; WMBI on 6100 and 21630 kilocycles; WCBX on 6120, 6170, 9650, 11830, 15270, 17830 and 21570 kilocycles; WGEA on 6190, 9550, 15330, 21500 and 21590 kilocycles, (6190 and 21590 frequencies having just been authorized), and KGEI on 6190, 9530 and 15330 kilocycles.

Two stations were previously authorized to go to 50 kilowatts - Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company's Station WPIT, which is moving to Hull, Mass., and World Wide Broadcasting Corporation's WRUL, at Scituate, Mass. Two stations are already complying with the minimum power requirement - General Electric Company's Station WGEO, South Schenectady, N.Y., 100 kilowatts, and Crosley Corporation's Station WLWO, Mason, Ohio, 50 kilowatts. The Crosley station has just been granted special experimental authorization to operate a 1 KW transmitter on frequency 6080 kilocycles, for identification only.

X X X X X X X X X

SEEBACH ELECTED TO WOR BOARD

Julius F. Seebach, Jr., Vice-President of WOR in Charge of Programs and Director of Program Operations for the station since 1935, was elected a member of the Board of Directors of WOR, it was announced by Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR.

Mr. Seebach's career in the broadcasting world embraces a period of 14 years, beginning in 1925 when he assumed a post as announcer with WOR, rapidly advancing to Manager of Evening Programs. In January, 1928, he joined the Columbia Broadcasting System as Program Production Manager, remaining with that network until 1935 when he resigned his position as Director of all program operations to return to WOR in a similar capacity.

X X X X X X X X X X

GEN. DRUM GETS TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION CAR

The automobile of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the First Army, is being equipped with two-way ultra-high-frequency radio telephone equipment, which will enable General Drum to talk from his moving car to any command post in the 1300-square mile New York up-state maneuvre area, or by radio and then by telephone land line to Army posts in New York or Washington.

The Army also is trying out twenty-eight of the new frequency modulation radio sets, which will be used to equip vehicles in the three corps and Army. It is hoped that the new static-free sets will improve Army communications.

X X X X X X X X

McCOSKER TO VISIT VALLEE DURING VACATION

When Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR and Chairman of theBoard of the Mutual Broadcasting System, leaves for a vacation Monday, August 12, he will visit with Rudy Vallee at the latter's lodge on Lake Kezar, Maine. He will also take a motor trip through eastern Canada with his family, and will be away for three weeks.

X X X X X X X X X X

COST WLW $16,000 TO COVER CONVENTIONS

WLW's bill for special coverage on the Republican and Democratic national conventions, plus refunds to advertisers for cancelled programs, ran around $16,000. The biggest item was $7,322.80 for cancellation of NBC network and local accounts during the Republican convention in Philadelphia. Cost of having a six-man staff and special lines for that session was $2,160.

For the Democratic convention in Chicago, Crosley's 50,000 watter refunded $4,329.72 for lost time on commercials and the other expense was $2,250.

X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 13, 1940

No. 1257-A

August 13, 1940.

RADIO USED IMPROPERLY POLITICALLY FAILS, SAYS FLY

Somewhat overshadowed by the bricks the Broadcasters were shying at the Composers and vice versa was the advice Chairman James Lawrence Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, gave to the National Association of Broadcasters at San Francisco last week.

"The broadcaster owes to the public whose facility he occupies - and to the democracy he is bound to preserve - the inescapable duty of full and fair reporting, balanced treatment, and honest and impartial comment on all facts and information of public concern; and adequate coverage on all public issues by two-sided discussions and equality of facility and representation", Chairman Fly declared in an address, the full text of which has just reached Washington. "The responsibility for this service rests with the licensee. It is inconceivable that control of the radio as an instrument of freedom should be delegated to any special interest with the liberty to control news, information and comment services. So soon as this service is rendered on behalf of a special interest or political party the radio ceases its most important function in the public interest."

Whereupon Mr. Fly took quite a wallop at the newspapers, saying:

"Broadcasting is all the more important in places where the other vital source of public information and opinion has on occasion utilized its basic freedom to promote its own or other special interests and causes. In the press we have long respected the traditional role of the editorial, however much we might deplore it in the radio, yet one cannot but view with concern the instances where 'News' is handled in such manner as to give the public what the newspaper owner, in the light of his interest, wants the public to receive.

"'News' can be colored. Headlines can be slanted. Spacing can be contracted or expanded; emphasis supplied or extracted by artful placing; important events or responsible views can be overlooked, yet John Doe can send a telegram and become a national character overnight. All this may appear momentarily to be good business; but it would not be democracy. It would overlook the real function of our basic freedom; and we should have an instrument of freedom devouring itself and the democratic structure which nourished it."

Expressing the fullest future confidence in radio, Mr. Fly handed broadcasting this bouquet:

"Let me not be deemed to criticize the American system of broadcasting. I am here to praise it. These are trying times and I have thought it beneficial frankly to discuss the great principle. Frankness is essential in these discussions, and those which I hope will follow on other problems of mutual concern. You will know that I am proud to observe the great public service rendered by the broadcasters in the midst of a tremendous conflict.

"Their general news, informational and commenting service have been of a high order. News has been searched out and brought to us from the four corners of the earth. The networks have rendered particularly valuable public service in this regard. And so have the many broadcasters moved across a vast field of public service with creditable results. I face the future with confidence in radio and believing in it as a great and permanent institution. There can be no real fear that, conscious of your great privilege and its attendant responsibility, you would ever let the torch fall."

X X X X X X X X X

NETHERLANDS SUPPLY CUBAN RADIO MARKET DESPITE WAR

Imports of sets to Cuba from the Netherlands continued to be received, according to the American Consulate General in Havana, during recent weeks, these shipments arriving from Mexico and the Netherlands West Indies, in which areas considerable stocks of sets had apparently been maintained in anticipation of difficulties that might arise in receiving shipments from the Netherlands.

Collections are not being received as satisfactorily as was the case last year, or earlier this year and more care is being used in making installment sales.

Imports of radio sets by Cuba during the first 6 months of 1940, about 30 percent over the year before, numbered 11,106 units of all makes valued at $186,583, as compared with 8,310 units valued at $158,809 imported in the corresponding period of 1939.

Entries of Netherlands sets during the first half of this year totaled 1,222 units valued at $17,140 as compared with 748 sets valued at $13,099 received during the first 6 months of last year.

X X X X X X X X X

Samuel R. Zack, Director of WMCA's "Labor Arbitration" program is one of New York's first arbitrators having settled labor disputes in Brooklyn back in 1917 before the existence of any labor relations legislation. At that time he was Sales Manager for a large manufacturing concern and his interest in arbitration developed as a result of a tremendous turn-over in labor due to misunderstandings.

X X X X X X X X

BROADCASTERS' IDEA TO TERRORIZE, SAYS ASCAP

Whether it will be a NAB musical blackout or an ASCAP blitzkreig remains to be seen but in a sizzling White Paper just delivered to the advertisers of the country signed by Gene Buck - but to the eye of this writer also showing signs of the fine Italian hand of Claude Mills - the object of the whole thing is said to be an attempt to throw a terrible scare into the Composers.

"May we point out that Broadcast Music, Inc., which the networks announce will be made use of as their principal instrumentality through which an adequate supply of music will be made available after the announced boycott of ASCAP music is put into effect, is the wholly owned creature of the broadcasters, and that a majority of its stock is owned by the two networks", Mr. Buck says in addressing the advertisers who pay the radio bills. "It purposes, according to its public announcements, to create between now and January first, from the offerings of amateur song writers and special arrangements which it will make of music in the public domain, a repertoire sufficient for the needs of broadcasting, or at least to make broadcasting 'less dependent upon ASCAP music'.

"Something less than a majority of the broadcasters have committed themselves to an investment of something over a million dollars in this activity, and they are presently endeavoring to interest the broadcasters in investing something like four million dollars in a group of publishers which have heretofore been members of ASCAP, so that their respective catalogs may be added to the BMI repertoire. Of course, the whole idea is to terrorize and intimidate ASCAP, but if it is of any comfort or usefulness to those who are sponsoring this movement to know that it entirely fails in the slightest degree to accomplish that objective, we would like to make that statement here and now. We wish the BMI well. We earnestly hope that it discovers many hundreds, even thousands, of desirable songs, and we are indeed glad that there has been created a responsible source to which the amateur writers may go with their material and hope to have it published."

Taking a vicious lunge at the chains, Mr. Buck declares:

"ASCAP is not in the slightest concerned at the bombastic edicts being presently issued by the two chains, in which it is very noticeable that the overwhelming majority of independent and individual stations do not join. It is apparent that the chains, drunk with power, assuming to speak for the independents, intend to dictate what copy an agency will use in the space it buys on the blank white pages of radio. . . . .

"We are amazed at the manifestation of a degree of censorious conceit such as would prompt these two great and overpowering radio groups to believe for a moment that they are going to tell Damrosch, Whiteman, Waring, Lombardo, or Black what music to play. By what process of loose reasoning do these radio rajahs deduce that they will tell Lucky Strike, Cities Service, Maxwell

House Coffee, or their advertising agencies, who have purchased 'time on the air', of what musical content their programs shall be made? . . . .

"Of course, it is all an absurdity. . . . Nothing of the sort is going to happen. ASCAP music will be 'on the air' just as frequently as it is now.

"In the meantime, great harm may be done. It will be interesting to observe the development of this controversy. Assuming the Government is equally as interested in violations of the law by others as if alleged to be by ASCAP, what will it think of a conspiracy by the broadcasters, advertising agencies, and performing artists, in a concerted action to boycott the music of the ASCAP repertoire? We think the Government may be intensely interested to note this effort to prohibit the performance of such music by corporations which own booking offices, phonograph record factories, and motion picture producing units."

Prophesying huge damage suits if the Broadcasters win, Mr. Buck concludes:

"If the effort should by some fantastic process become successful, we imagine damages will lie against those responsible in sums that will far transcend any which they ever would have paid for performing rights fees. Let every thinking man in a position of responsibility carefully consider the possible ultimate result of a complete and unqualified success if the orders of NBC and CBS are carried out by artists, advertising agencies, etc.

"Is it to be thought for a moment that by such dicta these two chain operators will at one stroke destroy the intellectual integrity of orchestra leaders and singers; render valueless music libraries owned by these leaders in which there are millions invested; nullify the value of the stocks of phonograph records and electrical transcriptions stored by the hundreds of thousands of dollars worth in the racks of the broadcasting stations throughout the country? . . . . .

"We invite any advertising agency representative, and all performing artists and orchestra leaders to bring to our attention each and every instance in which any pressure whatever is brought to bear upon them that might deprive them of complete freedom to choose, according to their artistic or commercial judgment, the music best suited to their particular use or purpose. All information thus received will be held in strict and inviolable confidence.

X X X X X X X X X X

On Sunday, August 11, Station KWOS, Jefferson City, Mo., joined the coast-to-coast network as the 143rd Mutual network full time affiliate.

X X X X X X X X X X

THAD BROWN HEARINGS GO INTO SECOND MONTH

Still overshadowed by the alleged RCA bribery charges in connection with the attempt to secure a Federal anti-trust case continuance back in 1932 the inquiry by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee into the qualifications of Col. Thad H. Brown to succeed himself as a member of the Federal Communications Commission is now going into its second month. At the resumption of the hearings Tuesday as was the case several days last week, Colonel Brown himself was not even present.

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America was recalled as a witness and was accompanied by Niles Trammell, new President of the National Broadcasting Company. In the absence of Senator Wheeler of Montana, Chairman of the Committee, Senator Homer T. Bone, of Washington, presided.

As usual Senator Charles W. Tobey (R.), of New Hampshire, who has been the moving figure in conducting the inquiry was assisted by his son Charles W. Tobey, Jr., a graduate of Dartmouth College and George Washington Universities. Roger Whiteford, who had acted as RCA counsel in 1932, and a friend of Senator Moses, also mentioned in the case, told Senator Tobey that he had had a telephone conversation with former Senator George H. Moses (R.), of New Hampshire, last Monday night.

"Is Senator Moses coming down here to testify before us?" Senator Tobey asked.

"That was what I advised him to do. I told him that E. O. Keller, a so-called contact man, had accused him of being paid $5,000 by the RCA in connection with the court postponement."

"I didn't get anything out of that case", Mr. Whiteford said Moses replied. "Anyway, I couldn't come down to Washington before Thursday."

It was said that if Senator Moses did not come voluntarily that he might be summoned.

"There were all kinds of stories that I had paid Senator Moses money in this case in behalf of RCA", Mr. Whiteford declared, "but they were not true. I never paid Senator Moses any money in my life."

Later when asked to produce three groups of bank check stub-books pertinent to the case in 1932, Mr. Whiteford said they were missing, that he could not help but believe "they had been taken out deliberately".

"I should infer from that you think they were stolen", Senator Tobey echoed. Also Mr. Whiteford could not produce a check for $2,500 payable to Mr. Al Hyslop, another friend of

Senator Moses in New Hampshire. The charge had been made that this money was really paid to Senator Moses. Mr. Whiteford said that it was merely a loan to Mr. Hyslop. Mr. Whiteford, when it was charged that something like $30,000 had been spent by RCA in its attempt to secure a postponement of the anti-trust suit, ejaculated: "If that is true, I think it was a lousy waste of money."

"Did you hear that Senator Moses needed money for his campaign fund?" Senator Tobey inquired of L. P. Handy, a Washington realtor, who had been one of the go-betweens.

"No, but I heard that Senator Hastings did", was the reply. The law firm of then Senator Daviel O. Hastings, of Delaware, had been retained by the RCA in the case. Mr. Handy said when Mr. Sarnoff and party arrived in Concord, N.H., to see Senator Moses, Mr. Hyslop remarked: "It looks like a football team coming up here." To which Senator Tobey retorted, "Who was calling the signals?"

"How about your threats to the RCA for money from the three real estate men for their part in it - the threats that caused Mr. Whiteford to read the "blackmail statute" to them, Senator Tobey asked.

"I don't believe he ever read it."

"Whiteford testified he did."

"The blackmail statute was never read in my presence."

"Didn't you say if you didn't get your money you were going to kick this case wide open?" Tobey asked.

"No",Handy replied.

"Didn't you threaten suit if the RCA didn't pay?"

"I certainly did."

After a cross-examination of the witness by Manton Davis, RCA counsel, Senator Tobey declared with some heat.

"Your legal representative met these people. He said it was worth $50,000 to get a continuance of the court case. Your legal representative asked them to contact somebody to get the job done and the job was done."

When Senator Wallace White (R.), of Maine, a member of the investigating committee, was asked when he thought the inquiry would end. He replied, throwing up his hands:

"God only knows!"

X X X X X X X X X

FCC MEETS BUT NOT MUCH DOING

For the first time in several moons, there will be a meeting of the full Federal Communications Commission tomorrow. Recently, because of Summer vacations and other reasons, the work of the Commission has been carried on by an Administrative Committee, usually any two or three members who happened to be in town.

Because of the fact that Chairman James L. Fly has not yet returned from San Francisco, Commissioner T.A.M. Craven will preside at tomorrow's meeting. Others to be present are Commissioners Thompson, Walker and Payne. The familiar face of Thad Brown was missing, due to the fact that he has not been confirmed by the Senate.

It was said nothing of particular importance was scheduled to come before the Commission at this mid-Summer meeting and only routine business would be transacted.

X X X X X X X X X

GERMANS SCHEDULE NEW WAR SUPERHET

The far-reaching structural change in the German radio industry necessitated by war conditions has been primarily toward the manufacture of communication equipment for the armed forces. By necessity the output of radios for civilian purposes other than for export has been reduced to a minimum since the beginning of hostilities and has since consisted largely of a mere assembly of part stocks. A departure from this policy was the manufacture of an unspecified but reputedly considerably number of German midget radios at the beginning of 1940 (Deutsche Kleinempfaenger). Now, according to reports from the German Electrical Manufacturers' Association, reprinted by the U. S. Commerce Department, the manufacture is contemplated of a typical wartime high fidelity receiving set which will contain only an indispensable minimum of "short" raw materials. In this connection, it is noticeable that for several months the radio trade as a rule has been selling new replacement tubes only against the surrender of the old tubes.

The number of licensed radio receiving sets in Greater Germany (inclusive of Danzig, Memelland and the incorporated Eastern Provinces but exclusive of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and of the occupied territories) amounted to 14,327,918 on May 1, 1940, an increase of 176,262 over the preceding month, the American Embassy in Berlin reports. This number includes 1,004,277 receiving sets which are exempted from paying the license fee for social reasons (shut-ins, disabled veterans, etc.). The monthly license fee for radio sets in the new Eastern Provinces amounts to RM 1.20 and to RM 2.00 in the other districts of the Reich.

X X X X X X X X X

NOW 45,000,000 SETS IN U.S.

There are now 45,000,000 radio sets in this country, according to Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters. Addressing the 18th annual convention of the NAB in San Francisco, Mr. Miller said last year had been radio's greatest, with sales of over 9,000,000 radio sets. "With less than 7% of the world's population, our country has nearly half of all broadcasting stations and receiving sets", he stated in his annual report.

Ed Kirby, NAB Public Relations Director, referred to "a growingly mature and better understanding between press and radio" that has arisen since the Munich crisis.

"It can be successfully demonstrated we believe", said Mr. Kirby, "that the greater amount of coverage of important spot news by radio, the greater number of newspapers sold, and, conversely, as more newspapers are sold as a result of spot news developments, the more radio news listening results. We believe that NAB has eliminated an erroneous concept in some sections of the newspaper world which felt that radio wished to live at the expense of the press. Neither press nor radio can be sold at the expense of the other for long. Each has its field of service."

"Mr. Kirby's statement is not news to circulation managers who have dealt with the problem of newspaper-radio competition for the past decade", Editor & Publisher comments. "The important point, it would seem, is that for the first time there appears to be a better understanding between the press and radio as to their respective functions in the field of news dissemination.

"As pointed out in our recent roundup on increased newspaper sales as result of the war, radio has not been a serious handicap to newspaper circulations. True, radio has supplanted the newspaper extra, but the press continues to enjoy an increasing readership as the public looks to radio for the news flash and to the newspaper for the complete story."

X X X X X X X X X

EVER HEAR OF RADIOVILLE?

Radio, Va., just outside of Washington, adjoining Arlington, where are located the great Army and Navy broadcasting stations, has been on the map many years. Now, according to an announcement by the Federal Communications Commission, a composite transmitter has just been installed at the point-to-point telephone station located at Radioville, Alaska.

X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

A new GL-869-B mercury vapor rectifier employing a horizontal mesh filament has been introduced by the General Electric Company. The filament structure of the new tube makes it possible to double the average anode current of previous 869's when filaments are connected in quadradure.

Thomas D. Connolly, CBS Sales Promotion executive, has been appointed to the newly created post of "Manager of CBS Merchandising Service".

The Zenith Radio Corp. has been granted a construction permit for a new portable-mobile special relay broadcast for the area of Chicago; 156750, 158400, 159300, 161100 kilocycles; 100 watts; to be used in connection with applicant's high frequency broadcast Station W9XER in Chicago.

"And with lotions of listeners" - a booklet containing a study of the pulling power of the Jergens-Walter Winchell program has just been issued by Keith Kiggins, Sales Manager of the NBC Blue Network.

A new 1000 kc. crystal unit, Type G18A, for use in amateur frequency standards has been announced by General Electric. It has a temperature range of +10 degrees to +45 degrees centigrade and a temperature coefficient over that range of .0001 percent per degree C.

Press Wireless, Inc., Hicksville, N.Y., has been granted extension of special temporary authority by the Federal Communications Commission to point-to-point radiotelegraph station in the Fixed Public Press Service, Hicksville, to communicate with the Deutsche Reichspost, Berlin, Germany, until further order of the Commission, but in no event beyond November 9, 1940, using its regularlylicensed frequencies, power and emission.

Station KGLU, Safford, Arizona, will become affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company, September 1, as a bonus outlet for advertisers using Station KTAR, Phoenix, Arizona.

Mrs. Laura Hobson has been appointed to the newly-created post of "Copy Chief" of the CBS Sales Promotion Department.

TEAM NOTES

Federal Judge William H. Holly entered a final decree in Chicago for the reorganization of the Majestic Radio and Television Co., and discharged the trustee in bankruptcy, Claude A. Roth. Walter Glen Scott, of Newark, N.J., a former member of the Board of Directors of the dissolved concern, will be the Operating Manager, and Elmer C. Upton, of Chicago, former secretary of the Balaban and Katz Theater Corporation, will become Secretary-Treasurer.

Columbia Broadcasting System and Subsidiaries for the six months to June 29 showed a net income after all charges of $2,932,976, equivalent to $1.72 a share on 1,716,277 common shares, compared with $2,651,013, or $1.59 a share in the corresponding period of 1939. Gross revenues, less discounts, returns and allowances, were $17,689,376, against $15,076,554.

Returning by plane from the San Francisco Broadcasters' Convention where he was a speaker, Stephen T. Early, Secretary to President Roosevelt, accompanied by Harry C. Butcher, Columbia Vice-President in Washington, and Louis Ruppel, CBS publicity man in New York, stopped off enroute at Seattle to visit President Roosevelt's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger.

X X X X X X X X X X

STATION BARS NAZI BROADCAST

Station WHIP, at Hammond, Ind., has notified the German-American National Alliance that hereafter its German-hour program will not be accepted for broadcasts. The decision, it was annouced, was made by the station's Directors following what was said to have been a virtual order by the Alliance that all members must listen to the broadcast of Colonel Lindbergh.

"The primary reason for using any foreign language on the station has been to facilitate better understanding of American institutions", said Dr. George F. Courrier, President of the Broadcasting corporation.

"It is obvious that the German-American National Alliance represents a minority group of the American populace. Although it is important to America to allow minorities to plead their cases at the bar of public opinion, and that no essential right shall be denied them, radio broadcasting cannot be regarded as an essential right.

"Radio broadcasts should be used to solve problems rather than to create them. Any broadcast that engenders social conflicts or kindles hatreds cannot be construed as serving the public interests."

X X X X X X X X X X

WILLKIE QUICK ON THE RADIO TRIGGER

In demanding equal time with President Roosevelt and talking "turkey" with Elliott Roosevelt, who happened to be passing through Colorado Springs, Wendell Willkie proves himself radio conscious and ready to fight for his rights on the air as elsewhere.

Elliott Roosevelt told reporters that he and Willkie had talked about the recent meeting in San Francisco of the National Association of Broadcasters, at which the Republican National Committee requested radio time equivalent to that given President Roosevelt in his fireside chats.

Young Roosevelt advised Willkie that in view of the Hatch law restricting campaign expenditures the radio should follow newspapers in giving free expression to candidates' views.

"If Mr. Willkie comes to Texas", said Elliott, "I will see that the Texas network gives him as much time as the Republican Committee desires."

Mark Sullivan in the Washington Post calls attention to the importance of Mr. Willkie making good with the people in his acceptance speech next Saturday, especially the radio part of it.

"Former Governor Landon's acceptance speech did not draw the country into the grip of his personality", Mr. Sullivan writes. "For one reason, his personality was slight. For another, Mr. Landon's radio voice and manner did not have the quality of engagingness. Mr. Landon's radio effectiveness improved somewhat as he went on, but never became distinguished. Unfortunately, as his radio technique improved, the substance of his campaign speeches went the other way. So long as Mr. Landon's speeches dealt with subjects within which he had information and convictions they were good. But his experience had not given him the scope to deal authoritatively with all the issues of a presidential campaign under modern conditions.

"Nothing of that kind need the Republicans fear about Mr. Willkie. He has ideas and convictions, he has an extremely well-read mind and an accurately functioning one. He is a natural debater - he loves it. For expression, for putting his ideas into effective words, he has a real gift. Whether he happens to have radio personality is within the discretion of the gods. It is very important in modern politics. My notion is that Mr. Willkie has it; I just cannot imagine that immense magnetism, that direct and simple heartiness, failing to project itself along the air waves."

X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 16, 1940

No. 1258

August 17, 1940.

SIZZLING SENATE SESSION MARKS SARNOFF RECALL

Despite the air-cooled hearing room, there seemed to be a rise in temperature when David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Senator Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire, both hard hitters, again exchanged blows in a Senate inquiry which old-timers may remember started a couple of months ago to determine whether or not Thad Brown had been derelict in his duties as a member of the Federal Communications Commission and whether or not he should be given another term of 7 years at $10,000 a year. For more than a week, Thad's case has been forgotten in a searching investigation that Senator Tobey, frequently aided by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana and Senator Clyde Reed of Kansas, has been making into charges that the RCA eight years ago bribed two United States Senators - Moses of New Hampshire and Hastings of Delaware - and Harry C. Mahaffy, Jr., Clerk of the Federal District Court at Wilmington to get a Government anti-trust suit postponed.

In the present scrimmage in the Senate, party lines seem to have been forgotten. Thad Brown, whose reappointment is being fought, is a Republican. Senators Tobey and Reed, who have been so vigorously hammering Brown and later Columbia and the RCA, are Republicans. Senator Wheeler, backing them up is a Democrat; Moses and Hastings, both now out of the Senate, are Republicans.

The recall to Washington of Mr. Sarnoff, who had previously testified at length, came as a surprise. With him and an interested observer of what was very likely one of his first Senate investigations was Niles Trammell, newly elected President of the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Trammell, however, in the words of an old song "Went way back and sat down". So did Mr. Sarnoff who was kept waiting throughout the long morning session and not called to testify until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

When he finally took the witness stand, Mr. Sarnoff said that he had tried to be frank and honest with the Committee. He told of his embarrassment at the RCA's lawyer, Robert O'Callaghan having enlisted the aid of three Washington real estate brokers in the anti-trust case postponement.

"I was made president of the RCA the day the depression began and the day the Government suit began. The RCA was just a shell. I am proud of my accomplishment and what the company is today", Mr. Sarnoff said. "If we had lost the anti-trust suit, the RCA would not only have been bankrupt but would have had to go out of business. Then at the most discouraging time along comes O'Callaghan with his bright suggestion, which turned out to

be anything but bright. I reprimanded him for bringing all these people into it and said, 'These are your skunks - you skin them!

"You abhor the tactics of O'Callaghan", Senator Tobey shot back, "yet in the face of that you retained O'Callaghan until this year renewing his contract at $10,000 a year."

"Do you own 50,000 shares of RCA stock?

"You flatter me - I only own 5,000 shares."

"Is it true that you have been disposing of your stock in the RCA?"

"No, I have increased my stock in the past ten years."

The charges of Mr. Sarnoff's large stockholdings and that he was disposing of his stock appeared in a long attack on the RCA, which Senator Tobey then read, prepared by a business analyst J. Austin Smith. The RCA later hired Smith.

"The more Smith damned you, the more he castigated you, blacklisted you, and ripped you up the back, the more anxious you were to have him in the folds of the company. It doesn't make sense, does it?" Senator Tobey asked.

"Isn't it damned funny", Senator Tobey exploded, "after Smith had dynamited you that you took him into your company? Why didn't you say, 'You rascal, put up or shut up'? Why didn't you sue him for these attacks. Why does big business make a fool of itself when someone sticks a knife in its fifth rib and then instead of fighting says 'Come into our happy family'?"

"A corporation official must relieve himself of dealing withthis individual or that individual", Mr. Sarnoff answered.

"You refuse to stigmatize such a rascal but then by George you take him into the company."

"Smith said you got a "600,000 bonus", Senator Tobey stated.

"That is not only a lie but it is crazy."

"You say it is a lie, then Manton Davis, your lawyer, hires him."

"I am inclined to say that was a mistake."

"Doesn't the Scripture say 'Avoid any appearance of evil?'" Senator Tobey queried.

"Yes", Mr. Sarnoff retorted getting a laugh from the Senators and audience, "but many appearances of evil have virtue underneath."

To which Mr. Sarnoff added: "One of the values of this hearing has been to make us wiser."

"I am delighted if that has been the result", Senator Tobey concluded.

X X X X X X X X

FCC ANALYZES PROGRAM EXPENSES

Two statistical statements compiled by the Federal Communications Commission by licensees of standard broadcast stations and the three major networks have just been printed and distributed. The first is entitled "Analysis of Program Expenses of Stations with Time Sales of $25,000 or more and the three Major Networks 1939" carrying the following conclusion:

Item	519 stations	3 Major Networks	Total
Program expenses:			
Salaries and wages of program department	$ 6,417,118	$2,382,846	$8,799,964
Talent expenses	9,504,431	5,376,229	14,880,660
Royalties and license fees relating to program material	4,289,454	519,857	4,809,311
Cost of wire services, exclusive of transmitter line	2,305,434	5,145,223	7,450,657
Other expenses directly related to program	2,993,042	1,045,613	4,038,655
Total program expenses	$25,509,479	$14,469,768	$39,979,247

The second statement has to do with cost and average cost of power to Standard Broadcast Stations having time sales of $25,000 or more in 1939.

X X X X X X X X X X

COLUMBIA SEEKS NEW L.A. TELEVISION STATION

An application for a construction permit for a new television broadcast station in Los Angeles has been received from the Columbia Broadcasting System. It would be operated on Channel 3, 66,000-72,000 kc., 1,000 watts visual and aural and emission A3 and A5.

X X X X X X X X X

CONGRESSMAN ATTACKS WINCHELL BROADCASTS

An echo of the radio rumpus in the Senate was the introduction of a newspaper story describing one of the RCA sessions into the Congressional Record of August 12 be Representative, J. Thorkelson, (R) of Montana who took the occasion to attack Walter Winchell as follows:

"This article about the RCA verifies statements which I have made during the 2 years I have been here in Congress. The National Broadcasting Co. is the network over which the Jewish vilifier, Walter Winchell, exhaled his poisonous defamatory remarks against any and all who believe in the fundamental principles of this Government. It does not matter to him who they are or what position they occupy, if they cannot see eye to eye with his own organized minority. They are all wrong, according to Mr. Winchell. The president of this station, Mr. Sarnoff, evidently is in accord with the statements made by Mr. Winchell, and he sould be, because he is one of the same people, only he comes from Russia."

"I have said many times that our national-broadcasting stations and the national press are controlled and dominated by this minority, where nothing is broadcast or published except what is in accord this minority viewpoint. It is because of this control the people have remained uninformed to date, and it is to enlighten them that I have made it my business to insert such information in the Congressional Record so that the people of this Nation should learn the truth."

"As to Mr. Winchell himself, little can be said, or, rather, nothing should be said, as even the most contemptible expressions give him too much credit. The New Yorker carried an article in which it alleged that Edgar Hoover, of the F. B. I., furnished this Charlie McCarthy of the air two G-men for his protection. I often wonder why the people should be taxed to protect such accidents of humanity. I cannot imagine what they are saving him for. For what purpose can he serve, except as a mediocre mudslinger? I would be much more sensible to give him a shovel so that he may engage in respectable labor. He could at least in such occupation dig a pit for himself to fall in, and what a relief that would be to those who are tired of his diatribes and slander! This crowd, as the article clearly shows, lives on bribes. Benjamin Franklin had his contracts and troubles when he tried to finance the Revolutionary War, for he had dealings with those whose god is gold and whose savior is a bribe."

X X X X X X X X X X

MUST GIVE FIXED POINT-TO-POINT CALL LETTERS

To meet the need of identifying transmission by fixed public point-to-point radiotelegraph and radiotelephone stations for monitoring purposes, the Federal Communications Commission has adopted a new rule requiring identification announcements at specified intervals.

Worked out in cooperation with the various common carriers, this rule provides that identification call letters be transmitted at least twice each hour. In the case of radiotelegraph stations using international Morse code, it shall be at a speed of not to exceed 25 words a minuet without the use of multiplexing, tape facsimile, or other methods of operation. In the case of radiotelephone stations, type A-3 emission may be used, provided privacy or secrecy equipment is not employed during such transmission.

The new requirement is intended to assist adequate national defense surveilance without unduly impairing the efficiency or rapidity of service now offered by the various companies. Up to now these stations have not been required to transmit the call letters of the frequencies emitted.

The complete text of the new rule follows:

Sec. 6.37 Call leters, transmission of. Every point-to-point telegraph and telephone station in the fixed public and fixed public press services shall transmit three times in succession at half hourly intervals during each 24 hour period the identifying call letters of the frequency or frequencies below 50,000 kilocycles on which transmissions are taking place. This transmission shall be made within the period ten minutes before and ten minutes after the hour and half hour under the following conditions:

Point-to-point Telegraph Stations.

(a) The transmission shall be made in international Morse code utilizing either type A-1 or type A-2 emission at a transmission speed not to exceed twenty-five words per minute without the use of multiplexing, tape facsimile, printer or other similar equipment or methods of operation during such period and shall consist of transmitting the signal "QRA de" followed by the call letters.

(b) Point-to-point telegraph stations engaged in a radiophoto or an Addressed Program transmission shall not be required to transmit identifying call letters during the period when such identification would interrupt the continuity of the program or radiophoto that is being transmitted. In any such case the identifying call letters shall be transmitted as outlined above, immediately following the conclusion of the program or radiophoto.

Point-to-Point Telephone Stations

(a) The transmission shall be made employing either type A-1, A-2 or A-3 emission; provided, however, when utilizing type A-1 or A-2 emission the transmission shall be made in international Morse code at a transmission speed not to exceed twenty-five words per minute and shall consist of transmitting the signal "QRA de" followed by the call letters. When utilizing type A-3 emission, all privacy or secrecy devices shall be removed from the transmitter input circuit during such period and the announcement shall be made in the following order: "This is Station (call letters)."

(b) Point-to point telephone stations continuously engaged in a public telephone message, radiophoto, or an Addressed Program transmission shall not be required to transmit identifying call letters during the period when such identification would interrupt the continuity of the message, radiophoto, or program that is being transmitted. In any such case the identifying call letters shall be transmitted, as outlined above, immediately following the conclusion of the message, radiophoto, or program.

X X X X X X X X X X X

SENATOR SHOWS FURTHER INTEREST IN PERSHING BROADCAST

Still pursuing the subject of the origin of the recent broadcast of General John J. Pershing, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana had printed in the Congressional Record the following editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

"So that the people may know what forces are behind the proposal to send 50 American destroyers to help England, the Post-Dispatch has done some exploring into the background of General Pershing's broadcast of last Sunday. The findings are not complete, but they are most informative. Indeed, the curtain of silence and secrecy encountered at various points is highly significant in itself."

"Joseph Alsop, columnist and zealous Anglophile, arranged for the broadcast, but now asserts "it would be wiser" for him to say nothing about it. The day after the Pershing speech, his column wrote an article this week endorsing it, says General Pershing asked him to talk over the address, but declines to say who else participated. The general's aide, Colonel Adamson, says several persons, whom he would not name, had urged the general to make the speech. Pershing, who holds the key to the mystery, refuses to be interviewed about the speech or its origin. Just why all this disinclination to speak of the part of Messrs. Alsop Lippmann, Adamson, and Pershing?"

"Enough has come out to prove conclusively that the speech was part of a concerted campaign to send destroyers to England--an action which would, in the opinion of competent experts, weaken American defenses and constitute an act of war. The choice of General Pershing to put it before the public was a canny move. He is a military hero, a venerated figure. Isn't it likely that some shrewd mind considered him the ideal person to answer another popular hero, Colonel Lindbergh, who was scheduled to make an anti-interventionist broadcast?"

"The people are entitled to know the full facts as to the origin and inspiration of the Pershing speech. The mystery of his sudden emergence from retirement, at almost 80, to make this plea ought to be cleared up. General Pershing is still an officer of the United States Army. It would be entirely proper for a committee of Congress to call on him, and the other figures in this strange episode, to tell the full story. It is vital that Congress and the people know exactly what is going on backstage in Washington in these crucial times. A congressional investigation is assuredly in order.

X X X X X X X X X X

WILLKIE APPEALED TO IN RCA CASE

Others of the greatest prominence having been mentioned including President Roosevelt, former President Hoover, former Vice-President Dawes, the name of another celebrity was added to the RCA Senate investigation when Governor George D. Aiken (R) called upon Wendell Willkie to use all his influence to obtain the resignation of Former Senator Daniel O. Hastings, of Delaware from the Republican Party's National Executive Committee.

In an open letter to the Republican Presidential nominee, Aiken referred to testimony before a Senate subcommittee that Hastings received $7,500 for a fee from Radio Corporation of America for his efforts toward obtaining a continuance of a Gov't antitrust suit against RCA.

At about the same time that Governor Aiken sent the letter to Mr. Willkie, Former Senator Hastings, again called to the Senate witness stand characterized as a "plain damned lie" any inference he had paid any money to Harry C. Mahaffy, Jr., clerk to the United States Court in Wilmington, Delaware, to use his influence with Judge John P. Nields, for a continuance of an RCA antitrust suit in 1932. It had been charged that Former Senator Hastings had had considerable to do in having Judge Nields appointed to the Federal Bench.

Senator Tobey (R) of New Hampshire asked if Mr. Hastings had lost a case in the United States Court in Wilmington since 1934.

The witness answered that he wished he could say no, and then added that if the Senator were implying that the witness had been favored by Federal Judge Nields, presiding in the court, he was wrong.

In explanation of his long series of victories before Judge Nields, Mr. Hastings announced, "I'm a good lawyer. Other lawyers have won many cases before Judge Nields. There is nothing unusual about what Judge Nields has done for me."

J. Austin Smith, New York accountant, told the Committee that he had been employed in 1936 to write a report critical of the Radio Corporation of America so that his employer might make a connection with the company.

He was hired, he said by Patrick Powers, Westport, Conn., retired motion picture executive, who wanted him "to make a report which would embarrass RCA" the report, which he said was prepared from data furnished by Powers, criticized RCA's administrative and financial structure.

After the report was drafted, Smith said that Powers obtained employment for him from RCA which paid him $20,000 to $25,000 in the next four years. Smith said that he then learned that the report "was not based on sufficient investigation." He did not say whether Powers made a "connection."

Senator Tobey interrupted Smith to say:

"By your own admission you were employed to write an adverse, hostile and critical report and draw every conclusion you could that would be injurious to the corporation."

"I say the fellow responsible should be put where he can't make such reports," the Senator declared. "This is a damnable situation, based on partial evidence--a frame-up, you can call it."

X X X X X X X X X X X

SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOLS WOULD TRY FM

First use of FM (frequency modulation) broadcast in the non-commercial educational field is proposed by the Board of Education of the San Francisco Unified School District as a result of being granted a construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission for a new station at 22nd and Bartlett Streets, that city, to operate on 42,100 kilocycles with 1 kilowatt power, unlimited time.

It intends to use radio for instructional, administrative, supervisory, and other functions in the local schools. Thirteen studios are planned for high schools and colleges in that area. They will be connected with the broadcast station by means of leased wires. In this manner it is expected that a greater number of teachers and pupils will be enabled to participate with less effort and expense of transportation.

The broadcast programs will cover nearly all of San Francisco as well as the East Bay area which includes the cities of Alameda, Oakland, Berkeley, El Cerrito and Richmond. The Board of Education, which is the governing body of the San Francisco Unified School District, has allocated $9,000 for the station, and an additional amount of $42,000 has been made available.

Three other institutions were previously licensed to use AM (amplitude modulation) on the channels set aside for non-commercial educational purposes. They are the New York City Board of Education, the Cleveland Board of Education, and, more recently, the University of Kentucky.

X X X X X X X X X X

CONTROL REGULATIONS FOR BRITISH RADIO TUBES

The Office of the American Commercial Attache in London reports the present position regarding control regulations for radio tubes in the United Kingdom is that the importation of tubes, as well as other radio parts, is entirely prohibited. There is, as in all British import prohibitions, a qualification relating to goods for export or for Government contracts, but so far as it has been possible to ascertain, any exception allowed from the import prohibition is not limited to any particular type of tube.

In April the importation of valves and parts continued to be allowed on the basis of 25 percent of imports in the period immediately preceding the beginning of the war. Subsequently this concession was also withdrawn although no formal Order was required or issued. The Import Licensing Department did, however, notify importers informally, under date of June 13, that licenses would no longer be issued for the importation of wireless parts or valves from countries other than France "with the possible exception of parts for apparatus for export or for Government contracts". Later, of course, the exception for imports from France was withdrawn.

X X X X X X X X X X

SALVADOR TERMINAL AMENDMENT SUSPENDED

The Commission FCC took the following action:

Pending inquiry, suspended for 90 days amendments to tariffs of certain companies proposing to increase rates applicable to all classes of radiotelegraph messages, save ordinary press messages, to Salvador to meet an additional one cent terminal charge per word applied by the government of that country. The companies concerned are All America Cable and Radio, Inc., Commercial Pacific Cable Co., RCA Communications, Inc., Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., and Western Union Telegraph Co.

X X X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

Dr. W. D. Coolidge, director of the General Electric Research Laboratory, has been named to the newly organized National Inventors' Council, a body created by the Secretary of Commerce to encourage civilian inventions as part of the national defense program.

Station WOV, Greater New York Broadcasting Corporation New York City, has been granted a construction permit to change frequency from 1180 Kc to 1100 Kc to power to 5 kilowatts night and 10 kilowatts daytime, unlimited hours of operation and permission to install a new transmitter and directional antenna.

Meade Brunet has been appointed by the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N.J,m as manager of the engineering products division, in addition to his position as manager of the company's Washington office.

Mutual System, Inc., and Subsidiaries--Six months to June 30: Net income, $27,838, equal to 15 cents each on 184,279 shares of common stock, compared with $20,859, or 11 cents each on 171,774 shares of common stock for the corresponding six months of 1939.

Under a new NBC setup Donald G. Stratton, will concentrate on spot sales in an area which will include the Cleveland, Detroit and Pittsburgh territories. Elmer Kettell, who has just joined the NBC sales organization, will be the spot sales representative for New England. J. S. De Russey, operating from the New York office, will cover Newark and Philadelphia.

In a reorganization of the NBC Pacific Coast sales division, Sydney Dixon was named Sales Manager of the Coast Red Network and Tracy Moore was appointed Sales Manager of the Coast Blue Network, it was announced in Hollywood by Don.E. Gilman, vice president in charge of the Western Division.

John M. Cooper, News Editor of WBZ and WBZA in Boston for the past six months, has been named Director of Publicity for Station KDKA by John A. Holman, General Manager of the Westinghouse Station in Pittsburgh. Mr. Cooper joined the WBZ and WBZA staff last February from the Boston Transcript, where he had edited and broadcast the Transcript news over those stations. After the election was over in 1938, Mr. Cooper having been Publicity Director for the Main Democratic State Committee, he joined the staff of Station WCSH in Portland as News Editor, resigning in 1939 to go to Boston.

X X X X X X X X X X

NEW FREQUENCY MONITORS APPROVED

The Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by Section 2(h) of Administrative Order No. 2 has approved the following frequency monitors for use by standard broadcast stations as complying with the requirements of Section 3.60 of the Rules and Regulations and the provisions of Section 15 of the Standards of Good Engineering Practice:

Manufacturer's Name	Type	Approval Number
General Radio Company	Type 25A (Formerly Oscillator, Type 475-C, Deviation Meter, Type 681-B, Quarts Plate Type 376-L)	1461
General Radio Company	Type 25-AB (Oscillator Type 475-B and Deviation Meter 681-A modified)	1463
RCA Manufacturing Co.	Type 311-A	1462
Western Electric Co.	Type I-C (Type I-A modified)	1464

The above monitors are the only frequency monitors approved at the present time as complying with Section 3.60 of the Rules and Regulations, effective August 1, 1940. These are the only monitors which may be employed by new stations (original construction permit granted on or after August 1, 1939). However, several other manufacturers have submitted, or have advised that they propose to submit data showing that with certain modifications, monitors that were formerly approved under Section 21 of the Standards of Good Engineering Practice are capable of compliance with Section 3.60 of the Rules and Regulations and Section 15 of the Standards of Good Engineering Practice.

If and when these modified monitors are approved, they will be assigned approval numbers and will be listed with the above units as approved frequency monitors under Section 21 of the Standards of Good Engineering Practice.

In the event existing stations (original construction permit granted priot to Aug. 1, 1939) do not choose to have the present monitors modified after the modifications in the monitor are approved by the Commission or have other than approved modifications made, they may continue to use the formerly approved monitors. However, no explanation of a frequency deviation in excess of that permitted by Section 3.59 can be accepted where it is evident or claimed that the deviation was due to the failure or inaccuracy of the monitor.

X X X X X X X X X

NAB PREZ UPPED TO PROBABLY $40,000

That the National Association of Broadcasters is satisfied with its experiment of having a paid President is indicated by the $10,000 raise and extension of the contract of Neville Miller at San Francisco. Mr. Miller is said to be receiving at present $30,000 a year with allowances which, with the salary increase voted, would put him in the $40,000 class.

X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 20, 1940

No. 1259

August 20, 1940

WILLKIE HAS CONVINCING AGGRESSIVE RADIO VOICE

Any fears of his adherents as to whether or not Wendell Willkie had the radio voice to compete with President Roosevelt were entirely put at rest by the success of Mr. Willkie's Indiana broadcast. As much a novice in radio as in politics and entirely different from President Roosevelt in every respect, quality of voice, middle Western accent, aggressive rough and tumble, chip on the shoulder hard hitting fighter, Wendell Willkie apparently delighted the radio people with his possibilities in the forthcoming campaign where the man who was the most convincing over the radio may win.

Broadcasters because of the strangle hold the Government has on them through the control of their stations were naturally shy about being quoted in a comparison of President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie, but it may be safely said that the Elwood broadcast demonstrated to their complete satisfaction that the latter could hand it back to the President over the radio as good as it was sent. And didn't they prick up their ears when Willkie, the tough old jury lawyer, suggested a series of Lincoln-Douglas joint debates. Wouldn't that be something to put on the air, the broadcasters said.

At that Mr. Willkie was heard under difficult conditions last Saturday. Wilted by the 102 degree heat, voice husky from the 48 hour seige of personally greeting home folks, irked by having to read his speech when he knew he could do much better without a manuscript, and facing a radio audience which had been addressed at too great length by Representatives Halleck of Indiana and Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, the odds were against the nominee. Ordinarily, Halleck and Martin, both good speakers, would have been listened to with interest but on this occasion with them rehashing a lot of stuff about Willkie that everybody already knew by heart, the radio audience was a good deal in the frame of mind of a sports crowd sitting through the bouts of the preliminary fighters and restlessly awaiting the champs.

No orator, Mr. Willkie seemed to be very successful in projecting his fighting personality through the etherial waves to what was probably one of the greatest daytime audiences in the history of radio. In addition to his aggressiveness and confidence, the speaker unquestionably got across to his radio listeners, the air of sincerity which so impresses those who meet him in person--that he is not merely a promiser but a doer.

The difference between Mr. Willkie's Middle Western accent and the polished Eastern accent of President Roosevelt was very marked over the air. The Republican nominee had a way of collapsing the first syllable of words such as "Plitical" (political), "rligion" (religion) and "bleve" (believe). His manner of speech was typically Hoosier despite long residence in the East.

Although coming along as a trailer and evidently in commercial time immediately following Mr. Willkie's speech was an entirely new radio salesman par excellance. Instead of selling watches or soap, this youthful super salesman of the air took the opportunity to hit the iron while it was hot for Wendell Willkie and the Associated Willkie Clubs which are being so rapidly organized. It was no other than Orrin Root, Jr., the young Princeton graduate. Credited with being one of Willkie's earliest discoverers and now organizing Willkie Clubs throughout the country. Mr. Root seemed to have everything it takes to get himself over the air and if thousands didn't sign on the dotted line after his earnest talk in behalf of Mr. Willkie and the Willkie Clubs, it would surprise this observer. Evidently Mr. Root is a young man Mr. Ted Church, Radio Director of the Republican Committee, shouldn't overlook because the boy is really good and sounded over the air as if he really believed what he said.

X X X X X X X X X X

FURTHER FCC LEGAL RESTRICTIONS

The Federal Communications Commission amended Section 1.38 of its Rules of Practice and Procedure by designating the existing rule as subsection (a) and by adding an additional subsection reading as follows:

> "(b) No member, officer or employee of the Commission (1) whose active service with the Commission has terminated but who is receiving pay while on annual leave not taken prior to separation from such active service, or (2) who is in any other leave status, shall appear as attorney or participate in the preparation or handling of any matter before, or to be submitted to, the Commission."

X X X X X X X X X X

U.S. SHIPPING IN ARGENTINA RADIO SALES

Argentina continues to be one of the largest foreign markets for American radio materials, although the value of United States radio exports to that country has declined from the 1937 record level of $2,621,806 to $1,859,216 in 1938 and $1,376,264 in 1939.

Local radio reception is good on the medium waves, while short wave reception is normal, and depends largely on the transmitting station. American stations have recently improved in signal strength, but are still not quite as strong as German or British Stations.

The least satisfactory period for shrot wave reception is the summer months of December, January, and February. From 4 to 6.30pm is the worst time of the day for local reception of short wave. There is also fading in the north-south circuit from 12.30 to 1.30pm. Reception is very good from 7 to 11 pm from almost any direction.

A consensus of the most reliable estimates would indicate that there are between 1,000,000 and 1,050,000 receiving sets in use in Argentina. About 250,000 sets are sold each year. The principal season each year is from April to October.

The domestic radio industry is well organized, and virtually all of the receiving sets are now produced within the country. The local manufacture of parts is also substantial, although the sale of components continues to account for the largest share of the United States trade. Imports of American tubes have declined in recent years, partly owing to increasing activity on the part of local tube assembler.

The principal competitor of American lines is the Dutch company, Philips, which is active in all phases of the radio field, and which is continuing with its endeavors to dominate this market.

The Republic of Argentina has an area of over 1,000,000 square miles, extending 2,300 miles from north to south and being about 1,000 miles acr ss the widest part. If compared with the Northern Hemisphere, Argentina would extend from Labrador to Cuba, and Buenos Aires would be located at about the same latitude as Little Rock, Arkansas.

Population is estimated at approximately 13,000,000 about three-fourths of which is urban.

The city of Buenos Aires, with a population of 2,500,000 and its immediate vicinity, account for about half the Argentine radio sales.

There are two important station chains in Argentina. "Radio El Mundo" broadcasts daily in conjunction with 11 other stations in the interior, which "Radio Belgrano" works with 8 other stations in Argentina and one in Uruguay. These chain programs are available up to a total of seven hours daily. "Radio Excelsior" programs are also occasionally transmitted from LT8 in Rosario.

X X X X X X X X X X

A new 16-page short-wave station guide which lists several hundred stations throughout the world, revised since the European War began, together with their frequencies and call letters, has beem prepared by the broadcasting division of the General Electric Company.

The book is being offered gratis to listeners of the company's international stations and since the first announcement less than a month ago, more than 2,00 requests have been received from Latin and South America. The guide also includes operating schedules of stations and a world-wide time map comparing times of the world with Eastern Standard Time. It is printed in English, Spanish and French.

X X X X X X X X X X

August 20, 1940

TELEVISION SETS JANUARY 1 AS GOAL

The National Television Systems Committee, organized in New York last month, is expediting its technical studies under the leadership of Chairman W. R. G. Baker, with January 1 as an informal goal.

The Industry Committee has been completed through the appointment of three additional memebers: Ray H. Manson to represent the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Dr. Palph Brown of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, and President Paul R. Raidbourn of Television Productions, Inc., New York, a subsidiary of Paramount Pictures.

Nine "panels", or subcommittees, of research and technical experts are completing their personnel and arranging their programs of technical studies and transmitter experiments. B. Ray Cummings of Fort Wayne, Ind., has been appointed chairman of the "panel" on Transmitter Characteristics in place of Philo T. Farnsworth, thus completing the organization of the "panel" chairmen.

A meeting of the "Panel" Chairmen will be held on Wednesday, August 21, in New York City, for the purpose of detailing the program of each "panel" and outlining the various steps and time necessary for the study of each problem. Many other meetings of subcommittees, or "panels", of the Industry Committee will be held next month.

In accordance with the decisions arrived at the first meeting of the National Television Systems Committee as held in New York City last month on the study of the wide range of technical problems undertaken by the committee and its component panels is under way. The organization of the personnel of the panel, or subcommittee, on Coordination of Transmitters and Receivers is complete and the work in this field has begun.

This panel has been organized under the chairmanship of I. J. Kaar of the General Electric Company to study and report on the essential factors of coordination in the design and operation of television transmitters and receivers. Among these are included such matters as the degree of pre-emphasis to be employed in the sound channel of the transmitter and the corresponding degree of deemphasis to be given the sound channel in the receiving equipment: the basically similar treatment to be given the video sidebands in the transmitter and the corresponding treatment to be given in the receiver; and associated or similar problems.

For this work the following group of engineers have been appointed by Dr. Baker, chairman, to work with Mr. Kaar:

E. F. W. Alexanderson, General Electric Company, Schenectady; R. D. Kell, RCA Victor Company, Inc., Camden; F. J. Bingley, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia; N. P. Case, Hazeltine Service Corporation, New York; J. N. Dyer, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, and T. T. Goldsmith, Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Passaic.

Also, M. Cawein, Farnsworth Radio & Television Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. G. Jensen, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York; H. R. Lubcke, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, George Towne, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester; Paul J. Larsen, Baird Television Corp., East Orange; Herman Greenberg, Fulton Radio Corp., New York; and D. D. Israel, Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., New York.

This group will make extensive studies of all aspects of the problems allocated to this panel and develop from these studies those practices that will provide the best national system of television broadcasting.

This panel on Transmitter-Receiver Coordination is but one of the nine panels in whose hands the study and development of the engineering essentials of a suitable national television system have been placed. The organization of the personnel and the work of all of these panels are proceeding rapidly and it is anticipated that this division of the work of the National Television Systems Committee and the application to the many problems of substantially all of the specialized skills which the nation affords will result in their early and satisfactory solution.

X X X X X X X X X X

RADIO DRAFTSMEN AND SIGNAL CORPS INSPECTORS SOUGHT

The United States Civil Service Commission announces examinations of interest to persons trained in radio engineering work as follows:

Engineering Draftsman, five grades, salaries ranging from $1,620 to $2,600 a year. The optional branches of drafting include electrical and radio. Applications must be on file with the Civil Service Commission, not later than September 12.

Applications will also be received and rated until further notice by the Civil Service Commission for the positions of Inspector, three grades, Signal Corps Equipment, salaries ranging from $2,000 to $3,200 a year. These examinations are announced for the Signal Corps, War Department, for duty in the field. Applicants mush show 4 years of college study leading to a bachelor's degree in electrical or radio engineering. In addition, for the Senior Inspector and Inspector grades, they must have had experience in the inspection and/or testing of varied signal corps equipment,

radio, telephone, telegraph, and power units, etc., to determine compliance with specifications. An additional year of inspectional experience may be substituted for each year lacking of the required college education; engineering experience in the field of communication and/or navigational radio work may be substituted for the engineering experience, except that for the Senior grade at least one year of inspectional experience must be shown.

Application forms and information may be obtained from the Secretary, Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, at any first or second-class post office, or from the Commission's Washington Office.

X X X X X X X X X X

CHICAGO EXPERTS WORK TO IRON OUT F-M KINKS

The radio industry has gone to work to overcome the obstacles that stand in the way of a full appreciation of its newest wonder, frequency modulation. F-M is Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong's new system of high fidelity, staticless broadcasting, Larry Wolters writer in the Chicago Tribune.

Station W-G-N last Tuesday filed an application for a 50,000-watt F-M transmitter with the federal communications commission.

Before embracing F-M, radio experts suggest that it may be wise for listeners, particularly if middle aged listeners or elderly to have their hearing range tested. F-M transmits the entire range of tones audible to humans from 25 to 15,000 cycles (or waves) per second. Moreover, the FCC has set this 15,000 "ceiling" as standard for F-M stations. They must all transmit the full range.

Only a minority of humans can hear tones this high. (Dogs hear much toned higher. The silent dog whistle, inaudible to humans is pitched at 16,000 cycles.) Large scale tests, conducted by Bell Telephone laboratories, show approximately 10,000 as the upper limit for the minority of humans.

Many middle aged or elderly persons, unaware of aura shortcomings, have found their range not extending much beyond 5,000 after submitting to tests. Such persons cannot hear a piano with complete naturalness. The range of its fundamental tones is from 26 to 4,186 (middle C is 256). But with its harmonic or overtones, which give an instrument its tone quality, or timbre, the piano reaches up to 8,100 cycles.

Many persons who are not aware of any impairment in their auditory equipment cannot hear the chirp of crickets. Their range extends from 3,000 to around 6,000 cycles.

This came to the attention of E. F. McDonald, Jr., president of Zenith Radio Corporation in Chicago. He had tested all Zenith workmen who must rely on their hearing in their jobs.

A startlingly high proportion, Commander McDonald said, were found to have hearing impairments, particularly deficiencies in their sense of range. Those with "tin" ears were transferred to jobs where good hearing was not a prerequisite. Mr. McDonald recommended similar tests for piano tuners!

F-M broadcasters face a major bottleneck in the limited capacity of network telephone circuits. Mutual's leased circuits, best available, carry only 5,250 cycles.

Phone lines from W-G-N's studios to transmitter can handle 8,000 cycles. Still better facilities will be available for short distances linking F-M transmitters and studios. But suitable long distance lines for F-M are not available. Broadcasters are told by the telephone companies that they cannot be laid without great expense.

So the F-M interests are seriously considering setting up radio relay networks without telephone wires. Stations would be linked together by "beam" transmitters at 50 to 100 mile intervals. Such networks, they say, would provide high fidelity transmission.

Standard receivers truned out in volume today will carry only from about 3,500 to 5,000 cycles. But manufacturers are prepared to make higher fidelity receivers, with the advent of F-M when the other obstacles to fine reception are cleared up.

At least one manufacturer in Chicago, the E. H. Scott Radio laboratories, has already brought out an F-M receiver which, the company claims, delivers the full range of frequencies up to 15,000 cycles through a dual loudspeaker system. This company has reported that already four out of five customers are buying F-M sets in anticipation of true high fidelity programs.

X X X X X X X X X X

AZORES IS SHORT-WAVE LISTENING POST

Reception from the powerful short-wave stations on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States is good, in the Azores according to U. S. Consul George E. Seltzer at St. Michael. The best reception however, it from the short-wave stations in London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome. No difficulty is encountered in reception from the stations in Moscow, Holland, Madrid and in Lisbon. The best reception is obtained on 6, 9, 12, and 22 megacycles. There is no broadcasting station and therefore no use for ultra short-waves.

X X X X X X X X X X

FCC CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM THE WEST

Chairman, James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission returned to Washington after attending the National Broadcasting Association's Convention in San Francisco and inspecting numerous broadcasting stations in the West. Also the Don Lee television station in Los Angeles. Mr. Fly said it was a splendid convention, not only in attendance but in the general attitude of working out problems in the public interest.

Mr. Fly said there had been no increase of program complaints, no sign of hysteria on the part of listeners, because of the war. Asked if the broadcasters were working on a plan to exclude programs sponsored by foreign governments he said this had not been brought to the attention of the Commission. Asked if the FCC was checking up on Fifth Column complaints, Mr. Fly said this work was going on about as usual. Asked if the finger prints of radio operators would be submitted to the Department of Justice, Mr. Fly said there was no reason to do this as the prints were more for identification purposes by the Commission itself.

Mr. Fly said that the matter of a labor advisor to the FCC was under consideration but as yet no one had been named. He expressed satisfaction with the progress being made by the new National Television Committee. Mr. Fly said this committee was representative of the entire industry and that things were moving along very well.

The Chairman, when asked if there was a tendency on the part of stations to seek a boost in power in connection with the National Defense program, said he had heard rumblings of that. No date had been set for the putting in to effect of the North American agreement reallocations but the FCC was working on that problem also. Mr. Fly concluded by saying the Commission had not yet taken up the Monopoly Report and there were no indications as to when it would.

X X X X X X X X X X

I. R. E. TO MEET AUG. 28-30

The annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers will be held from Aug. 28 to 30 at Los Angeles, Calif. The purpose of the meeting is to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas through presentation of papers prepared by engineers in radio and allied fields.

Among the papers to be offered are:

"Frequency Modulation," Major Edwin H. Armstrong of Columbia University; "A 500-kilowatt High Efficiency Broadcast Transmitter," G. L. Beers, RCA Manufacturing Co , "Television Receiver Characteristics," C. F Wolcott, Gilfillan Brother, Inc., and "Portable Television Broadcasting," Harry R. Lubcke, Don Lee Broadcasting System.

X X X X X X X X X X

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL RCA FELLOWSHIP ESTABLISHED

A Fellowship for the investigation of biological problems with the electron microscope recently developed in the RCA research laboratories has been established in the National Research Council through funds provided by the RCA Manufacturing Company.

With the RCA electron microscope it is possible to see minute objects that are 20 to 50 times smaller than can be seen with the finest optical microscope.

In considering candidates for what will be known as the RCA Fellowship, the National Research Council will give preference to "versatile young men of United States citizenship, who have sound training in micro-biology, a doctor's degree (Ph.D or M.D.) and a record of original work." The RCA Fellowship is for the year of 1940-41 and will carry a stipendium of $3000. The work will be carried on at the research laboratory of RCA at Camden, N.J.

"Our purpose in establishing the RCA Fellowship in the National Research Council is two-fold," said G. K. Throckmorton, President of the RCA Manufacturing Company. "One, to help further pioneering research on biological problems that may lead to new conquests in man's continual battle against disease. The other, to develop the best technique for obtaining the fullest benefits of this miraculous new instrument which is now available to research workers in all fields."

With this insturment, it is possible to obtain useful magnification of objects up to 100,000 diameters. Ordinarily, useful magnification of objects under optical microscopes cannot be achieved above 1500 diameters in ordinary light, or above 2500 diameters in ultra-violet light, because resolution, or sharpness of definition, is lost beyond this point.

X X X X X X X X X X

NEW SAN FRANCISCO NBC SALES DIVISIONS

In keeping with the recent separation of the sales organization of the National Broadcasting Company, KGO and KPO are making a corresponding division in the San Francisco NBC offices.

Assistant Vice-President Al Nelson, general manager of the NBC Station in San Francisco, has just made this announcement and has designated Gene Grant to head up the Blue Network group and Harry Bucknell to have the corresponding position with relation to the Red Network. Bill Ryan remains general sales manager. This action follows a series of conferences between Nelson, President Niles Trammel, Vice-President Ed Kobak and other executives of NBC who were on the coast for the recent convention of the National Association of Broadcasters. Bucknell was formerly office manager and space buyer for Lord and Thomas in San Francisco. He joined the San Francisco Chronicle as advertising promotion manager in 1934.

X X X X X X X X X X

NEW RULES GOVERNING FIXED RADIO SERVICES

The Commission on August 14, 1940, adopted the following new rule governing the fixed radio services, effective September 1, 1940:

"Sec. 6.37 Call letters, transmission of. Every point-to-point telegraph and telephone station in the fixed public and fixed public press services shall transmit three times in succession at half hourly intervals during each 24 hour period the identifying call letters of the frequency or frequencies below 50,000 kilocycles on which transmissions are taking place. This transmission shall be made within the period ten minutes before and ten minutes after the hour and half hour under the following conditions:

Point-to-Point Telegraph Stations

(a) The transmission shall be made in international Morse code utilizing either type A-1 or type A-2 emission at a transmission speed not to exceed twenty-five words per minute without the use of multiplexing, tape facsimile, printer or other similar equipment or methods of operation during such period and shall consist of transmitting the signal "QRA de" followed by the call letters.

(b) Point-to-point telegraph stations engaged in a radiophoto or an Addressed Program transmission shall not be required to transmit identifying call letters during the period when such identification would interrupt the continuity of the program or radiophoto that is being transmitted. In any such case the identifying call letters shall be transmitted, as outlined above, immediately following the conclusion of the program or radiophoto.

Point-to-Point Telephone Stations

(a) The transmission shall be made employing either type A-1, A-2 or A-3 emission; provided, however, when utilizing type A-1 or A-2 emission the transmission shall be made in international Morse code at a transmission speed not to exceed twenty-five words per minute and shall consist of transmitting the signal "QRA de" followed by the call letters. When utilizing type A-3 emission, all privacy or secrecy devices shall be removed from the transmitter input circuit during such period and the announcement shall be made in the following order: "This is station (Call letters)."

(b) Point-to-point telephone stations continuously engaged in a public telephone message, radiophoto, or an Addressed Program transmission shall not be required to transmit identifying call letters during the period when such identification would interrupt the continuity of the message, radiophoto, or program that is being transmitted. In any such case the identifying call letters shall be transmitted, as outlined above, immediately following the conclusion of the message, radiophoto, or program."

X X X X X X X X X X

August 20, 1940

TRADE NOTES

Construction permit has been issued for a new station to the Star Printing Company of Miles City, Montana, on 1310 kilocycles with 250 watts power unlimited time

---

Station WTAD at Quincy, Ill has been authorized to operate on 900 kilocycles with 1 kilowatt power using directional antenna at night.

There will be no meeting of the Federal Communications Commission this week due to several vacation absences.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in its series "World Radio Markets" had just issued a report on Iceland by U. S. Consul R. Borden Reams at Copenhagen.

Also as a part of the "World Radio" series the Bureau has issued a copy of new radio regulations in Chile (new provisions added to Article 84 and 108 of the Chilean regulations governing radio communication in that country.)

H. M. Beville, Jr , director of research for the National Broadcasting Company, New York, spoke at a special luncheon meeting of the American Marketing Association on "Market Research in Radio" in San Francisco. Beville made special explanation of the nation-wide postcard survey, about to be released.

Daylight Saving Time, also known as Summer Time, ends in many parts of the United States on Sunday, September 29. On that date, 3:00 a.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time will automatically become 2:00a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 23, 1940

No. 1260

August 23, 1940

THAD BROWN HEARINGS BELIEVED NEAR END

After continuing intermittently for the past two months breaking all records in point of time that such an official has been left dangling between heaven and earth it is believed the end is in sight of the hearings to determine the fitness of Col. Thad H. Brown to be reappointed to a 7 year, $10,000 a year term on the Federal Communications Commission.

Sessions during the past week were cancelled because of the active part Senator Wheeler, Chairman of Interstate Commerce Committee and others have had in the conscription debate. There may be still more delays but it is predicted the committee may make its report within another week or so.

Although Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, who thus far almost single handed has blocked the appointment of Brown, also a Republican doesn't reveal his plans in advance, the belief is only a few more witnesses will be heard in connection with the RCA angle of the case. Whether former Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire will be summoned if he doesn't come forth voluntarily, seems to be largely up to Senator Tobey. There again oddly enough both are Republicans and both from the same state. Old political rivals in fact and to this has been attributed Senator Tobey's particular zeal in following up all the Moses clues. Moses and a Republican colleague former Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware were charged with being compensated in 1932 by the RCA for an attempt the Radio Corporation made to have an anti-trust case continued then pending in the Federal Court at Wilmington. Also there were other alleged pay-offs including Federal Clerk of Court, Harry Mahaffy. Senator Hastings and practically everyone else accused has testified, but up to this writing, Senator Moses has not appeared.

Once the RCA angle is disposed of it is expected that Col. Brown, whose term of office has long since expired and who is no longer on the Government payroll, will be recalled and asked regarding certain sensational developments in the RCA case of which Brown previously claimed to have no knowledge. That Col. Brown will receive another scorching on the witness stand at the hands of Senator Tobey is a foregone conclusion.

At that the impression gathered from the senators is that Brown will probably be reported favorably by the Committee and if so eventually confirmed by the Senate. Even so, it may not be so easy to put the nominee over. "Col. Brown has embarrassed the President and the Senators very much by hanging on" a high official remarked to this writer, "He could easily have avoided

this embarrasment not only to the Administration but to RCA, Columbia and the entire radio industry by quietly asking the President to withdr w his name, but he has chosen to stick it out and a terrible mess has resulted."

Even if the Senate Committee reports the nomination favorably it is believed Senator Tobey will later make a red hot speech on the floor of the Senate against favorable action. If so and the Republicans should win in the Fall, this might lay the ground work for an investigation of the entire radio industry next year. If we go into the war, however, this and most everything else would be sidetracked.

X X X X X X X X X X

OPPOSES FCC INVESTIGATION SERVICE

Vigorous objection to the new Investigation Service of the Federal Communications Commission was raised by Representative John Taber, (R) of New York, in discussing the large allotment made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Since this session of Congress began the Congress has appropriated upward of $10,000,000 to J. Edgar Hoover, of the F.B.I. to follow up subversive activities," Representative Taber declared addressing the House. "The other day the President allocated out of the defense moneys, out of the $200,000,000 carried in the war bill, $1,600,000 to the Federal Communications Commission, and they have set up a duplicating detective agency under Mr. David Lloyd, formerly chief counsel of the La Follette civil liberty committee, to follow up "fifth columnists" in radio. Mr. Edgar Hoover is doing that job; he has written about it in the American magazine for August. It is perfectly ridiculous that the President cannot cooperate with the Congress and keep faith on national defense and stop wasting the money in that way."

X X X X X X X X X X

IS MR. WILLKIE A GOOD RADIO SPEAKER?

Although this writer while admitting that Mr. Willkie was no orator and entirely different than President Roosevelt, was convincing as a radio speaker and though still a novice, had succeeded in successfully projecting his personality and his sincerity over the air in the Elwood speech, some others were not so favorably impressed.

"The Willkie acceptance speech was better in the newspapers than it was on the air It must be read in type to be appreciated. Whereas President Roosevelt's remarks gain in effectiveness by delivery over the air, Mr. Willkie's lose." Raymond Clapper wrote in the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

"The very real merits of the Willkie acceptance speech were muffled by the sloppy delivery, with frequent stumbling and slurring of words. The effect of this upon Republicans and Willkie worshipers here at this small summer resort was one of pain and disapointment. They had no specific suggestions as to the content of the speech. They said that it somehow just didn't measure up, didn't give them a thrill, didn't have the lift they had expected. That was about all one could get out of these friendly critics, but inasmuch as they are all Roosevelt-haters of long standing and had been intensely proud of Willkie, I regard their reaction as a significant index. I found that some changed their opinion about the speech after reading it in the newspapers the next morning, and thought it far better than they had at first realized."

"The fact is that Mr. Willkie is being judged, as was Alf Landon 4 years ago, by the Roosevelt standard of radio crooning. The middle-western homespun style doesn't appear to have the appeal of the tailored Roosevelt speech. Mr. Roosevelt probably could have taken the Willkie script and made it sing. This all seems silly to me, but if people are going to be swayed by the cut of a radio voice, then the fact has to be taken into account Mr. Willkie might well hope that President Roosevelt ignores his challenge to joint debate."

"Radio circles confirm the general impression that Wendall L. Willkie as a radio personality suffers greatly in comparison with President Roosevelt," according to "Variety." "Opinions are based on the acceptance speech by Willkie in Elwood, Indiana, which was broadcast by all the networks.

"Willkie's acceptance speech, however, got a rating from the Co-operative Analysis of Broadcasting of 37.8. The percentage represents 21,000,000 homes. It's the largest rating ever recorded by the CAB on a political speech. Gov. Landon's acceptance spiel in 1936 garnered a rating of 28.5,and that was at 10:30 p.m."

"CAB has never checked an acceptance speech of President Roosevelt, but the highest he has received on a campaign talk (Oct. 10, 1936) was 24.6. President Roosevelt's Charlottsville address (June 10, 1940) drew a record 45.5."

"It was noticeable that even the strong Willkie-ites on the dailies commented Monday on the Republican candidates unfavorable radio impression. General Hugh Johnson, once a New Dealer and now columnist for the Scripps-Howard papers, which are definitely pro-Willkie, stated that Willkie is doomed to failure next November unless he greatly improves his radio stance."

"Show biz in general is not greatly impressed by Willkie after hearing his speech. Consensus is that he's a road-company Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Arthur Krock, wrote in part as follows in the New York Times:

"It happens that Mr. Willkie is a gifted and impressive speaker when he is not bound by a prepared address. From rough notes and from memory he can compose and deliver an impromptu address which has all the qualities and effects of high-grade oratory. The necessities of Elwood did not permit the employment of this talent. Each word was of the highest importance, and the microphone and the radio were at hand to register any lapse of grammar or confusion of syntax. Also, by custom the speech must be general."

"The set of restrictions--and the intense heat--were probably responsible for faults of delivery which no audience of Mr. Willkie's has ever noted before. When he gets down to specifications, and can permit himself to ad lib. and put aside manuscript, the probability is that the source of some of the disappointment expressed after the Elwood speech will be eliminated. Mr. Willkie is a very natural man who has been used to speaking without previous formal composition. The handicap of Elwood can easily, therefore, be turned into an asset of the campaign."

"Any persons, however, who have deprecated the value of the "golden voice" and the Groton-Harvard accent of the President must now realize that these are politically effective. The President is a masterly reader, which Mr. Willkie yet is not. Inquiry among groups of the Republican candidate's admirers after they had read the speech--having expressed disappointment just after they heard it--developed the general fact that it was delivery, not content, which was really disturbing them."

"For this popular devotion to a high elocutionary standard the President's voice, accent and skill as a reader are responsible. Until he came to the national forum the public was content with the Midwest slurrings of Mr. Harding, the Yankee twang of Mr. Coolidge and the muffled tones of Mr. Hoover, his every sentence ending on a downward note. But Mr. Roosevelt expanded faultless oratory to the huge dimensions of the radio. Thus he made public reception more difficult for a competitor. But in a debate released from slavish fidelity to text, Mr. Willkie is himself a powerful speaker of another school. This will surely be proved as the campaign gets under way."

X X X X X X X X X X X

WMCA-WRUL CHEER BRITISH

A series of inspirational talks addressed to the British people in their "hour of trial" was introduced last Monday in New York by Station WMCA and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation through WRUL, its short-wave station in Boston. Entitled "Atlantic Friendship Bridge" the programs will be broadcast Mondays through Fridays at 4p.m. EST from studios at station WMCA at 1657 Broadway. As master of ceremonies, Walter S. Lemmon, founder and president of the foundation, gave the first message of "Helpfulness and reasurance." Donald Flamm, president of WMAC, who donated use of the studios for the series was the next to be heard. Other speakers were Gerald Cock, American representative of the British Broadcasting Corporation in New York; Raymond Gram Swing, commentator, and William Ruxton, president, and Mrs. Kirkbride, sec'y of British-American Ambulance Corps.

X X X X X X X X X X

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS MUST PROVE CITIZENSHIP

In order to establish the citizenship status of employees of radio-telegraph and cable companies handling international communications, the Federal Communications Commission is enlisting the cooperation of such companies in having these workers fill out a jointly-compiled questionnaire and furnish photographs and fingerprint records. This information is akin to that required of commercial and amateur radio operators in connection with the coordinated national defense program.

Proof of citizenship and accompanying identification are not desired of all communication company employees; but only of those who, in the course of their duties, handle international messages or have access to information passing over international circuits. The need for such data was mutually agreed in recent conferences between representatives of the companies and the Commission.

It is estimated that about 30,000 employees are affected. Companies concerned are Commercial Pacific Cable Co.; Commercial Cable Co.; All America Cables and Radio, Inc.; Western Union Telegraph Co.; American Telephone and Telegraph Co.; Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co.; Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., and Radio Corporation of America.

As a result of consultation with these companies, special forms have been worked out for the purpose, "Questionnaire for Employees of Communications Companies," and fingerprint and photograph record.

These forms will be supplied in number to each company to take care of the necessary personnel. The companies have indicated that they will assist their respective employees to execute the forms with the least possible inconvenience. In certain cases the local Federal Communications Commission office will send men to offer facilities and other aid.

As in the case of commercial and amateur radio operators, forms will be mailed to the Commission's Washington officer for permanent record. However, in the case of communication company employees the supervision of filling out the forms and mailing them to the Commission will be under company direction, without direct contact between the individual employee and the Commission. This extension of proof-of-citizenship requirement is necessary for effective policing of communications in the present emergency.

X X X X X X X X X X

FCC SIDESTEPS ASCAP ROW

Two letters from Michigan complain to the Federal Communications Commission of alleged monopoly in the music publishing field and of certain action by a radio station with respect to a musicians' union. The reply was that these are matters over which the Commission has no jurisdiction.

X X X X X X X X X X

AMERICAN SETS PREDOMINATE INDIA SINCE WAR

Firms in India, according to the American Consulate, Bombay, which prior to the present war had been handling German radios, have recently received agencies from American and British manufacturers. No fewer than 25 American, 10 British, 4 German, 1 Netherland, and several Japanese makes are sold there.

The fairly large demand for radio receiving sets in this district is supplied entirely by imports. During the year ended March 1938, radio receiving sets imported into Bombay were valued at 1,739,554 rupees ($655,811). In the 10 months ended January 31, 1940, imports of fully assembled radio sets into India were valued at 1,970,787 rupees, of which the principal suppliers were the United States (42 percent), the United Kingdom (29) and the Netherlands (20).

An idea of the size of the radio market can also be gained from the fact that there are in British India approximately 90,000 licensed radio receiving sets, of which more than one-third are believed to be in the Bombay district.

X X X X X X X X X

OPERATORS CITIZENSHIP QUESTIONS ANSWERED

The Federal Communications Commission has received many inquiries for further information regarding its order to each radio operator - commercial or amateur - a total of over 100,000 operators to submit proof of citizenship - a national defense precaution. The date now set for compliance with this order is September 15.

Instances have been reported to the Commission in the many letters received in which an operator having theretofore believed himself to be a citizen of the United States and having so affirmed, discovered, that he was in fact an alien and was not and had never been entitled to the license which he held. Under such circumstances the only proper course of action the FCC advises is to submit his license for cancellation, advising the Commission of the circumstances. Furthermore, continued reliance upon a false claim of citizenship would subject such persons to penalty by imprisonment and fine under the Criminal Code which provides that such penalties shall be imposed upon "whoever, for any fraudulent purpose whatever, shall falsely represent himself to be a citizen of the United States without having been duly admitted to citizenship."

Operators holding more than one license, such as a radiotelegraph and radiotelephone, or a commercial and an amateur class, have inquired whether it is necessary to submit a separate response for each such license. This is not necessary.

The order does apply to the holder of a radio operator's license or permit of any class. Thus, a person holding only a restricted radiotelephone operator permit or radiotelephone third class should respond. Service in the military forces, police departments, or other organizations, does not exempt a licensee from compliance.

Inquiries relating to the submission of valuable personal papers such as birth or baptismal certificates, naturalization certificates, passposts, marriage certificates, etc., have also been received. Whenever possible original certificates and records should be submitted to the Comission by registered mail. They will be returned when they have served their purpose.

It should be noted, however, that it is unlawful to make any copy of any certificate of naturalization or of derivative citizenship. When it is impracticable or undesirable to forward original naturalization or derivative citizenship certificates, they may be presented for examination to any office of the Commission. In the alternative, where the operator has been issued a certificate of naturalization or of derivative citizenship of the notary public or other duly authorized official before whom the response has been affirmed, stating over his seal that he has examined the original certificate and found it to be accurately described in the response to the questionnaire and that he believes the affiant to be the person named in such certificate.

Certificates of derivative citizenship may be obtained upon application to the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C. It is unquestionably to the advantage of any person who claims citizenship through naturalization of parent or husband to obtain such a certificate. Although the possession of a certificate does, the filing of an application for such a certificate does not relieve the operator from submitting to the Commission the other documentary evidence required.

In every case a person responding to the order should submit completed forms including fingerprints taken by appropriate officials. It is not acceptable to refer to fingerprints already on file in some other Federal or State agency. Postmasters at county seats or post officer of the first or second class may take fingerprints.

X X X X X X X X X

WOR TRANSCRIPTIONS AID ENLISTMENTS

The WOR Transcription Service is recording four fifteen minute disks of talks delivered by Col. Frank Knox, secretary of the Navy; Robert Patterson, assistant secretary of War; Col. Hugh S. Johnson; and Col. Julius Ochs Adler, civilian aid to the Secretary of War. The transcribed talks which urge enlistment in the Army and Navy and training camps, are sponsored by the Military Training Camps Association and are being shipped to over 200 stations to be aired as sustaining features.

X X X X X X X X X

CBS SPEEDS CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WABC 50,000-WATT TRANSMITTER

Construction of Station WABC's new 50,000-watt transmitter on Little Pea Island in Long Island Sound has been ordered full speed ahead by the Columbia.

Starting of actual construction of the $500,000 project was made possible by completion of legal steps transferring title of the land to CBS. Blasting operations to make way for building of the great sea-walls for a new man-made island to hold the transmitter building and broadcasting tower were immediately put under way.

Little Pea Island, acquired from the Hugenot Yacht Club, is nothing more than a few jagged rocks projecting out of Long Island Sound at high tide about a mile off New Rochelle. All these rocks now projecting above water will be blasted away, and in their place, an island 150 feet square will be built within concrete walls extending 16½ feet above the water at mean low tide. And upon this island will built the world's most modern transmitter and broadcasting tower, replacing WABC's present transmitter at Wayne, N. J.

Construction of a new transmitter for WABC was decided upon by Columbia as a measure to improve its broadcasting service to the public and to widen its listening area. Engineers, working with maps, first made a study to determine the ideal location for a radio transmitter to serve metropolitan New York and the station's whole listening area. This study resulted in designation of one-mile circle in Long Island Sound near New Rochelle.

The next step was to make a survey of this area by airplane to determine the best available place within its limits to build the broadcasting plant, and this survey resulted in selection of Little Pea Island, within a fraction of a mile of the exact center of the area originally outlined by the engineers.

The new site will afford WABC's signal a direct, sea-water path to the great Metropolitan area of New York, Long Island, Westchester, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The ground system will be immersed in Long Island Sound so that the body of water becomes a part of the technical function of the station.

The transmitter itself will incorporate the latest proven designs in broadcasting equipment. Housed in a 75-foot square building whose outside walls will be of copper, will be two complete broadcasting units, one the regular 50,000-watt transmitter, and the other, a 5,000-watt unit for emergency use. Electric power for their operation will be supplied through two independent submarine cables tying in with separate power plants to insure against any interruption of service. In addition to these the plant will be equipped with its own engine-driven generators as added insurance against power failure.

Elaborate safeguards have also been provided to insure uninterrupted wire service carrying Columbia's programs from WABC's master control board in New York City to the transmitter. Two complete sets of program circuits will link the master control board with the island through separate submarine cables.

Contracts for construction of the island and the transmitter building have been let to the W. J. Barney Construction Company of New York, while the work of building the transmitting equipment itself went to the Federal Telegraph Company of Newark, N. J. Engineering is in charge of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

Columbia's engineering department estimates that the new plant will be in operation in about 10 months.

X X X X X X X X X X

FLY ATTENDS ELSA MAXWELL TELEVISE

Elsa Maxwell, the nation's No.1 party giver, introduced 525-line television to Southern California's 500 home television set owners last night and scored another triumph---this time for science and art. An interested onlooker at the telecast which featured the new step-up in television definition from the previous 441--line quality was James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, who was en route from the National Association of Broadcasters at San Francisco to his headquarters at Washington.

While witholding comment, because of his official position the Commissioner was said to have indicated keen interest in the intensive activities in research and production at the W6XAO studies of the Don Lee Television System.

Miss Maxwell made a personal appearance before the W6XAO cameras in an interview--her first time on television. Later, in another act, there appeared Gloria DeHaven, daughter of Carter DeHaven, veteran actor. Twelve acts and two motion picture films were the fare offered "lookers" who saw for the first time 525-line television.

Thomas S. Lee, owner of W6XAO, one of the two most active television stations in the United States, announced that Harry R. Lubcke, Director of Television, had achieved a tremendous task in stepping up the transmitter to the higher definition without more than a twenty-four hour lapse in transmission time. Thus the station will continue its fourteen-hours-and-a-half-a-week schedule without further interruption throughout the summer.

X X X X X X X X X X

MANY NEW FM STATIONS PLANNED

The following is a list of groups that have filed applications with the Federal Communications Commission to construct FM stations within the next few months:

Star-Times Publishing Co., St. Louis, Missouri 43.1 megacycles, to cover 9,900 sq. miles. James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich. 46.5 megacycles, to cover 3,050 sq. miles. Marcus Loew Booking Agency (WHN), New York City 43.5 megacycles, to cover 12,949 sq. miles. Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Baton Rouge, La. Station on 44.1 megacycles, to cover 8,100 sq. miles. The Journal Company (WTMJ), Milwaukee, Wis. 43.9 megacycles to cover 15,642 sq. miles. (The Milwaukee Journal currently operates FM station W9XAO. 50,000-watt transmitter expected to reach 60% of the population of Wisconsin, operating 17 hours a day.)

The Chicago Tribune (WGN), Chicago, Ill. 44.3 megacycles to cover 16,822 sq. miles. (50,000-watt FM station having a range up to 100 miles from Chicago. The antenna will be 20 miles outside of Chicago.) Moody Bible Institute (WMBI) Chicago, Ill. 43.9 megacycles to cover 15,300 sq. miles. (50,000-watt transmitter.) WBNS, Inc., Columbus, Ohio. 43.1 megacycles, to cover 12,400 sq. miles. (WBNS is already operating FM experimental station W8XVH. The new transmitter will have 10,000 watts of power.) Alexandria Broadcasting Co., Inc. (KALB), Alexandria, La. 43.3 megacycles, to cover 3,025 sq. miles. Howitt-Wood Radio, (WBNF), Binghampton, N.Y. 44.1 megacycles, to cover 18,000 sq. miles. Evansville on the Air, Inc., (WGBF-WEOA), Evansville, Ind. 43.7 megacycles, to cover 8,397 sq. miles. (10,000-watts.)

Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill. 43.5 megacycles, to cover 10,760 sq. miles. (Zenith already operates the only experimental FM transmitter in the Chicago area. The new station will have 4,500,000 people within listening range.) The Evening News Association (WWJ), Detroit, Mich. 43.1 megacycles, to cover 25,280 sq. miles. (There will be 5,641,000 people in the region covered by this station.) The Outlet Company, (WJAR), Providence, R.I. 44.3 megacycles, to cover 16,370 sq. miles. (A population of 6,263,000 is in this area. Radio Service Corp. of Utah, (KSL), Salt Lake City 44.7 megacycles, to cover 623 sq. miles. John Lord Booth, (WMBC),, Detroit, Michigan on 44.1 megacycles, to cover 4,400 sq. miles.

National Broadcasting Company, New York City 43.9 megacycles to cover 16,880 sq. miles. (NBC currently operates W2XWG from the top of the Empire State Building in New York. This new station will replace it, and be capable of reaching an audience estimated at 15,524,000.) The Yankee Network, Boston, Mass. 43.9 megacycles, to cover 35,500 sq. miles. (This is the Yankee Network's second station operating with FM, and will be located atop the 6000-foot crown of Mount Washington in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, highest point east of the Rockies. It is expected that installation may be completed before winter sets in.)

The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp. (WTIC) Hartford, Conn. 43.9 megacycles, to cover 14,768 sq. miles. (WTIC currently operates an experimental FM station, W1XSO. The new transmitter will service a central New England region with a population of 4,893,000.)

Commercial Radio Equipemtn Co., Kansas City, Mo. 44.9 megacycles, to cover 2,995 sq. miles. WJJD, Inc., Chicago, Ill. 44.7 megacycles, to cover 3,700 sq. miles. (This FM station, fourth to be applied for in the Chicago area, is expected to reach a metropolitan population of 4,051,000 listeners.)

X X X X X X X X X X

BOYS COMPETE FOR RCA SCHOLARSHIPS

Eleven future scientists are beginning the final lap in a competition which will bring to one of them a prize of a $4000 tuition and maintenance scholarship in a leading engineering college. The boys, June high school graduates, will spend the remainder of August in New York and Camden, N. J., in a study of the laboratory and engineering facilities of the Radio Corporation of America, sponsors of the competition, and its service companies, the RCA Victor and R. C. A. Communications.

These boys were chosen from more than 2500 entrants in every state. The competition was so keen that, while only ten all-expense trips to New York were offered for preliminary winners, the judges found it necessary to increase the number. A comprehensive course of instruction in radio engineering and design, broadcasting and communication technique, as well as a wide variety of carefully chosen recreational features, has been planned. At the end of the month each of the ten boys who miss the big scholarship prize will be given an award of $100.

X X X X X X X X X X

FROM THE FCC MAIL BAG

A San Francisco woman requests the Communications Commission aid in having broadcast stations assist her in locating her missing father. The Commission is not authorized to require radio stations to make particular announcement of this sort. However, it suggests that the woman communicate direct with the broadcast stations located in her vicinity, and at the same time ask the local police authorities for further advice and assistance.

X X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

An application has been made by WEVD, the Debs Memorial Radio Fund Station in New York, to increase its power from 1 to 5 kilowatts and to move the transmitter from Brooklyn to New York City.

A Pennsylvania woman wants all broadcasting to be discontinued by the FCC until peace returns to the world.

KSD, owned by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, requests the Commission to increase its power to 5 kilowatts day and night, to install a new transmitter, new directional antenna for night use, and to move transmitter to approximately 3 miles west of Columbia, Ill.

RCA Communications, Inc., has been granted temporary authority to communicate with the Government stations FYN and FYR at Vicky, France.

Numerous persons requesting the 1300-page Monopoly report on chain broadcasting made by a committee of the Commission are informed that only a limited number of copies were mimeographed, and the supply has long since been exhausted. The official record is, however, open to public inspection at the Commission's Washington offices.

ASCAP affixes to each letter in its outgoing mail one of the new Victor Herbert stamps. In the left-hand corner of the envelope, where the address of the Society usually is, with an arrow pointing to the stamp, is printed, "Victor Herbert, Founder of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers."

A Philadelphia man thinks he is entitled to a prize from one of the radio contest programs.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 27, 1940

No. 1261

August 27, 1940

PROBE DOUBTFUL NOW; MAY START SOMETHING LATER

After grinding along intermittently for almost eleven weeks, when in the beginning a guess that the matter would require eleven days would have seemed extravagent, the hearings of the Senate Commerce Committee to decide whether or not Col. Thad Brown should be reappointed to the Federal Communications Commission wound up with a bang by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire introducing in the Senate a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of the radio industry and the administration of the Federal Communications Commission.

The purpose of the inquiry, the resolution stated, would be to determine whether there is a monopoly in the industry and to consider the manner in which radio stations are licensed by the FCC. Senator Tobey also released copies of letters to members of the FCC asking them to list for public record the "gifts" favors and other emoluments" they have received from radio companies.

Considerable doubt was expressed as to whether or not an investigation of the radio industry would get any where this session because of the war situation, the uncertainty of adjournment and the anxiety of members to get back to their districts for the campaign.

"It all depends upon whether Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D), Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, puts his shoulder to the wheel on the resolution whether or not the resolution will be pressed" a Senator said to this writer. "I should say the chances are against it."

If the Tobey resolution fails this session it would have to be re-introduced to be considered by the new Congress next January. In any case, particularly if the Republicans gain strength in the November election, it seems certain that sooner or later there will be a searching inquiry of the radio industry such as the resolution calls for.

The resolution which Senator Tobey offered by unanimous consent and which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce was as follows:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to (1) the existence, extent, formation, legality, and effect upon the public or any individual or group, of any monopoly in radio broadcasting or any phase thereof or in the production, sale or distribution of radio receiving or broadcasting apparatus;

(2) the administration by the Federal Communications Commission of those provisions of the manner to radio communication; (3) the manner of exercise by licensees of the Federal Communications Commission of the privileges conferred upon them by their licenses from the Federal Communications Commission; (4) the effect upon the public interest of any contract pertaining to radio to which any such licensee or any broadcasting network is a party; and (5) any attempts made by any such licensee, broadcasting network, or any person, company, or corporation engaged in any business relating to radio, or by any attorney, agent, or representative of any such licensee, network, person, company, or corporation, to unduly influence any public official in the exercise of his duties with respect to any matter pretaining to radio. The committee shall report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation."

"For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-sixth and succeeding Congresses, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee which shall not exceed $25,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman."

X X X X X X X X X

DENIES FALSE RCA REPORT INTENT

Testifying on the last day of the Thad Brown hearings, J. Austin Smith, New York financial analyst, denied before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee a statement of Chairman Burton K. Wheeler that a report he prepared on the Radio Corp. of America was intended to be false. Chairman Wheeler asserted that Mr. Smith's previous testimony had demonstrated that a man could be employed to get out any kind of a report and insisted the report was not a true picture of the affairs of the corporation and was intended to be false.

Mr. Smith had testified he was employed by Patrick A. Powers, described as a retired moving picture executive, to write a report on R. C. A. It has been charged the report was inaccurate and would make it possible for Mr. Powers to make a connection with the radio company.

Mr. Powers, however, told the committee that Mr. Smith initiated the action which resulted in the preparation of the report. He denied he employed Mr. Smith for the purpose of preparing a colored report.

The Committee heard from Powers what purported to be something of how Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, amassed part of his fortune.

According to the testimony, Kennedy bought several thousand shares of moving picture stock early in 1928 at $5 per share and within the next day or two sold the same stock to R.C.A. at $25 per share. It was alleged that Kennedy had made the arrangements to sell the stock at $25 before he bought it at $5.

This, of course, was several years before Kennedy took over the chairmanship of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the New Deal and began policing the Stock Exchange.

Powers said the deal involved half the outstanding stock of the Film Booking Office, a motion-picture distributing firm. Kennedy thereupon sold the stock to R. C. A. Powers continued, and the Film Booking Office was merged with the Keith-Albee chain of motion picture houses as part of an amaigamation that resulted in the formation of Radio Keith Orpheum, familiarly known as RKO.

This wound up the testimony in the R.C.A. angle of the Brown confirmation inquiry. It was siad the Senate Committee would have an executive session at an early date at which time a vote would be taken on Col Brown's fitness to be reappointed to the FCC.

X X X X X X X X X X

WOULD KNOW WHO PAYS COMMENTATORS

There was an exchange on the floor of the Senate between Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia and Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire on the subject of radio commentators as follows:

Mr. Holt. "I have taken a great deal of interest in listening to the radio night after night, expecially the news broadcasts, and I find that there is a deliberate premeditated effort not only on the part of some of the radio commentators, but on the part of the present administration to try to tie up our hope with that of France; in other words, to make people feel that we are going to fall as France fell."

Mr. Tobey. "I wish to point out that in my judgement there is no factor more potent in controlling and influencing public opinion than the radio. As the Senator said, night after night these commentators come into the homes and influence the minds of the American people. Their names have become almost household words. We know that Mr. So-and-so and commentator, is announced to speak. What does he do? He holds before us in subtle language the possibilities ahead of us. He inculcates in the minds of the people the need for conscription, the need for giving England our destroyers the dangers of our being attacked by Germany; he decries delay by

senatorial debate. So he goes on using the power of suggestion adroitly conceived and worded.

"If such a gentleman is retained and hired by some great oil company, for instance, which has extensive interest abroad, and which holds in its heart the damnable doctrine that the American flag should follow the dollar, I think the public ought to know about it, but it does not. All we know is that this eminent commentator comes on the air and reasons with the American people, with his power of suggestion and adroit eloquence, and seeks to stir them up with philosophies that may be un-American, that may be propaganda, and he is paid for doing so by some great oil concern, or some other great commercial company."

"I demand now, in the interest of fair play and unbiased public opinion, that we should know, by definite statement over the radio preceding these commentators, who is paying for them, and what they are being paid."

X X X X X X X X X

DEFENSE COMMITTEE SELECTION RESTS WITH PRESIDENT

At a press conference last Monday (Aug. 26) Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission said that the selection of the National Defense Communications Committee is now up to President Roosevelt. When asked the status of the recommendations of the FCC regarding the Committee, Mr. Fly said that his impression was that no serious question had developed on this. He declared it was largely a communications matter involving the relation of all services to the national defense.

Mr. Fly said there was nothing in the project to cause concern to the broadcasters. He believed the announcement of the membership of the committee might be made in about a week.

Asked regarding the status of the North American Regional Broadcast Reallocations, the Chairman said that he was studying the FCC engineers recommendations. He didn't know what the other commissioners were doing in the matter.

Sometime ago there was criticism that the television people were lacking in certain rudiments in staging productions. For instance it was noted that a man in a dark suit was shown a - gainst a dark background and there was a lack of contrast. Commenting upon this, Mr. Fly said while in the West recently he had visited certain motion picture studios and had noticed the high efficiency of their stagecraft. He hoped that possibly the television producers might profit by this knowledge and perhaps even find a way to utilize some of this material.

X X X X X X X X X X

GERMAN TELEVISION PROGRESS REPORTED RAPID

Despite the war there has been rapid progress in television in Germany according to the German Library of Information which reports as follows:

"The transmission of voice and music from one corner of the world to another has long been taken as a matter of course. However, it is only in the last few years that television has been regarded as more than a fantastic dream. That this new wonder has progressed from the realm of fancy to that of reality in so short a time has been due largely to the painstaking work of Germany's foremost scientists and engineers."

"The first important television invention, a rotating disc with holes arranged in spiral form for dissecting pictures into points, was made as early as 1885 by Paul Nipkow, a young Pomeranian engineer. However, not until 40 years later were practical television experiments carried out. The first public transmission was given in 1929 by German broadcasting stations, thus making Germany the first country in the world to develop and perfect a television system for its own use."

"Since then, progress has been rapid. The first event of world-wide importance to be "televised" was the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. The German television exhibit was the major scientific attraction at the Paris World's Fair a year later."

"Since that time, and even since the outbreak of war, German research has forged on toward the ultimate perfection of this new scientific miracle, as is graphically illustrated by the photographs on these pages."

"No small difficulty confronting the engineers and scientists was the fact that in order to televise to the entire country it would be necessary to construct and maintain more television sending stations than the existing number of radio broadcasting stations. Furthermore, ordinary television transmission depends upon short waves, and short waves are almost wholly absorbed by radio transmission. For this reason, experiments were made in sending television pictures through subterranean or submarine cables Television has already operated between Berlin and various distant cities, such as Leipzig, Munich and Nuremberg by such means."

"The infant science was advanced still further in Germany when two new sending stations were built on the summit of the Brocken, one of the Harz Mountain peaks, and on the Feldoerg in the Black Forest in Southern Germany. At such high altitudes--more than 3,300 feet--television waves have uninterrupted play for at least 65 miles in every direction."

X X X X X X X X X X

RADIO PLAN TO FORCE ROOSEVELT-WILLKIE DEBATE SUGGESTED

If Mr. Willkie desired to force a debate with President Roosevelt he could ask time on the air after the next Fireside chat David Lawrence, the syndicate writer, suggests. Mr. Lawrence reasons it thus:

"Wendell Willkie can have his debate with President Roosevelt and without asking the latter's consent either. It would differ slightly from what was originally proposed, but for all practical purposes the American people could hear both candidates on the same evening and one could answer the arguments of the other."

"The device is a simple one, in fact it was used in the Landon-Roosevelt compaign in 1936, so there's a precedent for it. When President Roosevelt, for example, makes his next fireside chat, Mr. Willkie can ask all major radio companies in advance that he be permitted to have an equal amount of time on the air immediately following the President."

"No manuscript of the President's remarks would of course be provided Mr. Willkie so he would be just like any other listener. He could make his notes as he listened to the speech and immediately he would be given the chance for an extemporaneous speech."

"This method would be fair because it would give both candidates the same audience and the people would be given an opportunity to hear both sides of a controversy."

"It might be suggested that to grant time to a Republican candidate or, to any one else to answer the President of the United States would be a discourtesy to the latter, but the fact is in a political compaign the broadcasting companies, having announced that they would sell time, cannot logically refuse to sell to any political committee which wants to buy it. In fact the language of the Federal statute governing the use of radio specifically provides that candidates must be given an opportunity to obtain the same facilities for reply as are given to any other candidate."

X X X X X X X X X X

PRESS SURVEY SHOWS WILLKIE FAR AHEAD OF F.D.R.

A survey of the newspapers of the United States made by the Editor and Publisher shows the following:

"Wendell L. Willkie has the editorial support of 66.3% of the country's daily newspapers as of August 21; Franklin D. Roosevelt is supported by 20.1%; 13.5% have either declared themselves neutral or have not yet announced a choice between the major candidates for the Presidency of the United States. These precentages

are based upon answers by 1,030 of the country's 1,888 newspapers to three questions asked by Editor and Publisher. The questions were:

1. Did you support Roosevelt against Hoover in 1932?
2. Did you support Roosevelt against Landon in 1936?
3. Which candidate is receiving your support this year?

"The replies, tabulated up to August 21, cover 54.5% of the entire daily newspaper press."

"The proportion favoring Mr. Willkie is far smaller than the estimates which have been published in recent weeks. These have usually put 90% of the dailies in Willkie's column. Mr. Willkie's present advantage--66.3%--is considerably greater than Mr. Roosevelt in newspaper preference four years ago. The usual claim of Mr. Roosevelt's friends has been that his landslide election was accomplished in the face of the opposition of 85 to 86% of the daily newspapers."

"A cursory survey made by Editor and Publisher immediately after the 1936 election proved that Mr. Landon did not have the active support of more than 67 to 70% of the dailies, and that Mr. Roosevelt's cause had been advocated by 30 to 33%. On the basis of the survey published this week, it appears that Mr. Landon's following was only 60.4% of the daily papers while Mr. Roosevelt had 34.5%, and 5% were not committed to either. Later returns to these questions are more likely to increase than decrease the proportion favoring the President for re-election in 1936."

X X X X X X X X X

CBS TO BUILD NEW INTERNATIONAL STATION

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., has been granted construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission for a new international broadcasting station to be located at Brentwood, N.Y., and use 50 kilowatts, the minimum power ruled by the commission necessary for satisfactory international service.

Columbia has an application pending to move WCBX, another CBS international station to Brentwood, and increase the power of that station from 10 to 50 kilowatts. It also has understanding with its affiliate WCAB now operated by the WCAV Broadcasting Company at Philadelphia that the latter, now operating on 10 kilowatts, will transfer facillities to Columbia and discontinue operation. Stations WCAB and WCBX have had a working arrangement to provide simultaneous program service to Europe and South America. While one station directed programs to Europe the other delivered programs to South America. It is intended to continue this plan by the use of two stations at the Brentwood location.

X X X X X X X X X

I.T.& T. COMPLETELY REINSTATED IN SPAIN

Final steps in the complete reinstatement of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in the management of its Spanish subsidiary, the Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana, which operates the Spanish national local and long distance telephone system, were taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the C.T.N.E. in Madrid last week, at which four Americans were elected directors, making a total of five American representatives of the IT&T on the Board. At the same meeting American appointees for key executive positions were selected, and five new Spanish directors were chosen.

Colonel Sosthenes Behn, President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, who has been in Spain for several months, successfully conducted the negotiations which have resulted in the IT&T resuming the same status in the Spanish company as before the war.

When civil war broke out in Spain in July 1936, the Spanish Government, in accordance with the provisions of its contract with the IT&T, immediately took over the operation of the C.T.N.E. telephone system, which covers the entire country. Although the corporate interest of the IT&T in its Spanish company has never been questioned, it was felt by the new Spanish Government after the close of the war that it was desirable for the management to continue in their own hands through the early period of reconstruction. With the election of the American members of the board and the appointment of the American executives, full control reverts to the IT&T.

Americans on the board of the Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana are F. T. Caldwell, M. A. Sunstrom, E. N. Wendell, A. F. Clement, and G. H. Dennis. New Spanish directors are Jose Bertram y Musitu, Ignacio Satrustegui, Jesus Rivero, Jesus Maranon and Eugenio Barroso.

There are three directors on the board named by the Spanish Government; one from the Treasury Department, one from the War Department and one from the Department of Communication. F. T. Caldwell, who was Executive Vice President before the hostilities, has been selected for the same position. G. H. Dennis is to be Comptroller, E. N. Wendell, Chief Engineer, and other Americans will be in charge of the Construction, Maintenance and Commercial Departments.

The C.T. N. E. was organized by the IT&T in 1924 to build up and operate the Spanish national telephone system. The large and continued program of reconstruction and expansion initiated in that year brought the total number of telephones operated by the company in Spain up to 346,032 immediately prior to the conflict. This number has been reduced during the period of disturbance by about 40,000.

X X X X X X X X X

RCA COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE EMBLEMS AWARDED

Gold emblems have been presented to all RCAC staff members having twenty or more years of service. The presentation was made today by William A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager.

Although R.C.A. Communications, Inc. was organized only eleven years ago, its parent company--the Radio Corporation of America--was organized late in 1919. At that time RCA took over the plant and personnel of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. Because of this, many of our present employees have been employed continuously in this group for more than two decades.

Heading the list of veterans is Charles T. Taylor, who joined in 1902. Mr. Taylor has been Vice President in Charge of Engineering since 1929. Algeron Cruttenden is second with thirty-five years.

David Sarnoff, President, is third with thrity-three, and Samuel Campbell is fourth. Although Mr. Campbell also has thirty-three years of service to his credit, Mr. Sarnoff's employment with the Marconi Company began four days previously.

In making the distribution, Mr. Winterbottom, speaking for the Board of Directors, the new RCAC publication Relay reports, said: "The success of our organization is due in no small part to the loyalty and efficiency of this group of employees, of whom you are one, and I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon having achieved this distinction and to commend you for your loyal service."

"It is my hope and belief," Mr. Winterbottom continued, "that you will wear it with pride, just as we are proud to have you working with us for the continued success of the Company."

The solid gold emblem is about three-quarters of an inch long, with a ruby in its lower point.

X X X X X X X X X

To prove that everything is possible in radio, WMAC announces that it will be on the air nightly for the next ten days from 1:30 AM until 6:60 AM broadcasting a "program of silence." It's part of a test for WMCA's new 5000 watt day and 1000 watt night transmitter just completed at Kearny, N. J.

X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The Chicago Federation of Labor Station, WCFL, now using 5 kilowatts, has asked permission to double its power and to change its hours of operation from unlimited time experimentally to unlimited time.

A power boost to 5 kilowatts has been granted WDRC of Hartford.

Extensions of authority to transmit network programs from the United States via RCA Communications, Inc., to Station CMX in Havana has been granted to NBC.

The Indianapolis plant of the Radio Corporation of America will be increased by 400,000 square feet of floor space, doubling the area now available for the manufacture of phonograph and radio parts, it was announced today. The addition will increase the company's pay roll by $3,000,000 annually.

Station WTNJ at Trenton, N. J., has asked to change its frequency to 123- kc, increase its power to 1 kilowatt, unlimited time and move transmitter to Edgewood - Yardley, Yardley, Pa.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 30, 1940

No. 1262

August 30, 1940

FCC CLEARS UP AMATEUR ORDER

There has been unnecessary confusion in some minds according to the Commission, regarding the Federal Communications Commission Order sometime ago, restricting the use of portable and portable-mobile radio equipment by amateurs.

The new order (No. 73A) does not in any sense rescind the original order but merely makes it possible for amateurs to continue the development and testing of equipment designed and built for the sole purpose of emergency use. This relaxation of the original order does not, and was not intended to, authorize the use of emergency equipment for routine amateur communications. It was made in the realization that effective emergency communication can only be based on prior experience, including personnel and equipment, all thoroughly coordinated into a communication network. Any extension of the new order to cover the use of regular portable or portable-mobile equipment under the guise of "testing for emergency purposes" is an unwarranted and unauthorized stretching of the letter of the order.

A Commission press release, authorizing the moving of amatuer stations from one fixed location to another, was not intended to permit short-period operation from a location other than that noted in the station license. It is difficult to draw an absolute dividing line between what is considered a "summer residence," and what is not, but week-ends or short vacation periods do not constitute "summer residences." On the other hand, a move to a summer cottage for a four-month period could be considered a "summer residence."

The press release, the Commission explanation includes, was a convience to permit amateurs to continue operation even though they might move from one fixed location to another in routine civil life. It was not contemplated as a means whereby amateurs could operate their stations from week-end vacation location, or similar situations definitely restricted under the original order.

X X X X X X X X X X

BRAZILIAN ANNOUNCERS MUST BE NATIVE BORN

The American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro has reported that the Brazilian Minister of Communications has ruled that all radio announcers in Brazil must be native-born Brazilian citizens.

X X X X X X X X X X

RECORD OVERSEAS RADIO PHONE CALLS

With a total of nearly 2000 messages for the month of June, traffic over the Bell System's radio telephone circuits to South America and across the Pacific broke all previous records, according to figures compiled by the Overseas Service staff on the Long Lines Department. Traffic on these routes during July indicated that the volume for that month would equal or exceed the June record. Current figures also show that despite the sharp drop in transatlantic business due to the imposition of military censorships, overseas traffic generally is less than fifteen per cent below what it was a year ago.

The growth in South American and Transpacific telephone traffic has been steady since last fall. South American business is at present averaging about three times what it did last year at this time, while Transpacific business is more than double the figure for the corresponding period last year. Traffic with continental European countries with which service is still available has doubled over what it was a year ago. It is of interest also that traffic in the Caribbean region--the West Indies, Central America, and the northern part of South America--has grown about eighty per cent in the past twelve months.

At the outbreak of the of the war, military restrictions abroad shut off all private and commercial telephone service with Great Britain and continental Europe. Great Britain and France continued to accept government and press calls. Within ten days, however, general service to continental Europe, except France, was restored over two new circuits to Europe. A New York-Rome circuit, already under construction, was rushed to completion. Also arrangements were made speedily with the Netherlands for a temporary circuit between New York and Amsterdam. Although the establishment of such circuits usually requires many months, this channel was in operation within a week.

While the Amsterdam circuit is no longer operating, two other circuits to continental Europe have been recently set up so that today Europe can be reached by direct circuits to Rome, Bern and Berlin. In some cases this gives two different routes to a country.

At the present writing Bell System overseas telephone service with Europe includes Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Great Britain Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. As yet, the service has not been restored to France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark and Spain.

The New York-Paris circuit is still shut down. In the case of Great Britain, Roumania and Italy the service is limited to government and press calls. Practically all countries permit broadcasting by news commentators to the American networks over Transatlantic telephone circuits.

X X X X X X X X X X

NOTE: DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES ARE TO BE CLOSED LABOR DAY, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

X X X X X X X X X

CROSLEY TO BUILD NEW $100,000 TELEVISION STATION

The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been granted a construction permit by the Federal Communnications Commission for a new television broadcast station in that city. The proposed station, at Vine and Fifth Streets, will operate experimentally on television channel No. 1 (50,000 to 56,000 kilocycles) with 1 kilowatt arual and visual power, A3 and A5 emission.

It was among the applications tenatively approved in June subject to proper showing of programs of research and development, including engineering experimentation tending to develop uniform transmission standards of acceptable technical quality. The Crosley station intends to work with a transmitting system in which the picture is composed of 30 frames per second interlaced. Tests will be conducted with 441 and 507 lines as well as an intermediate number of lines. It also contemplates research on wave forms, and experimentation on various types of antennas and the effect of vertical and horizontal polarization.

The initial cost of the station is estimated to exceed $100,000.

X X X X X X X X X

PLAN DRAFTED TO TRAIN CCC IN RADIO

A plan for conversion of a greatly enlarged Civilian Conservation Corps into a reservoir of trained young mechanics and artisans for national defense and for industry is now being prepared for presentation to the President.

Instruction to be provided calls for: Radio and electrical mechanics and operators; training of mechanics for trucks, tractors, tanks and automotive equipment. Plane mechanics, photographers, and mapmakers. Hospital aides-first aid and cooks.

Increase of from 50 to 100 per cent in CCC camps and enrollees is contemplated. Present relief requirements for camp entrance would be lifted to place enrollments on a strictly voluntary basis. Strictly military training would be barred.

Tentatively, proposals call for an increase in the number of camps by 800 and in the numbers of enrollees by about 160,000. Camps at present number 1,500 with around 300,000 enrolled.

X X X X X X X X X

WARNS STATIONS COULD BE SEIZED IN CONSCRIPTION

Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California saw danger of radio stations and newspapers being seized by the Overton - Russell amendment to the selective military service bill adopted by the Senate to permit the Government to take over defense industries if necessary.

"I cannot conceive that we have reached any crisis in this country at this time, " Senator Downey said, "by virtue of which we are now ready to place in the hands of two men the arbitrary power to take over, at their will and disposition, without any judicial review of any character, almost any type of business in the United States."

"We have simple, proper, rational ways to limit profits, and we do not have to place in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War the right arbitrarily, without any judicial decision of necessity, to seize practically every business in the United States."

"If I read this law correctly, if the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy should say 'This newspaper is a facility that I require to spread news or propaganda,' or 'this radio is necessary for public purposes,' that decision would be final, and that newspaper or that radio would pass out of the hands of the proprietor."

X X X X X X X X X

DIATHERMY INTERFERENCE JEOPARDIZES DEFENSE SERVICES

(Note: This is not released for publication until after Mr. Jett's address has been delivered, Monday, September 2.)

Interference is the problem child of radio, Lieutenant Commander E. K. Jett, U. S. N., retired, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission said at the American Congress of Physical Therapy at Cleveland, September. Commander Jett spoke of the serious menace to the communications services of the Army and Navy and other national defense agencies caused by diathermy interference.

"Radio interference is of three kinds," Commander Jett explained. "Except under special conditions, radio stations can interfere with one another unless they are assigned separate frequencies--that is, separate highways in the ether. This kind of interference is taken care of through government regulation and international agreement. Every station is assigned a specific frequency or channel and is required to operate within this channel. It must not deviate from its frequency beyond certain limits. The signals, in other words, must ride on the right side of the road."

"The second type of interference is caused by nature--thunder storms or electric discharges, static or atmospheric noise, as we call it. During local thunder storms the radio set is usually out of commission but other storms of far distant origin still play a part because these electrical discharges are transmitted by radio. In this connection, it is interesting to know that there are some 1800 thunder storms in existence in all parts of the world at any one time. So there is always a varying amount of interference or atmospheric noise present in radio reception, and it appears all over your dial. We overcome this type of interference in large measure by assigning sufficient power to radio stations to over-ride the noise."

"The third type of interference is industrial--electrical or man-made. It is caused by electric machines used in the industry or the home, such as oil burners, electrical razors, automatic sign flashers, and the like. Automobile ignition and electric railways are other producers of interference. Fortunately, this third type of interference travels only a very short distance from the source. It has been possible to control this type of interference to a large extent through cooperation between manufacturers, radio operating companies, and the user of the equipment."

Commander Jett said the interference caused by diathermy equipment appeared to be in a class of its own and might seriously interfere with national defense services.

"True, the apparatus is an electric machine and it is not used for communication purposes, but to treat patients, to relieve human suffering and to save lives," the speaker continued. However, it cannot be classed as an ordinary electric machine similar to many of the thousands in use in the electrical industry. Because of its design and the manner in which it is used, it is in fact--though not intended as such--a radio transmitter of considerable power utilizing an effective radiation system, operating in the most useful regions of the radio spectrum. It is not only capable of interfering with radio reception but in many cases is actually now doing so."

"Radiations from one of these machines located in the vicinity of Boston were controlled by an ordinary telegrapher's key and the signals thus emitted in the international Morse code were easily read in Washington, D. C., and at Great Lakes, Ill. Subsequent tests of a machine located in Schenectady, New York, revealed that it was capable of interrupting communication in Washington, Detroit, Grand Island, Nebraska, New York City, and other widely scattered points."

"The transmissions from diathermy machines are capable of being received across the continent and even across the ocean. The frequencies upon which they operate are used by the national defense and safety services. Interruptions of these services may jeopardize life or property, or seriously affect the nation's interests.

"Communication companies appeal to the Commission repeatedly as being their only source of relief from these interruptions in their services. Municipalities, as many as thirty at a time, have also petitioned the Commission for assistance in the protection of their police services."

"We have in the radio industry two rapidly growing services that are likely to contribute very substantially to the public's benefit. These are television, and aural broadcasting combined with facsimile broadcasting, employing the new system of frequency modulation. Each of these new services must operate on ultra-high frequencies above 40,000 kilocycles."

"With this new system, called 'FM broadcasting' we will have gone a long way toward overcoming one of the most unruly types of interference with which we have had to deal, namely, atmospherics. Diathermy interference will likewise be minimized or eliminated. There are many who live in rural areas who have never experienced real good radio reception. We now have the opportunity to furnish these people with the same high quality noise-free radio programs that are often enjoyed in the large cities. But here again we are liable to collide with diathermy interference."

"Any curtailment of diathermy apparatus would cause great hardship to many sufferers and would prevent the saving of many lives. No one would suggest such a step. On the contrary, I for one am anxious to encourage the use of diathermy equipment. Diathermy, like radio, is a safety service. It is used by physicians and surgeons in many ways to combat disease and for surgical purposes. In the hospital it has become an indispensable tool. We have been informed that there are thousands of therapeutic departments in hospitals in the United States, all of which possess one or more diathermy machines, and there are thousands of privately owned machines being operated by physicians in this and other countries. We would no more want to prevent the use of these machines than we would think of endeavoring to curtail the activities of the doctors themselves. But we are confronted with a very serious problem. Two safety services--diathermy and radio. It is a question of live and let live. We must find a way in which each can get along in the presence of the other."

"In those cases where it is necessary to take the apparatus to the patient, in circumstances where screening the room is not practicable or advisable economically, or, if for any other reason entire screeing of the patient and the apparatus is not possible, it would appear that the only solution would be to use apparatus with a restricted frequency band of emission which does not extend over more than one communication channel. Great care should be exercised in the selection of the channel to make certain that no interference will result to radio reception."

X X X X X X X X X

THAD BROWN CONFIRMATION AGAIN BLOCKED

Once more Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire has thrown a monkey-wrench in the proceedings to confirm the reappointment of Col. Thad Brown to the Federal Communications Commission. According to reliable reports, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which met in executive session last Friday, was all prepared to vote a favorable recommendation for Brown. Upon hearing this Senator Tobey is said to have risen in wrath declaring he had new evidence to be considered and threatening to go on the floor of the Senate "and raise hell" if further consideration to the matter, which already has been pending since the middle of June, were not given.

However true these reports of Friday's meeting may be, the fact is after a long session the Senate Committee adjourned without taking action, not to meet again until after Labor Day.

X X X X X X X X X

FCC LABOR LEGAL ADVISOR APPOINTED

Sidney D. Spear, assistant to the legal advisor of the State Department, has been appointed to the Law Department of the Federal Communications Commission to advise on matters involving employment and labor problems in relation to the regulation of communications.

Mr. Spear's background is labor economics and research, and he is completing a chapter on internation communications for the Digest of International Law.

Born in Seattle March 16, 1909, Mr. Spear was graduated from the University of Washington, magna cum laude, with A.B. degree in 1931. He had graduate work in psychology and sociology and was Assistant Dean of Men at the University of Washington until 1934. He received his LL.B. from Harvard in 1937. In his service with the State Department, since 1937, Mr. Spear has specialized in the legal aspects of electrical communications.

X X X X X X X X X

NATIONAL TELEVISION GROUPS TO MEET

There will be meetings of eight of the nine television panels or subcommittees at the Hotel Roosevelt next week. Panels 1 and 3 will meet September 3; panels 4 and 5 on September 4; panels 6 and 7 on September 5, and panels 8 and 9 on September 6. Details of meetings may be secured from Mr. L.C.F. Horle, 90 West Street, New York City, Telephone Corlland 7-0850.

X X X X X X X X X

WILLKIE LISTENS TO MCNARY OVER PORTABLE

Wendell Willkie gave portable radios some fine free advertising by listening to the acceptance speech of his running mate, Vice Presidential nominee, McNary, over a portable. It developed that Mr. Willkie carries a portable radio with him on his plane trips wherever he goes.

Mr. Willkie was enroute to Rushville by auto but listened to Mr. McNary's speech in a little roadside restaurant in the outskirts of Indianapolis, Martha Taylor's Eat Shop, on Virginia Avenue. The capacity of the small lunch room was taxed when the Willkie party arrived without advance notice. A crowd gathered in front of the restaurant to see Mr. Willkie and incidentally to listen to the McNary speech over his portable.

Later in the day discussing broadcasts he himself might make, Mr. Willkie said:

"Only one or two" of his major speeches would be made from manuscript and that "two, perhaps only one," would be delivered over national radio hookups. Asked if he intended to speak over the radio without a prepared address, Mr. Willkie replied: "Why, of course."

X X X X X X X X X

A.C. & R.C. NETS $643,246 FIRST NINE MONTHS

The consolidated net income of the American Cable and Radio Corporation and subsidiary companies for nine months amounted to $643,246. The corporation acquired its assets and commenced business January 31, 1940, pursuant to the Order of the Court, dated January 25, 1940, directing consummation of the Plan of Reorganization of Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation and its subsidiary, the Associated Companies.

Operating revenues were $9,470,204, operating expenses $8,253,930 and net income from operations $1,003,439. In his report, John L. Merrill, Chairman, stated:

"Notwithstanding the interruption in cable communications with Germany, both cable and radiotelegraph revenues increased substantially coincident with the outbreak of war in September 1939. Revenues for the last three months of the year declined materially from the September peak, but still remained above the levels of prior to September."

"The consolidated net earnings of All America Corp. and Commercial Mackay Corporation calculated in accordance with the provisions of the respective Indentures on a pro forma basis were sufficient to permit payment of interest at the rate of 4% per annum for the period from April 1 to December 31, 1939 with respect to the Income Debentures of such companies."

X X X X X X X X X

WMCA TO OFFER RADIO APPRENTICESHIP COURSES

An apprenticeship course in radio technique applying to all branches of the broadcasting industry will be inaugurated by the Marketing Department School of Commerce of New York University in cooperation with station WMCA, it was announced by Donald Flamm, president of WMCA and Warren B. Dygert, Assistant Professor of the New York University radio courses.

To be given on a preferential basis, the instruction will consist of junior appointments at WMCA. Students selected will be trained in various capacities by working directly under department heads in the units to which they will be assigned. Approximately fifteen students will be taken from the advanced radio classes during each semester and additional credit will be alloted those satisfactorily completing the prescribed course.

Reason for the apprenticeships, the first of their kind in radio, is to provide students with an opportunity for applying their theories to actual commercial broadcasting, it was explained. It is also planned to form a placement committee consisting of key men in radio, to assist in placing worthy graduates in the industry, according to Professor Dygert. The Marketing Department now has an enrollment of 200 students in the radio courses, it was stated.

The apprenticeship course will start September 24th when New York University opens for its fall semester. Fields to be covered in the apprenticeships include production of radio programs, script writing, publicity, promotion, news, announcing, and sales. Students from New York University's School of Engineering and Music taking courses at the Marketing Department, will also be permitted assignments in related departments at WMCA.

X X X X X X X X

CHURCH OF AIR ENTERS TENTH YEAR

Nine hundred and thirty-six sermons in nine years -- two every Sunday delivered by prelates representing all the established faiths in this country -- is the impressive record of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Church of the Air which enters its tenth year Sunday, Sept. 1.

Since the launching of the first broadcast of the Church of the Air, on a Sunday early in September, 1931, its appeal has grown greatly, a fact that is attested to by the many thousands of letters (14,000 were received in one week) that pour into CBS headquarters from correspondents who for the most part tell of the inspiration and comfort they have derived from the sermons.

X X X X X X X X

FCC ATTORNEYS' APPLICATIONS APPROVED

Applications for the following attorneys to practice before the Commission, approved by the Bar Committee on August 21, 1940, were approved by the Commission:

William J. Dempsey, Washington, D. C.
LeRoy Mallory Edwards, Los Angeles, Calif.
Bernard J. Freedman, New York, New York.
J. C. Garlington, Missoula, Montana
Thomas D. Goode, Charlotte, North Car.
Joseph Greenhill, New York, New York
Simon Greenhill, New York, New York
William C. Koplovitz, Washington, D. C.
Bernard Cornelius Mayberry, Washington, D. C.

X X X X X X X X X

FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS RECORDING URGED

The National Council on Freedom from Censorship, an affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union, urged the Federal Communications Commission to promulgate a regulation requiring radio stations to have recordings made of all foreign language broadcasts in this country.

Quincy Howe, chairman of the council, in a letter to R. A. M. Craven of the FCC, pointed out that his organization disapproved of the discussion of controversial matters of commercial programs.

"Such programs, as under the National Association of Broadcasters code, should be handled on sustaining time with opportunity of discussion of other views," Mr. Howe contended.

He requested that hearings be held by the FCC to ascertain the advisability and practicability of required transcriptions of foreign language broadcasts.

X X X X X X X X X

CBS COLOR TELEVISING SHOWN FCC

After seeing a color television test in the Columbia Broadcasting studios in New York last Thursday, Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC was quoted as saying:

"I do not doubt that if we can start television off as a color proposition, instead of as a black and white show, it wil have a greater potential acceptance with the public. It should be hoped that other leading engineers will take an interest in television's color possibilities and see that it is further developed

Chairman Fly was asked specifically if he liked television in color better than in black and white, and if, in his opinion, the public also would like it better.

"I do not think there is any doubt about that point" he replied. "Color television has realism, clarity, definition and life. It has to be seen to be realized."

"At the present rate of progress," Vice President Paul W. Kersten of CBS said, "Columbia hopes to have its color system, which has been in the intensive stage of development for the last six months, ready for commercial use by January 1, 1941."

X X X X X X X X X X

WLW ENGINEERS GOOD AT FARMING ALSO

At Mason, Ohio, site of the WLW and WLWO transmitters, engineers maintain the intricate apparatus which keeps WLW's 50,000 watts on the air 20 hours a day, a Crosley press bulletin relates. These engineers know how to jump the power to 500,000 watts every night at midnight, when WLW becomes WLWO. They know how to shi the international short wave station, WLWO, to any one of six frequencies so that South America will get optimum reception.

But they can handle other engineering problems too. Just across the road from the WLW transmitter grounds is a farm. This week the well ran dry. The farmer had no water for his hogs. Could the radio folks across the way help him out? Could they run a water hose over to his farm? Joseph Whitehouse, chief transmitter started to think about it. If they ran a hose across the road, passing automobiles would chew it up. They wandered over to the edge of the road and discovered a culvert. It ran under the road. They could put the hose through this culvert and traffic would be no problem.

But how could they get the hose through the comparatively narrow pipe? They couldn't crawl through with it. A little more thinking and the problem was solved. There are several pet dogs on the transmitter grounds. They took one of the dogs over to one entrance to the culvert, attached a rope to the dog's neck, and attached the hose to the other end of the rope.

Whitehouse hedl the dog. At the other entrance to the culvert, Baysore stood with a piece of meat. He whistled.

Result: dog entered culvert ot get meat, pulling rope attached to hose. When dog emerged, Baysore pulled hose through and thus hose got to farm.

Hogs have water. Farmer is happy.

X X X X X X X X X

The amateur radio operators licenses of Andrew Gibbs Cochran and Joseph E. Hrycej, both of Chicago, were suspended for six months for violating FCC rules.

WLOK, the Fort Industry, Lima, Ohio, has been granted a construction permit to increase its power to 250 watts.

The construction permit of the new broadcast station of the Cuyahaga Valley Broadcasting Company of Cleveland to change its transmitter site to East 49th Street at the New York Central Railroad, Cleveland.

Station KXOK, operated by the St. Louis Star-Times in addition to increase in power recently asked for now requests a change in type of transmitting equipment. The Pulitzer Publishing Company in St. Louis has applied for a new high frequency permit.

Students in Washington, D. C. may take a combined course in radio and television engineering in one year at the National Radio Institute. These are practical courses designed for immediate practical work. Laboratories in these schools have actual television equipment for experimentation and study.

The General Electric Company has announced a new 200-ampere, d-c arc welder which will provide any welding current from 25 to 250 amperes. This wide range allows all-day manual welding to be done with currents up to 200 amperes, using electrodes from 1/16 to 3/16 inch in diameter. Capacity is also provided for the use of electrodes as large as 1/4 inch on occasional short jobs.

Peter Brant, WLW chief announcer, interviewed Wendell Willkie before he was nominated in Philadelphia and recently covered the G.O.P. standard bearer's acceptance speech in Elwood. He is said to be the only announcer for an independent broadcasting station to handle both the "before" and "after" aspects of Willkie's spectacular rise.

NOTE: Mr. Willkie's portable is a General Electric.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1940

No. 1263

THAD BROWN WITHDRAWAL DISCUSSED

It was anybody's guess what the fate of Col. Thad Brown would be with regard to the confirming of his reappointment to the Federal Communications Commission by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Colonel Brown has been kept suspended between heaven and earth ever since the middle of June.

One story was that Senator Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the Committee, had asked President Roosevelt to withdraw the nomination and that the President had promised to do so. This was denied at the White House, which resulted in another rumor that the President had insisted on Colonel Brown's confirmation. The pressure was said to have come from Former Governor James Cox, Democrat, of Ohio, Brown's home State, with whom Mr. Roosevelt once ran as a vice-presidential candidate.

There are reported to be only three votes against Colonel Brown's confirmation on the entire Senate Committee of about twenty members - Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, who has been the leader in the fight on Brown, and Senator Reed, Republican, of Kansas. The political mixup is further heightened by the fact that Colonel Brown is a Republican and his nomination was sent in by President Roosevelt, a Democrat. The late Senator Lundeen, of Minnesota, was also a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee and had attended quite a number of its sessions but so far as known, had not indicated how he had intended to vote.

The Senate Committee will probably not take up the Brown matter for further consideration until about the middle of next week (Sept. 11), unless President Roosevelt withdraws the name of Colonel Brown which, of course, would automatically terminate further consideration of his name.

X X X X X X X X X X

HAVANA REALLOCATION ANNOUNCEMENTS BEFORE SEPT. 29

The Federal Communications Commission has completed its study in the matter, and it is expected foreign governments will be notified before September 29, regarding the United States reallocations of stations in compliance with the Havana Treaty which was ratified last December. Many U. S. broadcasting stations have received serious interference in the past from Cuban and Mexican stations. The Havana Treaty provides channels of their own for the Cuban and Mexican stations, thus eliminating this source of information. It is expected that the new U. S. reallocations will be made public by the Commission in Washington at the same time they are sent to the foreign governments.

X X X X X X X X X X

FCC HEAD IMPRESSED BY COLOR TELEVISION

At his first press conference after Labor Day, Chairman James L. Fly spoke with considerable enthusiasm about the laboratory development of color television by Columbia, a demonstration of which he had recently seen in New York. Chairman Fly also took occasion to say that he had been much pleased by the demonstration of 525-line television which he had seen at the Don Lee Laboratories in Los Angeles not long ago when he visited the West Coast. Altogether the Chairman revealed a very live interest in the progress which he said was now being made by the television engineers.

Mr. Fly remarked that to his lay mind, the Columbia images in color were a distinct improvement and he hoped the various engineers would get together to bring it to a perfect state. The Chairman said that there was no comparison between color and black and white television. Color gives more satisfaction and realism, also better definition and clarity, he felt.

Mr. Fly spoke of how different flowers showed up in comparison with black and white, that color gave quite a perspective. He said this was helpful to the television search for more detail. The color pictures, the speaker continued, were even and not jumpy. He said it was the first time the industry had hit on a method of using different colors on one frequency. Mr. Fly explained that only receivers with special equipment could get television in colors and that since the CBS was not in the business of manufacturing receivers, the experiment called for the cooperation of others. In fact, Mr. Fly hoped the whole industry would get together in the effort to perfect television.

The following clarifying statement with regard to the color television test which Chairman Flay had witnessed, was issued by the Columbia Broadcasting System:

"Columbia's announcement of its laboratory success in developing color television has been misinterpreted as a forecast by this company that it planned to broadcast color television programs by January 1 next. This misinterpretation apparently arises from the company's employment of the phrase 'commercial use' in apposition to 'laboratory development'. It was Columbia's intention to use the word 'commercial' in reference to the manufacture of receiving sets and transmitting equipment by commercial producers in those fields. In that sense, Columbia does hope that January 1st will see the beginning of, or at least substantial progress toward, the manufacture of such commercial equipment. Since Columbia is not itself a commercial manufacturer of television apparatus, it is not possible for this company to say how long it will take to begin actual marketing of the necessary devices.

"It should further be pointed out that while production of commercial equipment would enable numerous television broadcasters to avail themselves of the Columbia development, this does not necessarily mean that television broadcasting would be commercial in the sense of carrying sponsored programs, since no date has yet been set for such broadcast service."

X X X X X X X X

//

CONFIDENCE IN STATION FOREIGN BROADCAST HANDLING

While the Federal Communications Commission will give further consideration to a request addressed to Commander T.A.M. Craven, then Acting Chairman, by Quincy Howe, Chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, suggesting that all stations be required to make recordings of foreign language broadcasts, it was stated yesterday that the Commission has confidence in the ability of the stations themselves to handle this matter, that some already are making recordings of foreign broadcasts and that for the time being at least, the FCC will continue to let this question remain in the stations' hands.

Mr. Howe's letter follows:

"August 22, 1940.

Mr. T. A. M. Craven,
Federal Communications Commission,
New Post Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Craven:

We understand that Station WHIP has banned the German Hour Program of the Einheits Front. In cancelling the commercial broadcast, the Station stated that such action was taken 'because the German Hour as now being presented is of such controversial nature as to make it unacceptable to many Americans'.

The Council disapproves of the discussion of controversial matters on commercial programs. Such programs, as under the NAB code, should be handled on sustaining time with opportunity of discussion for other views.

The difficulty in dealing with foreign language broadcasts, however, is that it is often impossible to ascertain or prove what in fact has been said. Thus in the case of Station WHIP it is alleged that the German Hour, in advising the audience of the Chicago 'Keep America Out of War' meeting twice broadcast:

> 'I bring a pressing summons to all members and to all listeners to the United Front Radio Hour to do their duty by attending the great mass meeting in Soldiers Field. Entrance is free and the speakers are Col. Lindbergh and Senator Bennett Champ Clark. None dare or should fail.'

Whether the above quotation is an accurate report or translation cannot, as a practical matter, be conclusively proved even if scripts are supplied, since there is always the possibility of interpolation. It would seem to us that one way to meet the problem of foreign language broadcasts is by a regulation requiring stations to have recordings made of all such programs. Such a

//

requirement would very likely, in our opinion, provide all interested persons and government agencies with a record of what was in fact broadcast.

"Because we deem this a vital matter, we sincerely request that hearings be held by the Commission to ascertain both the advisability and practicability of requiring recordings of foreign language broadcasts.

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Quincy Howe,
Chairman"

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

ZENITH FIRST QUARTER ZOOMS

Zenith Radio Corporation reported for the first quarter of its fiscal year ended July 31, a consolidated operating profit of $651,136, or $1.32 a share after depreciation, taxes and reserves but before Federal income taxes.

This compared with profit of $29,321, or 6 cents a share before Federal income taxes for the like 1939 quarter.

Commenting upon this, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, said that substantial shipments were made during August and unfilled orders on hand for September and October delivery give promise of a satisfactory volume of business for the current quarter.

"The company's new frequency modulation receivers were recently displayed at distributors' meetings and met with enthusiastic reception. It is expected that sales of these models will steadily increase as frequency modulation broadcasting becomes more general", Commander McDonald continued. "The company has made available to automobile manufacturers, with whom it has contracts, a new and revolutionary development in automobile receivers. This revolutionary receiver is about to be placed on the market by these manufacturers and will be first shown to the public at the New York Automobile Show. Substantial orders have already been placed with the company by automobile manufacturers for radios to be used in their new 1941 models and deliveries on auto radios embodying this new invention started in August."

X X X X X X X X X X

POLITICAL DEMANDS PUT BROADCASTERS ON SPOT

Between demands for free time by the Republicans every time the President makes a "non-political" speech, and the Hatch Act putting a ceiling on campaign expenditures, the broadcasters are on the spot. How much the parties will spend on radio is not known. Because of the payment of some old debts, the entire Republic campaign budget, Chairman Martin of the Republican National Committee, estimates, will be limited to $1,550,000. The Hatch Act placed a limit of $3,000,000 on each party's expenses.

Up to now the only important money in sight for the broadcasters is an hour's time which the Democrats have reserved for a final broadside on all networks at 11 P.M., the night before election. "Johnny" Johnstone, Democratic radio chief, believes the Democrats might spend as much as $250,000, which is only about half as much as in 1936.

President Roosevelt as president and candidate this year, is in the same position as Mr. Hoover was in 1932. During the campaign period the latter made thirteen speeches which were broadcast, of which five were "non-political". The sustaining program speeches were the dedication of a statue to Cardinal Gibbons, the cornerstone laying of the new Post Office Department Building, a meeting of the American Bar Association, a Welfare and Relief Mobilization, all in Washington, and the Women's Conference on Child Welfare in New York. The remaining eight of President Hoover's speech broadcasts were paid for at commercial rates.

Time alone, not counting the cost of talent which would have to be paid, or such an item as $3,000 which it cost the broadcasters to run long telephone lines into the National Parks for the President's last broadcasts, to say nothing of the traveling expenses of the announcers and engineers - just the time on the air of the three networks for a half an hour at night would be around $30,000. Of course the broadcasters want to do everything they possibly can for Mr. Willkie if for no other reason than if elected he would be their next boss. On the other hand via the Federal Communications Commission, upon which a continuation of their licenses depends, Mr. Roosevelt is their present boss. And as one broadcaster sorrowfully remarked, "Besides any money we might lose on free presidential broadcasts, we have still a third boss who must be kept pleased - old Mr. John Q. Public."

So altogether, up to the present writing at least, the broadcasters are not looking forward to the present campaign with any particular glee. Never in the history of the radio has there been any such bitter presidential contest as the present one promises to be. The others have been powder puff affairs compared to the fight between FDR and Mr. Willkie, and the men running the networks and the broadcasting stations will heave a large sigh of relief when it is over.

X X X X X X X X X X

WSPD STEPS UP TO 5 KW

Station WSPD, at Toledo, Ohio, of which John H. Ryan is the head, has been granted a license by the Federal Communications Commission to cover a construction permit to increase the power of the station from 1 to 5 kilowatts at night, also the installation of directional antenna for night use, and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WSPD, owned by The Fort Industry Co., is on 1340 kc., and up to this time has used 5 KW in the daytime only.

X X X X X X X X X X

SHIP SERVICE RADIOPHONE RULES REVISED

The Federal Communications Commission has modified its rules governing ship service to permit the use of the frequency 2638 kilocycles for telephone communications between vessels.

Allocation of this frequency is intended to relieve the congestion now existing on the present intership frequency 2738 kilocycles. It is in accord with the Inter-American Radiocommunications Arrangement, as revised this year at Santiago, Chile, at which the band 2634-2642 kilocycles was assigned to "Northern Zone" aeronautical and intership communication services, with the frequency 2638 kilocycles specifically designed for the latter.

The Commission rules were further modified to avoid interference between the two services by banning use of 2638 kilocycles on the inland waters of the United States, including the Great Lakes. The frequencies 2626 and 2640 kilocycles are used by stations in the aeronautical fixed service within the continental United States.

The number of ship radiotelephone stations has tripled in the past two years. Practically all of the now approximately 2,800 ship radiotelephone stations licensed by the Commission have been limited to transmission on 2738 kilocycles. This is the only frequency (except 2182 kilocycles safety frequency on the Great Lakes exclusively and certain ultra-high frequencies not extensively developed) which has been available heretofore for intership communication.

X X X X X X X X X X

James Stewart, the movie actor, has been authorized to install a transmitter in his plane.

X X X X X X X X X X

CAUTIONS WESTINGHOUSE LICENSE RENEWAL NOT PRECEDENT

Cautioning that its action must not be interpreted as a precedent for subsequent approval of broadcast station licensees disposing of their rights and privileges through contract, the Federal Communications Commission has granted applications of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. for renewal of licenses of Stations WBZ and WBZA, at Boston, KYW, at Philadelphia, and KDKA at Pittsburgh.

These stations were among those which the Commission, on January 29, designated for hearing in the matter of contractual relations. Hearing on the Westinghouse stations, set for October 7, is now cancelled.

In its petition for reconsideration and grant of the renewal applications without hearing, Westinghouse alleged that it has held operating licenses for these stations for more than 18 years, and as "the pioneer" in the development of broadcasting has continued its interest and research therein; that prior to Commission's decision to hold hearing the company considered the desirability of terminating its agreement with the National Broadcasting Co., and did so as of July 1; that Westinghouse now supplies its own programs for local broadcasting and has a new arrangement with National on the usual station affiliation basis for network programs.

- -

The Westinghouse International Short Wave Station WPIT in Pittsburgh shortly will be moved to Boston as one of the steps being undertaken by Westinghouse to improve transmission of short wave programs to the countries of Latin America.

While no definite date had been set for the transfer, short wave broadcasts on WPIT's six frequencies will be heard from the new location sometime this Fall. WPIT is beamed on Latin America during 13 hours of its present 16-hour broadcasting day. It was pointed out that engineering tests have conclusively shown that transmission starting from salt water sites is far more effective than transmission from an inland location.

X X X X X X X X X X X

UNSOLD MILLIONS

These figures with regard to farm radio are furnished by Radio Today:

Total occupied farms	6,500,000
Farms without radios	4,000,000
Total electrified farms	1,786,000
Farm population	32,000,000

X X X X X X X X X X

TO INVESTIGATE FM NETWORK POSSIBILITY

Plans for the establishment of a special frequency modulation (FM) network on a nationwide scale took another step forward this week following a meeting of representative broadcasters held in Chicago.

Attended by radio executives from territories embracing many of the country's greatest cities, this meeting voted to conduct an exploratory investigation on the feasibility of programming a group of FM stations in selected markets with national programs. A committee of seven was named to supervise such an investigation.

Its members comprise John Shepard, 3rd, of The Yankee Network, Boston; William Way, KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.; Elzey Roberts, KXOK, St. Louis, Mo.; Walter Damm, WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.; Harry Stone, WSM, Nashville, Tenn.; Gordon Gray, WSJS, Winston-Salem, N.C.; and H. L. Pettey, Los Angeles.

A survey conducted by FM Broadcasters, Inc., in the past few weeks reveals that a considerable assortment of FM receivers, most of them of the combination type with both standard broadcast and the new system, are to be produced by 14 radio manufacturers. These include Ansley, Emerson, Farnsworth, Freed-Eisemann, General Electric, Hallicrafters, Hammarlund, National, Philharmonic, Pilot, Scott, Stewart-Warner, Stromberg-Carlson and Zenith.

Noteworthy is the general price range, extending from $50 "adapter" units, through the $75-to-$100 combination receivers, up to the custom-built, top-price sets that sell in the starry realms around $600.

The first community in the Chicago area to adopt frequency modulation for emergency communication purposes is the City of Maywood, Ill. Early this Fall, a new two-way General Electric FM communication system for the police of Maywood will go into operation.

X X X X X X X X X X

HOW BATTLES MAY BE REPORTED

Judging from a BBC broadcast heard over WOR-Mutual recently, the English are employing the same technique of delayed recorded broadcasts WOR itself uses so effectively. On a recent Sunday broadcast about two minutes at the end of the program were devoted to an on-the-spot description of the drowning of a Nazi Messerschmidt plane by British anti-aircraft fire. The two minutes were obviously recorded by a mobile unit and then played as part of the regular news broadcast. The English announcer, however, did not explain where or when the incident was observed.

X X X X X X X X X X

ARMY MANEUVRES VIA MOBILE PICKUPS

The mobile unit of Station WLW in Cincinnati has just completed a series of instantaneous transcriptions at the First Army maneuvers held in Upper New York, near Ogdensburg.

The special events series, made 750 miles away from Cincinnati, was directed by Jerry Branch, Technical Advisor to James D. Shouse, Vice-President of the Crosley Corporation in charge of broadcasting.

The recordings were broadcast nightly by Station WLW upon receipt. The most interesting features of the maneuvers were described. In a bulletin of the Public Relations Division of the First Army, was this comment: "With the ability to dash to any scene of action, the WLW mobile unit makes it possible for the millions of WLW listeners to hear the realism of military operations."

Among the recordings were exciting accounts of dive bombing, Army engineers constructing a pontoon bridge under gunfire, roaring attacks by fleets of tanks, and actual demonstrations of the mechanized streamlined division's capabilities, with the motto, "Not a Man Marches".

From the Army's standpoint, it was said, the test was gratifying in that it showed the important part radio mobile units can play when operating in conjunction with the Army in a national emergency.

X X X X X X X X X

SHORT-WAVE DIATHERMY DEVICE BRINGS COMPLAINT

Alleging misrepresentation in the sale of an electrical device designated as "Atlas Short Wave Diathermy" advertised for use in the treatment of certain diseases, the Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against Jacob L. Goldman, alias J. L. Coleman, trading as Atlas Health Appliance Company, 2430 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California.

The complaint alleges that in addition the respondent has disseminated false advertisements in that the advertisements of its device fail to reveal that its use under the conditions prescribed in the advertisements or under such conditions as are customary or usual, may result in serious and irreparable injury to health.

X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

R.C.A. Communications has been granted temporary authority by the Federal Communications Commission to communicate with Administration of Posts and Telecommunications, Stations OPL and OPM at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

WMCA's series of broadcasts designed to promote international interest in the formation of a union of world-wide democracies is being rebroadcast by special recording to Europe, South America and Canada through the facilities of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation.

The processes entailed in the manufacture of the radio tube will be outlined on the "Visiting Kentucky's Industries" broadcast at 4:30 P.M., EST, over WLW on Sunday, September 8. The program will originate at the Kenrad Tube and Lamp Corporation, Owensboro, Ky.

E. Arthur Baldwin and Otto Pruessman have retired as Vice-Presidents and European and Far Eastern Managers of the International General Electric Company.

Tom Flanagan, formerly of Time Magazine, has been appointed Magazine Division Manager of Columbia's (CBS) Publicity Department.

Pilot Portable Radio is advertising "Only one cent per hour - Lowest battery operating cost."

W2XYO, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company, has been granted temporary authority to operate an experimental station at Brentwood, N.Y., using frequency 159525 kc., and 80 watts power.

The National Broadcasting Company has announced the addition of the 199th station to its networks - Station WSFA, Montgomery, Alabama.

For some time WOR has been signing on and off the air with the "Star Spangled Banner". Looking for an appropriate announcement to go with the twice daily playing of the National Anthem, the station's officials wanted something that would be in keeping with the spirit of these times, yet not blatantly patriotic. So WOR will now follow its morning rendition of the Anthem with the greeting "Good Morning, America!" and at night with "Good Night, America!"

X X X X X X X X X X

WARNER BROS. STATION SIGNS NEW ASCAP DEAL

Station KFWB, Los Angeles, owned by Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., has signed a new five-year music license with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

The contract, negotiated by Harry Maizlish, General Manager of KFWB, and John G. Paine, General Manager of ASCAP, embraces the new terms recently announced by the Society, granting substantial reductions to individual radio stations.

In announcing the signing of the deal, Maizlish stated:

"Warner Bros., as producers of motion pictures, as operators of theatres, and Station KFWB, have come to know pretty well what the public wants in the way of entertainment. Music is a primary essential. We know ASCAP has the music that the public wants, and we will give the public what it wants.

"Aside from our obligations under the broadcasting license granted to us by the FCC, which requires a station to operate in the public interest, we consider it only good business to supply the demands of the people. Warners have always maintained this policy in their motion picture and theatre activities, and they are following the same idea in the operation of KFWB.

"We're out to hold and increase our listeners and that's why we've signed with ASCAP."

Paine, commenting on the deal, said, in part:

"Through the signing of this contract by KFWB, the public in the Los Angeles area, one of the most important territories of the country, will continue to get the best in music. What is also very important, advertisers are assured of unlimited cooperation in preparing their programs and thus given an adequate contact with a large buying public."

X X X X X X X X X X X

RADIO BILLINGS UP IN AUGUST

National Broadcasting Company billings in August totaled $3,738,262, an increase of 12.9 percent over August of last year. For the first eight months the figure was $32,128,576, a 10 percent rise over the like period of 1939. Billings of the Columbia Broadcasting Company in August amounted to $2,875,657, up 22.8 percent. The total for the first eight months was $26,404,427, a rise of 22.2 percent. Mutual billings last month totaled $227,865, a 10.9 percent gain over last year. The cumulative total was $2,494,370, an increase of 21.9 percent.

X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1940

No. 1264

September 10, 1940.

WILLKIE'S F.D.R. CHALLENGE RECALLS 1936 ATTEMPT

Wendell Willkie's invitation to President Roosevelt to debate brings to mind the attempt Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, made to do the same thing with Mr. Roosevelt in a radiobroadcast from Chicago by using electrically transcribed reproductions of quotations from earlier addresses by the President. In theory the idea seemed perfect but as it worked out, the broadcast in its day created almost as much of a sensation, and in certain quarters as much indignation, as did Orson Welles the night he had the Martians landing in New Jersey.

It was in the heat of the 1936 presidential campaign and the thing started as a press agent stunt. Recordings of excerpts were secured from President Roosevelt's inaugural address of 1933 and his speech of acceptance of 1932 reproducing Roosevelt's voice. The idea was to play one of these excerpts on a phonograph to be answered by Senator Vandenberg in person. Then play another, and Mr. Vandenberg answer that, and so on, - all to be broadcast as a debate, though explained to the public that it was not the President actually speaking but a recording.

However, the Columbia Broadcasting System sat down on the idea flatly, refusing to put the recording on the air. Nevertheless those in charge of the broadcast went ahead with their plans just the same, being careful not to inform Senator Vandenberg that the network had offered any objection. It was the network's understanding that it was simply to be a speech by Mr. Vandenberg but the conspirators had a phonograph hidden behind a curtain on the stage near a microphone.

There were some introductory remarks by Senator Vandenberg the night of the broadcast who referred to something in one of President Roosevelt's speeches and then turning towards the phonograph, which, of course, the audience couldn't see, said: "Let's hear exactly what the President did say." Whereupon the voice of President Roosevelt boomed out from the phonograph. This procedure was repeated. The Senator via the phonograph would have Mr. Roosevelt make certain remarks and then would answer them.

The procedure was all clear to the audience but over the air it almost caused a riot. Everybody seemed to get the same idea to tell somebody else about it over the telephone. The result was that when Columbia broadcasting officials in New York and Washington tried to communicate with Chicago to have the broadcast cut off, and when Chicago tried to get New York, nobody could get anybody because all the telephone switchboards were jammed. One version of the story was that when Columbia refused to make the broadcast, those in charge went ahead with it not expecting to

get away with it but only to get the publicity from having the broadcast cut off.

When Harry C. Butcher, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington, heard the President's voice from the phonograph, his head hit the ceiling because there had been a long standing rule that no electrically transcribed records should be broadcast.

"I tried to get New York but all the telephone wires were jammed with calls", Mr. Butcher said, recalling the incident. "It was a regular telephone blitzkrieg. I learned later that in our New York offices far from being able to talk to Chicago, our people couldn't even talk to each other from the different floors of their building.

"That was the night I started smoking again after having been on the wagon for three years. It was the worst mess I ever saw."

Some of the stations cut off the broadcast on their own initiative but, generally speaking, it is believed that most of the broadcast got through. There were, of course, immediate explanations on the part of Columbia to the Federal Communications Commission and apologies to the President but it was quite awhile before the incident was considered officially closed.

X X X X X X X X

U.S. SETS 2ND IN PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA

Portuguese East Africa offers a small but steady demand for radio receivers, the American Consulate, Lourenco Marques, advises. The principal American and foreign radio manufacturers are represented by local agents at Lourenco Marques and Beira. According to latest official statistics, 2,910 receiving sets are registered for license purposes. Of this number, a Dutch product leads with 743 sets, two American makes are next with 396 and 292 sets, respectively, a British product is fourth with 278 sets, and another American make is fifth with 246 sets.

Imports of radio receiving sets in 1938 totaled 1,078, being supplied by the following countries: United States 393, Netherlands 495, Germany 86, United Kingdom 70, and all others 34. All sets and parts are imported as there is no local manufacture.

X X X X X X X X X

FCC BACKS PAYNE IN TEXAS REVOCATION

The Federal Communications Commission has affirmed the recommendation of Commissioner Payne to revoke the license of Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc. (KGFI), Brownsville, Texas, as follows:

"Upon consideration of all the facts of record, the Commission concludes in its Proposed Findings that 'the respondent, Eagle Broadcasting Company, Inc., licensee of Station KGFI, on October 10, 1938, without the consent in writing of this Commission transferred and delivered to James G. Ulmer and M. D. Gallagher, their heirs, successors and assigns, complete and exclusive possession, management, operation and control of said station, and also assigned and transferred to them all of the rights theretofore granted to the licensee corporation in and by the terms of the station license, in violation of Section 310(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 as amended and the Rules and Regulations of the Commission. . . . .

"'The respondent corporation failed to file with the Commission the said contract with James G. Ulmer and M. D. Gallagher, or other information, affecting and concerning the ownership, operation and control of Station KGFI, as required by, and in violation of, the Rules and Regulations of the Commission. . . . Such acts and conduct on the part of the respondent constitute grounds for revocation of the license to operate said Station KGFI, issued by this Commission to the Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc. In view of the foregoing, the revocation order heretofore entered in this matter on the 22nd day of March, 1940, should be affirmed.'"

X X X X X X X X X X

TEXAS DAILIES OPERATE STATION KGKO JOINTLY

The Dallas Morning News and the Fort Worth Star-Telegram assumed joint operation of Station KGKO, Fort Worth, following the purchase of half-interest in the KGKO Broadcasting Corp. from the Star-Telegram by the News. The two papers have shared the 800-kilocycle channel on WFAA-WBAP almost continuously since 1922.

Officers of the KGKO Broadcasting Corp., representing the newspapers, include: Chairman of the Board, G. B. Dealey, Chairman of the Board of the News; President, Amon G. Carter, President of the Star-Telegram; Vice-Presidents, E. M. (Ted) Dealey, President of the News, and B. N. Honea, Vice-President and General Manager of the Star-Telegram; Treasurer, James M. Moroney, Vice-President and Secretary of the News; Secretary, Harold V. Hough, Treasurer and Circulation Manager of the Star-Telegram. Mr. Moroney and Mr. Hough will supervise the radio properties of their newspapers in their respective cities.

Martin B. Campbell, former General Manager of WFAA, and Sales Manager of WFAA-WBAP, is now Managing Director of WFAA-WBAP and KGKO.

X X X X X X X X X X

NAB BULLETIN RESENTED

When it became known that the War Department had appropriated $250,000 for advertising in newspapers and farm papers to promote Army recruiting, some of the leaders of organized broadcasting became excited, the Editor & Publisher says in an editorial. They went to Washington and told the Department that they didn't want any compensation for radio's recruiting announcements, but believed that the earmarking of funds for other media, with radio omitted, put radio at a competitive disadvantage; that the Army's preference would be used as proof that newspapers were a superior medium.

"That's silly enough, by itself," the editorial continues, "but the Aug. 24 bulletin of the National Association of Broadcasters adds this:

"'. . . evidently radio operators have a more generous patriotic sense than have newspaper publishers because it was stated that at no time had the War Department been asked to purchase radio advertising time for recruiting or national defense purposes.'

"Editor & Publisher advocated some weeks ago that the Department provide funds for newspaper advertising in the interests of recruiting. So far as we know, no official representative of any newspaper or newspapers did likewise. And from what we have since learned, the appropriation had been determined, but not announced, prior to our editorial. In our own mind - concerning which we are competent to speak - there was no question of patriotism.

"We believed that display space in newspapers would do for the Army what it has done for others who have used it intelligently, deliver the goods more quickly and economically than any other medium.

"We still think so. We'll also stack the thousands of columns given by newspapers to all phases of national defense, as a test of patriotism, against the 30-second trailing announcements for recruiting donated by the broadcasters - if such a test weren't asinine from either standpoint. There isn't any question of relative patriotism between press and radio. Each has its function in the promotion of national defense.

"We'd feel better if we heard that the next bulletin of the N.A.B. had withdrawn the unwarranted slur on newspapers and called the incident closed."

X X X X X X X X X X

LOCAL NEED SAVES STATION; PAYNE DISSENTS

Rather than deprive a community of its only local broadcast station, and because previously offending licensees are now acting in good faith, the Federal Communications Commission has rescinded an order of revocation in the case of Station KAND, operated by the Navarro Broadcasting Association, Corsicana, Texas, Commissioner George Henry Payne issued a dissenting opinion.

The revocation order was issued last February, at which time it was disclosed that the station misrepresented their intentions as to the financing, construction, control and operation of the station in securing their original construction permit and station license. In addition, it was found that they transferred the rights granted them to James G. Ulmer and Roy G. Terry without Commission consent. "These facts taken alone would support an affirmation of the Commission's Order of Revocation", observes the Commission in its Decision and Order. However, balancing factors in the record lead the Commission to be lenient.

"I disagree with the action taken by the Commission in dismissing the revocation order in the Navarro Broadcasting Association case issued on February 7, 1940", Commissioner Payne said in dissenting. "In my opinion the charges made by the Commission in this order are fully established by the record of the hearing at which I presided. Nothing has happened since the hearing to change my mind.

"This case is not so dissimilar from the Eagle Broadcasting Company, Inc., case, Station KGFI, Brownsville, Texas, in which the Commission affirmed the revocation order, as to justify contrary action.

"If J. C. West and Frederick Slauson were animated by good faith they would have filed voluntarily the contract of September 14, 1937, between themselves and Ulmer, covering the operation of Station KAND. This they failed to do. With the dismissal of the revocation order these people who, in my opinion, have been guilty of many infringements of the Act and regulations, go scotfree.

"The decision of the Commission in the Westinghouse case this week, from which I also dissented and which has been followed in the present case, is in my opinion a very bad precedent and may give the Commission a great deal of perturbation in the future."

X X X X X X X X

St. Louis University at St. Louis, Missouri, has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be operated on 44300 kilocycles, coverage 13500 square miles, population 1,682,500.

X X X X X X X X

CONTINUED TELEVISION INTEREST OF FCC CHAIRMAN INDICATED

That Chairman James L. Fly is still giving particular thought to television development was indicated by the fact that this subject again dominated his weekly informal press conference. Chairman Fly said that the National Television Systems Committee will view a color television demonstration when they meet in New York City Tuesday, September 17. The Commission was invited to attend this meeting but will not be able to do so because the date happens to fall on a regular meeting day of the FCC. However, Commander E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the Commission, and Commissioner George Henry Payne, the latter happening to be in New York at that time, may go.

Chairman Fly said he didn't think the Commission as a whole should make another trip to see television just now but does think that later some members, or all, should see subsequent technical developments. Replying to an inquiry as to what sort of developments these might be, the Chairman said that he wasn't exactly sure but he thought they would involve RCA experimentation with more lines, Dumont developments of retentive tubes, and possible developments at Philco and General Electric. Mr. Gly said he hadn't talked over with the other Commissioners such a proposal but might want to make an inspection trip during the month.

Asked if there had been any reaction to his suggestion about the motion picture people coordinating with the television industry in the latter's programs, the Chairman said he had discussed the subject with one or two motion picture people out West and they seemed interested. When asked why no television applications had been received from the moving picture people, the Chairman ascribed the chief reason as being the same as with a lot of others - no commercial television operation as yet. What he wanted was for all people interested to move in and help develop television.

Someone wanted to know if the advent of color would make any difference in the television standards which might be adopted and would it mean that black and white would not now be countenanced The Chairman asserted that the question had not come down to that and he would be surprised if there was any move to do away with black and white. He said it was more of a question of how good black and white could be made and how practical color is. As to standards, Mr. Fly declared all seemed pretty well agreed that the FCC was "righter than we knew" in not months ago bolting down the standards then offered. He said the industry was now making practical studies and going places,

In answer to an inquiry about the added cost in color, Chairman Fly replied that he had understood Dr. Goldmark's (of CBS) statements as indicating 10 or 15% difference on a $300 set, perhaps only 10%. Mr. Fly wanred those attending the conference that he doesn't know how feasible color television is and doesn't pretend to say when and if it can be used. He just didn't know but said what he had seen aroused his interest and enthusiasm.

X X X X X X X X

PUBLIC INTEREST ONLY FCC PROGRAM STRIKE CONCERN

Until the public interest is jeopardized, the Federal Communications Commission will take no hand in the controversy and threatened strike of performers, singers and announcers appearing on sustaining programs. Even then the FCC, which has no power of censorship and does not concern itself with programs, would probably move with considerable caution to keep from becoming involved in a labor dispute.

X X X X X X X X X X

"GAIT" TAYLOR DIES

Following an illness of several months, F. Gaither "Gait" Taylor, 38 years old, former advertising manager of Broadcasting Magazine, died at 1:30 o'clock Thursday morning last at the Glendale Sanitarium in Glendale, Md.

Mr. Taylor, born in Terre Haute, Ind., and a graduate of Wiley High School, formerly had been a member of the advertising staff of the Terre Haute Tribune for nearly ten years.

After leaving there, he joined the advertising staff of Station WMT in Waterloo, Iowa, and then served as Advertising Manager of Broadcasting. During the last two years, he had been Manager of the Radio Division of the Advertising Department for Variety Magazine, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Surviving are the widow, Diana; one daughter, Diane; three sisters, Mrs. J. H. Cusick and Mrs. J. Donald Caldwell, both of Terre Haute, and Mrs. Thomas Crodian of Crawfordsville, Ind; two brothers, Joseph of Miami, Fla., and Myron of Sarasota, Fla., and the parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Taylor, also of Sarasota.

The burial was in Roselawn Cemetery at Mr. Taylor's old home in Terre Haute last Saturday.

X X X X X X X X X X

The Federal Communications Commission granted the application of Worcester Broadcasting Corp., for a new station at San Diego, Calif., to operate on the frequency 1420 kilocycles with power of 250 watts, unlimited time.

X X X X X X X X X X

FCC EXTENDS CHAIN BROADCASTING BRIEFS TIME

To meet the request of the major networks for more time in which to file briefs in connection with theFederal Communications Commission committee report on chain broadcasting, the Commission has announced that the time originally set for receiving such briefs (September 15) will be extended until October 25.

This was upon consideration of the requests of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, which asked that the time be extended to December 15 and December 1 respectively, and the Independent Radio Network Affiliates, which also asked for more time. These networks stated that the committee report, submitted to the Commission on June 12, is so voluminous that considerable study of its 1300 pages and of the record itself is necessary before briefs can be compiled to properly cover the subject and adequately represent their views.

X X X X X X X X X X

RUMANIANS HEAR MINISTER'S FATE OVER RADIO

Sudden changes in the government of distant Rumania, sending King Carol II and his red-haired friend, Magda Lupescu, to Switzerland in hasty exit, had their repercussions in Washington yesterday (Sept. 9).

Attaches of the Rumanian Legation were listening with interest Monday night to a news broadcast from Bucharest. The Columbia Broadcasting System reporter, Spencer Williams, was describing changes that have taken place in the three days since iron-willed Gen. Ion Antonescue secured power in Rumania, installing Prince Mihai as nominal ruler.

Suddenly the group around the radio heard words that threw them into consternation. The radio reporter told his listeners that Radu Irimescu, Rumanian Minister to Washington, had been recalled, together with the Envoys to a half a dozen other capitals in a general shakeup of the diplomatic corps.

A Washington Post reporter arriving at the Legation a few minutes later found the staff nervous, worried and inclined to caution. A secretary, who was so moved by the news he had heard that he asked that his name be withheld, said that no official confirmation had been received.

Radu Irimescu, a Legation Attache said, was in the country for the day and could not be reached. The Military Attache, Col. Dumitru Petrescu, who is an honorary aide de camp to Carol, had no confirmation of the news broadcast. Mr. Iremescu, strong-jawed and forceful in manner, has represented Rumania in this country since April 1938.

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

E. K. Cohan, Director of Engineering of the Columbia Broadcasting System, tells about the new 50,000-watt transmitter being constructed for WABC, CBS's key station in New York City, when he is guest speaker on "Adventures in Science", Thursday, Sept. 12 (CBS, not WABC, 3:00 P.M., EST).

The Navy approved plans this week for seven schools in six naval district to train 4000 radiomen and signalmen in the U. S. Naval Reserve. Applicants, from 17 to 35 years old, will enlist in the reserve on an active duty statuswith pay while undergoing four months of training.

Station WGN at Chicago has applied for a modification of construction permit for a new relay broadcast station, to change frequencies to 156750, 158400, 159300, 161100 kilocycles in accordance with new Group I frequencies, and to extend commencement and completion dates from 6/27/40 and 12/27/40 to 10 days after grant and 60 days thereafter.

Jennings Pierce, who has directed agricultural and educational programs for the Western Division of the National Broadcasting Company since they originated nine years ago, received an Honorary State Farmer award at the California State Fair in Sacramento Friday of last week.

A license has been applied for by Station WRNL, Richmond Radio Corporation, Richmond, Va., to cover construction permit for new transmitter, installation of directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power, and change in hours of operation (880 kc.); also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (880 kc.).

George R. Clapp, formerly Program Director of WENY, Elmira, N.Y., has joined the Mutual network's program staff.

The Federal Communications Commission has suspended the amateur radio operator license of Louis Raymond Choiniere, Holyoke, Mass., for a period of three months, for "deceptive tactics" in broadcasting music and singing in "deliberate violation" of certain rules governing amateur stations.

X X X X X X X X X X X X

CUTLER NEW NBC DIRECTOR; EGNER V-P

Bertram Cutler, a Director of the Radio Corporation last Friday was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Cutler, in addition to membership on the Board of the New York Central Railroad, participates in the direction of four other railroad companies. He also is a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, the Merchants Fire Assurance Corporation, and the Chase National Bank.

C. Lloyd Egner was elected a Vice-President of the NBC at its regular monthly meeting. Mr. Egner's elevation to the vice-presidency marks the growing importance of the NBC Radio-Recording Division, which he has headed since its establishment in 1934.

Mr. Egner was Manager of Record and Recording Sales for the RCA Manufacturing Company in Camden before joining NBC. He has made NBC's Radio Recording Division one of the world's largest transcription services. Under Mr. Egner's management the transcription service has grown until today the Radio-Recording Division's Thesaurus, a library service of recorded music, is used by more than 225 stations in the United States, Canada and countries throughout the world.

Besides the Thesaurus, the Radio-Recording Division makes recordings of programs for national advertisers for spot and local sales campaigns. The division has a complete staff of writers, directors and production men capable of producing any type of transcription.

Last year the Radio-Recording Division introduced a new system of recording and reproducing transcriptions, known as the Orthacoustic. This system, is said to incorporate new and higher standards of sound recording from the microphone to the turntable.

X X X X X X X X X

CORNELL LINKS WITH COLUMBIA

After more than twenty years of experience with operating an educational broadcasting station, Cornell University will expand this medium October 1. Its station, WHCU, recently named the principal Eastern university representative of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will also originate for the network programs of information and entertainment in which students and faculty will participate.

Operating during daytime hours, the campus studio will be augmented by another in downtown Ithaca, completed at a cost of about $25,000.

The Cornell Radio Guild of more than 300 students will play a large part in the new program after preparation in basic courses in radio technique. Students in the communications department of the School of Electrical Engineering will fill most of the positions in the technical operation of the station as assistants to the regular engineering staff.

X X X X X X X X

NEW FACSIMILE PATENTS FOR FINCH

William G. H. Finch, President of Finch Telecommunications, Inc., Passaic, N.J., manufacturers of facsimile equipment, was awarded by the U. S. Patent office four additional patents on facsimile apparatus designed to increase the speed, efficiency and clarity of the process.

The granting of a multi-stylus or triple pen facsimile recorder patent doubles the speed of the process, Mr. Finch said. It is now possible to receive 22 square inches or 300 six-point-type words per minute. This is about five times the speed of a leased teletype, it was stated. Pictures, Maps and signed documents may be transmitted at the same high speed. The triple pen recorder when used through the application of frequency modulation, is capable of receiving the equivalent of eight tabloid newspaper pages an hour, simultaneously with sound programs.

The second and third patents issued to Mr. Finch cover the phase of radio facsimile synchronizing between the transmitter and receiver.

The fourth patent covers Mr. Finch's system of limiting the surges and recording signal level, thereby insuring high quality facsimile reproductions.

Mr. Finch also announced that the British government this week took over in its entirety the French contract for Finch equipment.

X X X X X X X X X X X

WOR EXECUTIVES TO GIVE COLLEGE LECTURES

Julius F. Seebach, Jr., WOR Vice-President in Charge of Program Operations, and Charles W. Godwin, WOR Production Director, are among the guest lecturers to be heard during the Radio Survey and Station Practice Course to be held at City College in New York this Fall. The course is conducted by Seymour N. Siegel, Program Director of Municipal Station WNYC, and Dorothy N. Davids, former radio consultant to New York University.

During the semester, the City College radio students will also be taken on special guided tours of WOR's New York studios.

X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1940

No. 1265

777 OF 862 STATIONS AFFECTED IN NORTH AMERICAN SHAKEUP

In conformity with provisions of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, the Federal Communications Commission has filed with the State Department its proposed reallocation of frequencies in the standard broadcast band, to go into effect simultaneously with the pact March 29, 1941. The signatory governments are exchanging their respective tentative assignments for final check before making them operative.

Changes necessitated by the Havana agreement will affect 777 of the 862 radio stations now operating in the standard broadcast band (550 to 1600 kilocycles) in the United States. In shifting the United States frequencies the Commission plans but minimum alteration in the present broadcast service.

Here, in general, is how the domestic shift will be accomplished:

Stations now operating on channels of from 550 to 720 kilocycles will retain their present assignments.

Stations operating between 740 and 780 kilocycles will move up 10 kilocycles (which is the engineering equivalent to one channel).

Stations using from 790 to 870 kilocycles will move up 20 kilocycles (two channels).

Stations between 880 and 1450 kilocycles will generally advance 30 kilocycles (three channels).

Clear channel stations will shift from 1460-1490 kilocycles to 1500-1530 kilocycles.

Local stations now on 1500 kilocycles will move down one channel - to 1490 kilocycles.

The chief noticeable difference to the average listener will be that his favorite station above 730 kilocycles will occupy a slightly different place on his receiver dial - usually higher. Receivers with push-button tuning will have to have these controls readjusted for all stations higher on the dial than WLW or WGN. This can be done at any time after March 29th next. It will take only a few minutes to make the necessary readjustments. Otherwise, the general tuning-in process will be no different than at present. The extent of the broadcast band remains the same and station service is unchanged.

However, the correlated shifting of the frequencies of some 100 broadcast stations in Canada, and of numerous stations in Mexico and Cuba will serve to eliminate in considerable measure the long-complained of interference from these sources, and thereby improve broadcast reception in the North American continent generally. Interference from Mexican and Cuban stations has been particularly objectionable to the rural listeners.

For one thing, certain obnoxious broadcast stations on the Mexican border are to be eliminated. These stations are largely run by persons denied the use of frequencies in the United States. They have featured the types of programs which caused them to be eliminated from the United States scene. The Havana pact contains no provision for the continued operation of these high-powered stations just across the border.

The United States broadcaster, on his part, does not have to replace present transmission and other expensive equipment. His chief concern will be to change the quartz crystals which control a station's operating frequency. Though this is a small item, it will take some time to obtain the 2000 or more needed crystals from the comparatively few manufacturers who grind and calibrate them to order.

In carrying out the agreement, the Commission has made every effort "to preserve the broadcast structure in the United States so that minimum interference in frequency assignments would be required." Of course, blanket shifts were not possible in every instance, and certain stations had to be considered individually in their relation to the new set-up as a whole. When a considerable change in frequency was found imperative, the Commission's engineers have striven to provide a new assignment with less potential interference than exists on the present frequency, or the licensee is afforded opportunity to increase his power to maintain substantially his present service area. In making such general reallocations, however, it is necessary for the Commission to amend its rules governing standard broadcast stations in some technical particulars.

By far the largest portion of the 777 stations which have to shift will be those stations which will move up 30 kilocycles. A breakdown of the effect of the change on the 862 standard broadcast stations follows:

Change	Number of Stations Affected
No change	85
Move up 10 kilocycles	20
Move up 20 kilocycles	26
Move up 30 kilocycles	614
Move up 40 kilocycles	25
Move down 10 kilocycles	64
Irregular shifts	28

Any broadcaster has until October 15th to register his views if he takes exception to his individual assignment.

The practical effect of the agreement is to establish principles paralleling the allocation and engineering standards put into effect by the Commission in 1939. In fact, the existing plan was drafted to meet the changes proposed in the then impending agreement. In preparation for reallocation, the Commission set all outstanding standard broadcast authorizations to expire October 1. This date is now extended to be coincident with the effective date of the Havana pact - March 29th next.

The treaty itself does not specify the changes which must be made in the operating frequencies of broadcast stations in the United States. Nor does it designate the operating assignment of individual stations. However, the assignment of certain classes of stations in Canada, Cuba, and Mexico very nearly controls the assignments in the United States.

It was particularly necessary to provide five clear channels for Mexico which, prior to the agreement, had no frequencies reserved for high power stations in the standard broadcast band. So, some changes in the allocation structure previously set up by the Commission was necessary.

Two clear channels were obtained by taking United States stations on the present 1010 kilocycle regional channel and the present 1180 kilocycle clear channel and reassigning these stations to different frequencies. Three additional channels were secured by shifting the frequencies of stations commencing with the 740 kilocycle clear channel to other channels - 10, 20 and 30, and in some cases 40, kilocycles above the channel now occupied. In this manner a clear channel is provided at 740 kilocycles, another at 800 kilocycles, and still another at 900 kilocycles. Thus, five channels are made available for use by Mexican stations. Canada provided an additional clear channel for Cuba.

Under the reassignments, the United States still retains six local channels. Its number of regional channels has been reduced from 42 to 41. On the other hand, its number of clear channels has increased from 44 to 59, and it can use 15 additional clear channels under certain restrictions set out in the treaty.

The compact is a mutual arrangement to allocate frequencies for the best public service in the countries involved and typifies the high spirit of cooperation among the participating nations. Under the arrangement, lists of proposed station assignments of these countries are exchanged in advance of the effective date of the agreement. This is done in order that any remaining technical problems may be worked out before actual operations begin.

Of particular concern to the United States listener is the indication that the domestic assignments as worked out by the Commission's engineers will mean a very material lessening of the interference which stations in this country now suffer from broadcasts emanating principally in Mexico and Cuba.

The North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement was reached at Havana on December 13, 1937. It was ratified by the four countries concerned. Formal filing by the fourth of these (mexico) on March 29, 1940, confirmed the agreement and makes it operative one year from that date. Previously there was no real compact with respect to sharing of frequencies by the principal countries of this continent for the best mutual advantage.

The Commission stresses that the agreement should not, in any sense, be interpreted as creating any vested rights to broadcasters in the new frequencies thus established. That broadcast channels are public domain for use in the public interest, convenience and necessity is attested by statute and rule requirement that licenses are for limited terms and broadcasters are relicensed at stated intervals only upon showing of proper public service.

The Commission entered an order further extending standard broadcast station authorizations expiring October 1, 1940, for an additional period ending March 29, 1941. This order, in connection with the North American reallocations, applies to all standard broadcasting station licensees and extends the expiration date of all such licenses for which applications for renewal have been filed. If an application for renewal for regular operation covering the period beyond August 1, 1940, has been filed, it will not be necessary to refile such application under the provisions of the Commission's order.

X X X X X X X X X X X

FCC MOVES DOWN TO MEMPHIS

A nice little joy-ride is ahead of the Federal Communications when it holds a hearing October 28th at Memphis, Tenn., to look into the needs of radio-telephone communication on the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

The hearing is pursuant to action of the Commission on May 14th last in announcing suspension of action on all pending applications involving coastal radio stations in that area pending such hearing. The designated place of hearing is to meet the convenience of some 15 shipping companies, as well as other interested parties.

X X X X X X X X X X X

BALTIMORE STATION UP TO 50 KW

The power of WBAL in Baltimore has been increased from 10 to 50 kilowatts and hereafter will operate on an unlimited time basis. Station WTIC at Hartford, which has been sharing time with Station WBAL on 1060 kc., will also be unlimited but will use the 1040 channel.

X X X X X X X X X X X

9/13/40

ROOSEVELT BROTHERS ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF MUSICAL FENCE

A newspaper report tells of Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., having recently written the music for a new song, the words of which were written by someone else, which has been submitted to Broadcast Music, Inc.

In a release to all broadcasters sent out this week by the American Society of Composers, the information is given out that Elliott Roosevelt had declared his faith in ASCAP by signing a new contract to use their music effective as of January 1, 1941.

The letter sent out by John G. Paine, General Manager of ASCAP, follows:

"The early bird catches the worm! That's just as true today as it ever was. It's the boys who are self-starters who bring home the bacon.

"Elliott Roosevelt, of the Texas State Network, and Harry Maizlish, of KFWB, Los Angeles, are two outstanding go-getters who are on the job, while so many others are still asleep at the switch.

"They've signed the new contracts with ASCAP and are now lining up additional sponsors. Many others who have signed will also have a flying head start for the new year.

"ASCAP's responsibility to the public is our primary consideration. The public will get its music through these stations, and the great number of non-profit stations to whom we give licenses gratis. The public is smart. It knows that it can dial in and dial out -- and that a twist of the wrist will bring it the music it wants.

"New Year's Day is rapidly approaching. May we suggest that it is not too soon to start thinking about what you are going to use for music, and what you are going to use for profits beginning January 1st? And we don't mean promises of music and promises of profits.

"Meantime, I'd like to suggest that you refer to my letter of June 18th, in which we announced reductions involving substantial savings to most stations, plus clearance at the source.

"We will be pleased to work out your contract with you and to give you every cooperation to make 1941 your banner year."

X X X X X X X X X X

X X X X X X X X X

FACSIMILE STATIONS NUMBER SIXTEEN

According to a new listing published by the Federal Communications Commission, there are at present sixteen facsimile broadcast stations in the United States. They are as follows:

		Frequency	Power
Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc. New York, New York	W2XUP	25250 kc	100 w.
A. H. Belo Corporation, Dallas, Texas	W5XGR	25250	100 w.
The Cincinnati Times-Star Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	W8XVC	25175	100 w.
Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Company, N.E. of Eastwood, Kentucky	W9XWT	25250	500 w.
The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio	W8XUJ	25025	1 KW
William G. H. Finch, New York, New York	W2XBF	43740	1 KW
The National Life and Accident Insurance Company, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee	W4XIH	25250	1 KW
The Pulitzer Publishing Company, St. Louis, Missouri	W9XZY	25100	100 w.
Radio Pictures, Inc., Long Island City, New York	W2XR	43580	500 w.
Sparks-Withington Company, Jackson, Michigan	W8XUF	43900	100 w.
Star-Times Publishing Company, St. Louis, Missouri	W9XSP	25250	100 w.
Symons Broadcasting Co., Spokane, Washington	W7XSW	25150	100 w.
United Broadcasting Company, Cleveland, Ohio	W8XE	43620	100 w.
WBEN, Incorporated, Buffalo, New York	W8XA	43700	100 w.
WBNS, Incorporated, Columbus, Ohio	W8XUM	25200	100 w.
WOKO, Inc., Albany, New York	W2XWE	25050	500 w.

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

OMAHA-DENVER CABLES PROVIDES MORE NETWORK FACILITIES

Another link to relieve transcontinental telephone congestion and radio network program transmission is in prospect as a result of the Federal Communications Commission approving a joint application by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company for authority to install twin all-weather cables between Omaha, Nebr., and Denver, Colo., a distance of 660 miles.

This is the largest single project of its kind which has yet been approved by the Commission. Its estimated cost is $7,635,000, of which amount $4,825,000 will be for outside plant equipment and $2,783,000 for carrier and associated equipment.

The dual Omaha-Denver cables will be plowed underground simultaneously except in metropolitan districts where they will be placed in underground conduit. This will protect the system against storms. Open-wire connections in this area are subject to ice accumulation, which has caused 19 serious interruptions to the existing out-door Omaha-Denver line in the last 12 years. The method of "plowing in" two cables at once has been but recently developed by the Bell System.

The proposed cable route would pass through Cheyenne, Wyo. It is understood that plans are being made for an extension from Cheyenne to Salt Lake City, Utah, and later to the Pacific Coast to further reinforce the transcontinental system.

It is proposed to install a large number of type K carrier systems on the Omaha-Denver link as the need arises. Each K system will provide 12 carrier channels on each two pairs of conductors. One pair in one of the cables will provide transmission in one direction, while the second pair in the second cable will afford transmission in the opposite direction. This system will operate on a frequency range of from approximately 12,000 to 60,000 cycles. These 12 channels may be employed for handling that many ordinary message telephone circuits, or for as many as 144 telegraph circuits. In operation each type K system would be likely to carry some telephone and some telegraph circuits. For radio network program transmission, two or three adjacent carrier channels may be combined to give a single high-quality program channel.

X X X X X X X X X

NEW WESTINGHOUSE RADIO MANUFACTURING HEAD

L. O. Myhre has been appointed Manager of Manufacturing in the Radio Division of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, it has been announced by Walter Evans, Manager of the Division. Mr. Myhre goes to Baltimore to assume his new duties from Long Island City, N.Y., where he was Manager of Engineering and Manufacturing for the Westinghouse X-Ray Company.

X X X X X X X X X

X X X X X X X X

- 9 -

RADIOSONDE SERVICE EXPANDED

Since the audio-modulation type radio-sonde was originally developed by the Navy Department, it has been expanded to include 35 land and 10 shipboard stations, using more than 1,000 radiosondes per month, the National Bureau of Standards reports. The experiments by the Weather Bureau, Navy Department, and Coast Guard during 1938-39 showed the value of this method of radio sounding.

Despite the wide-spread dispersion of the stations in use, only about 4 percent of the radiosondes were in any degree damaged in shipment, and 95 percent of the soundings gave satisfactory records. An analysis of over 5,000 soundings shows that over 90 percent reached heights of 10 kilometers (6.21 miles) and 70 percent reached heights of 15 kilometers (9.32 miles). Laboratory and flight data on the performance of the radiosonde show that the pressure measurements are accurate within 5 millibars, the temperature measurements within 0.75° C down to -50°C, and the humidity measurements within 5-percent relative humidity when discounting the lag in response of the hair hygrometer.

Since the radiosonde was first used important improvements have been developed, such as the simplification of the transmitter, thermal insulation of the battery, refinement of the transmitter and temperature element, so that they can be manufactured to sufficiently close tolerances to eliminate the need for individual calibration, and use of an electric hygrometer for measuring relative humidity. The new instrument is already in service at nine Navy Department stations and has proved to be superior in performance to the older type.

X X X X X X X X X X

NAZI HATRED FOR ROOSEVELT TOLD BY COMMENTATOR

At press and radio conferences in Berlin, there were frequent attacks on President Roosevelt, according to Warren Irvin, a radio commentator of the British Broadcasting Company. Before going to London, Mr. Irvin spent eight months in Germany as Berlin commentator for an American radio chain.

"Indeed, I question whether the Nazis' hatred of Mr. Churchill is more intense than their hatred of the President", Mr. Irvin writes in "London Calling". "Some of them even admitted to me, at the time the 'phoney' Polish documents were handed out in Berlin last March, that the object was to embarrass the President and try to defeat him in the coming election campaign."

Mr. Irvin gave this interesting sidelight on Lord Haw Haw:

"A familiar figure at the Berlin Radio Station was Joyce, known to you as Lord Haw-Haw - because, contrary to the general impression, Joyce doesn't speak from Bremen, he speaks from Berlin. Many of the programs announced as from Hamburg, Stuttgart and other points come actually from Berlin. Indeed, I've often suspected that some of the Nazi 'front programs' you may have heard, with their machine-guns, cannon, and other warlike trappings, are actually produced in the Berlin studio. The Nazis are perfectly capable of such tricks and are past-masters in the art of faking.

"But to get back to Joyce. Though he is the real Lord Haw-Haw, as everyone in Britain is now aware, he has understudies who play the role occasionally. One of them is Edward Dietze, the son of a German father and English mother. In the Berlin Radio Station one night, just after the London papers had disclosed Haw-Haw's identity, I heard Joyce say to Dietze: 'I think you'd better be Lord Haw-Haw tonight.'

"Near the speaking booths from which we used to talk is a small waiting room, a room which British tourists in Berlin may want to visit when the present war is over. Because on the wall of the waiting room hang caricatures of nearly all the Nazi speakers and there, among the rese, is Joyce as Lord Haw-Haw.

"For us, as Americans in Berlin, working conditions were anything but pleasant. One had constantly to be on one's guard against Nazi trickery. They were forever trying to palm off fictitious stories on us. A favorite device was to send German newspapermen around to whisper such stories to us 'confidentially' - but we soon caught on to this trick, and the Na is met with little success. . . .

"While the correspondents were not subject to censorship, we (the radio commentators) were subject to three. The Nazis won't like my telling you this. It is supposed to be a deep, dark secret; because the Nazis are very anxious to make the world believe that there is no such thing as censorship of news coming from Berlin.

"The newspaper correspondents who 'play the game' are sure of being rewarded; but those who don't are almost equally sure of being disciplined. If the story of a foreign correspondent offends the Nazi powers-th-be, he may find that when next a party is taken on a trip to the front, there will be no room for him.

"Should this gentle hint prove insufficient, he may find that important stories are being handed out to his competitors some two or three hours before they get to him; and if this has no effect, the chances are either that he will be expelled from the country, or, when next he leaves on holiday, be refused a visa to return.

"With Americans, the latter method is favored. The Nazis don't like to expel American correspondents; such expulsions are given too much publicity. Besides, if they did so too often, the American Government might conceivably retaliate by ousting Nazi correspondents from the United States. And, as everyone knows, Nazi correspondents generally have other work to do besides gathering news."

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

First under the wire for special authority to broadcast election returns is Station WBAL, Baltimore. To do this Station WBAL asks to be allowed to operate simultaneously on the same wavelength with Station KTHS at Hot Springs, Ark., from 9 P.M., EST Tuesday, November 5, to 6 A.M., November 6.

Station KXOK, St. Louis, Missouri, will join the National Broadcasting Company January 1, 1941, replacing Station KWK, in St. Louis. At the same time NBC will add its 200th affiliate when Station KFRU, Columbia, Mo., joins the Blue Network.

The application of R. B. Eaton of Des Moines for a new television station has been designated for a hearing by the Federal Communications Commission.

In a canvass of 1,058 newspapers made by Editor & Publisher, 19.10 percent are for Roosevelt, 59.47 percent for Willkie and 21.43 percent neutral. Translated into circulation, 5,332,905 are for Roosevelt, 16,387,145 for Willkie and 6.198,821 neutral.

D. B. Van Houten, Manager of the Office Services Division of the General Service Department of the National Broadcasting Company has been named Acting Personnel Manager.

William Gerald Martin, formerly Executive Assistant Manager, has been appointed Manager of the Guest Relations Division, succeeding Charles Thurman, resigned.

George W. Klingman has jointed the WOR Engineering Department. In addition to his duties handling FM operation at WOR's New York Frequency Modulation station, he will also serve in the newly formed Research Division of WOR Engineering Department.

R.C.A. Communications, Inc., at Rocky Point, N. Y., has been granted authority by the Federal Communications Commission to operate an experimental station on the frequency 6950 kilocycles with 40 kilowatt maximum power, to communicate with amateur station W1YA at Orono, Maine, for the purpose of exchanging information incidental to receiving tests being carried out by the University of Maine on photo radiosynchronizing of related emissions.

X X X X X X X X X X

NEW FM APPLICATIONS INCREASE STEADILY

Filing of applications continues steadily for the many new FM stations that hope to begin operation around January 1, 1941, under the new commercial status which has been granted to this noise-free, natural-sounding method of broadcasting by the Federal Communications Commission, beginning on that date.

A total of 36 such applications now await action by the FCC, and the first licenses of the new variety are expected to be issued from Washington shortly.

The majority of the applications continue to be for higher powered stations in the 50,000-watt class, planned to cover large areas of population. Among more recent ones filed are the following:

St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo. - 44.3 megacycles
The A. S. Abell Co., Baltimore Md. (Baltimore Sun) - 44.3 meg.
National Broadcasting Co., Chicago, Ill - 43.3 megacycles
WDRC, Hartford, Conn. - 43.1 megacycles
WJR, Detroit, Mich. - 43.7 megacycles
Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Worcester, Mass. - 43.1 meg.
General Electric Co. - Schenectady, N.Y. - 43.9 megacycles

Other representative applications sent in to Washington during recent weeks include:

WHFC, Cicero, Ill - 47.5 megacycles
Echo Park Evangelistic Association, Los Angeles, Calif. - 45.5 megacycles
American Broadcasting Co., Lexington, Ky. - 44.1 megacycles
Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Calif - 43.5 meg.
Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. - 43.5 megacycles
Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif. - 45.1 meg.
Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N.Y. - 43.5 meg.
Walker & Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. - 43.5 meg.

At least 100 more groups are known to be planning FM activity and, according to FM Broadcasters, Inc., at present are engaged in completing the necessary application forms which must be submitted to the government before a construction permit is approved and issued.

X X X X X X X X X X

FCC ATTORNEYS APPROVED

Applications for the following attorneys to practice before the Federal Communications Commission were approved by the Commission: Charles J. Bloch, Macon, Ga.; Kenneth W. Gemmill, New York City; Fred M. Glass, Washington, D. C., and V W. Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa.

X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1940

No. 1266

September 17, 1940.

SMALL PERCENT OF CONTINUITIES FOUND QUESTIONABLE

From the total of 635,843 commercial continuities examined by the Federal Trade Commission during the past fiscal year in script rendered by individual broadcasts, 14,274 were marked and set aside for investigation, or only 2.2 percent.

A breakdown of the 2 aforementioned figures further discloses that of the total individual station continuities examined, 96,140 were broadcast by 89 stations located in 14 cities or population centers of over 500,000 population. From such radio station commercial continuities, 2.97% were deemed sufficiently questionable in the initial scrutiny to warrant further investigation.

The analysis discloses data concerning the principal sources as to population centers of origin of those commercial continuities broadcast by individual radio stations (non-network broadcasts) which were marked and set aside as warranting further investigation.

The completed tabulation in table "A" below shows particulars representing each of 6 ranges of population groupings whose commercial continuities were included in the advertising surveys during the fiscal year.

TABLE "A" - COMMERCIAL CONTINUITIES (NON-NETWORK) ANALYZED AS TO ORIGIN BY POPULATION GROUPINGS

Station Location as to Population Range	Total Continuities Examined	No. of Stations Represented	Total Cities Represented
Over 500,000	96,140	89	14
250,000-499,999	89,639	72	26
100,000-249,999	96,602	84	42
50,000-99,999	102,679	103	76
25,000-49,999	91,235	108	100
Under 25,000	159,548	241	235
Total	635,843	697	493

The percentages and other statistics presented above relate only to the initiation of inquiry and are not necessarily representative of any final adverse action taken by the Commission.

September 17, 1960.

SMALL PERCENT OF CONTINUITIES FOUND SUBSTANDARD

From the total of 628,440 commercial continuities examined by the Federal Trade Commission during the year ended June 30, 1960, a scant reported by individual broadcasts, 14,274 only showed not equal for investigation, or only 2.3 percent.

A breakdown of the 2 aforementioned figures (twenty-three thousand that of the total individual station continuities examined, 4,140 were broadcast by 89 stations located in 14 states or population centers of over 500,000 population. From such radio commercial continuities, 2,273 were found sufficiently substantial to warrant further investigation in the initial scrutiny to warrant further investigation.

The analysis discloses data concerning the substantial number of possible violations of certain of these commercial continuities as to possible violations of certain (non-material) initiated broadcast by individual radio stations (non-network broadcasts) which were marked and by radio or warranted further investigation.

The compiled information in table "A" below shows particulars regarding such as a tabulation of population centers where commercial continuities were included in the survey during the fiscal year.

TABLE "A" - COMMERCIAL CONTINUITIES (NON-NETWORK) ANALYZED AS TO ORIGIN BY POPULATION CENTERS

Population Centers	Total No. of Continuities Examined	No. of Stations Continuities Were Found	Total Cities Represented
Over 500,000	99,140	21	14
250,000-499,999	89,679	72	23
100,000-249,999	89,[illegible]	84	42
50,000-99,999	102,[illegible]	105	75
25,000-49,999	31,[illegible]	109	106
Under 25,000	189,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	628,440	597	444

The percentages and other statistics contained above relate only to the initial scrutiny of commercial and are not necessarily representative of any final adverse action taken by the Commission.

Surveys of radio advertising were carried on during the fiscal year reported upon, on a selective and representative basis somewhat similar to the method followed in scrutinizing published advertisements.

In comparing this station data with other radio review information, or other methods of advertising dissemination, consideration should be given to these facts: Local and individual broadcasting stations are often linked a large part of their broadcast time into nation-wide or regional networks broadcasting the same advertising material. For the purpose of avoiding unnecessary duplication of review efforts in our advertising examinations, local individual stations do not render commercial continuities for such network programs, but only commercial continuities for such programs as may originate in their respective station studios. Thus, the network advertising broadcasts, and the markings of those questioned continuities selected from network announcements have been regularly reported upon as such in Commission releases. However, there is no data available which would permit an apportionment to the individual affiliated stations of those questioned commercial announcements which may have utilized the facilities of many individual stations during the course of their network dissemination.

Of the total 14,274 questioned commercial radio continuities marked from individual station broadcasts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, it is observed that 20.0% originated from broadcasts by individual stations located in cities of over 500,000 population.

X X X X X X X X X X

FCC CHAIRMAN WOULD FAVOR NEITHER PARTY

It was made clear by Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission that all political parties should have the same treatment over the radio. He said one of the worst forms of public service would be for broadcasters to favor one party over another - Democratic over Republican, or vice versa. Such a situation he believed would be very unfortunate. The Chairman remarked that this discussion got him back to his favorite thesis of radio as an instrument of democracy. Broadcasters should give balanced discussions and other service factual, reporting, but without editorial policy.

This came up in connection with a conference the FCC Chairman had had recently with the heads of the Communist Party as to the Communist broadcasting rights in the presidential campaign. Mr. Fly explained to them that the Commission was quite unable to tell any station under any circumstances to take any particular speech, although improper refusal might subsequently come up later as a question of public service.

Surveys of radio advertising were carried on during the fiscal year reported upon, on a selective and representative basis somewhat similar to the method followed in scrutinizing published advertisements.

In comparing this station data with other radio program information, or other methods of advertising dissemination, consideration should be given to these facts: Local and national broadcasting stations are often linked during a large part of their broadcast time into nation-wide or regional networks broadcasting the same advertising material. For the purpose of avoiding unnecessary duplication of review effort in our advertising examinations, local individual stations do not render commercial continuities for such network programs, but only commercial continuities for such programs as may originate in their respective station studios. Thus, the network advertising broadcasts, and the markings of those mentioned continuities selected from network announcements have been regularly reported upon as such in Commission releases. However, there is no data available which would permit an apportionment to the individual affiliated stations of those questioned commercial announcements which may have utilized the facilities of many individual stations during the course of their network dissemination.

Of the total 14,378 questioned commercial radio continuities marked from individual station broadcasts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, it is observed that 57.0% originated from broadcasts by individual stations located in cities of over 100,000 population.

X X X X X X X X X

FCC CHAIRMAN WOULD FAVOR NEITHER PARTY

It was made plain by Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission that all political parties should have the same treatment over the air. He said one of the major tenets of public service would be for broadcasters not to favor one party over another – the radio's power to mould public opinion being great. Such a situation he believed would be very unfortunate. The Chairman remarked that this question was also related to the whole concept of radio as an instrument of democracy; broadcasters should give balanced discussions and other services factual, impartial, but without editorial policy.

This came up in connection with a conference the Chairman has had recently [illegible] of the Commission by [illegible] in the present political campaign. Fly explained that the Commission has no regulation that would enable it to call any station under examination [illegible], although improper or unfair [illegible] might necessarily come up later on question of public service.

Mr. Fly said that he had also discussed the Communist matter with the broadcasters. The latter have had some differences and there has been some delay in arriving at a decision but it is expected they will soon be in a position to inform the FCC where they stand. Chairman Fly said the Commission doesn't want to take any arbitrary position. The Communists contended they were told to take the matter up with the broadcasters after the convention but now time is passing and the broadcasters have failed to act.

Questioned if the law didn't require every party to be given equal time on the radio, the Chairman pointed out that the statute says this is mandatory only if a legally qualified candidate is accorded time in the first place under which condition other legally qualified candidates for the same office can demand equal time. Asked if Republicans and Democrats paid for time, would the broadcasters be expected to give the Communists equal time for nothing, the Chairman replied that "unlike" facilities was not a point at issue.

X X X X X X X X X

CALLS F.D.R. "SMOOTH RADIO VOICE" A "GOLD BRICK"

Wendell Willkie, charged with being more or less of a "bust" on the radio, took quite a shot in his Coffeyville speech at the radio charm supposed to be possessed by the President. Mr. Willkie, discussing the Battle of Britain said that with the burning of London not only is the city in flames but a philosophy is in flames and a way of life is in peril, and referring to Mr. Roosevelt added:

"And I wonder what stands between us and that calamity except a smooth radio voice offering us the gold brick of safety without sacrifice."

Mr. Willkie calling attention to the great power now possessed by the President declared that the latter could crack down on the radio stations if he desired to do so:

"Mr. Roosevelt now has power, among other things, to close all of our banks whenever he wishes; to change overnight the value of the money you and I carry in our pockets; to issue several billion dollars' worth of paper money on his own say-so; to close the stock exchanges. If he declared another emergency he could close all the broadcasting stations. He has declared 40 emergencies in the last seven years."

X X X X X X X X X X X

DUNLAP LEAVES TIMES FOR RCA

After eighteen years as Radio Editor of the New York Times, starting in the infancy of radio and making the radio section of that paper what it is today, Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr. last week resigned from the Times to go with the Radio Corporation of America as head of the RCA Press Department. It is understood he had the offer under consideration since last June. He succeeds Horton H. Heath, who has been appointed RCA Director of Advertising and Publicity.

Mr. Dunlap is a "career man" in radio and the author of seven books, including the biography, "Marconi: The Man And His Wireless", and "The Outlook For Television". Associated with wireless since 1912, when he built an amateur station, he served as chief operator of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company aboard the S.S. OCTORORA in 1917.

During the World War he served as operator in the U. S. Navy, graduating from the U. S. Naval Radio School at Harvard as one of the three honor men in the class.

Mr. Dunlap was graduated from Colgate University in 1920 after which he attended the Harvard Graduate School of Business, specializing in advertising and marketing. After a year with the Hanff-Metzger Advertising Agency, he joined the staff of the New York Times as Radio Editor.

Also for several years he was corresponding editor in charge of radio for the Scientific American and Boy's Life. As a pioneer in amateur wireless, Mr. Dunlap was an early member of the American Radio Relay League, and has been a member of the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association and the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Mr. Dunlap has been a close student of television. After carefully looking over the field last year, the National Association of Broadcasters selected him to discuss that highly controversial subject at their annual meeting. Will H. Hays was chosen to speak for the movies. Next to David Sarnoff, Mr. Dunlap, in writing the Marconi book, probably kept more closely in touch with the inventor of radio than anyone in the United States. Mr. Dunlap's life of Marconi was the only biography the great scientist himself ever approved.

It has been said of Mr. Dunlap that he likewise could have made a great success as a financial writer. Another hobby which might have been developed is his natural ability as a cartoonist. Letters illustrated by his caricatures have long been a joy to his friends. He also has a very valuable collection of autographed photographs indicative of his contact with prominent men.

A la Wendell Willkie putting Rushville, Indiana, on the map, Mr. Dunlap has been a perpetual booster for his old home town of Niagara Falls, N. Y. He never misses going there for his vacation, where his father, Mr. Orrin E. Dunlap, Sr., veteran newspaper correspondent, still resides. Niagara was also the home of his wife who was formerly Miss Louise M. Leggett.

Some years ago this writer was in Chicago attending a radio convention with Mr. Dunlap. Henrici's Restaurant was suggested for dinner. As Dunlap, who had not been any too complimentary about some of the things he had seen in Chicago, entered Henrici's, he exclaimed: "This is a great place!" "How do you know?" he was asked. "You haven't eaten here yet." "How could I help but like it?" Mr. Dunlap exclaimed, as he laughingly pointed to a huge oil painting of Niagara Falls, covering the whole side of the wall behind the cashier's desk.

At that same convention in Chicago there was considerable indignation among radio editors and radio manufacturers because Mr. Dunlap had an exclusive story in the New York Times describing in detail the forthcoming year's development in radio sets when the whole thing was to have been a secret and not sprung until the day the show opened. The radio manufacturers declared they had guarded their exhibition closely and were sure no newspaper correspondent had seen the new sets. They couldn't understand how the thing had gotten out. Nevertheless Mr. Dunlap had it all in the Times the morning the show opened.

When pressed by this writer as to how he got the story, he laughed as he said: "There was nothing to it. All the public wanted to know was what was the latest thing in radio sets. In the convention number of the radio manufacturing trade papers, every manufacturer advertised the latest improvements he would display at the Chicago exhibition. All I had to do was to read these advertisements and there was my story."

X X X X X X X X X X

NO "CZAR" FOR DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission reiterated yesterday that the proposed Defense Communications Committee would be a planning agency and not an administrative agency. Asked if a single administrator was contemplated, the Chairman replied that no single "czar" representing either the Government or industry would have charge of this job.

"In fact such a step would be contrary to our democratic processes", Mr. Fly concluded. "The Defense Committee will represent both Government and industry and will not be headed by any one 'big gun'. Why should it?"

X X X X X X X X X X

X X X X X X X X X

NEW CAPITAL STATION SOON

The approximate date set for the opening of the new Washington, D. C. Station WINX is October 15th. There are now four stations in the Capital - WRC and WMAL of the National Broadcasting Company, WJSV, of Columbia Broadcasting System, and WOL of Mutual Broadcasting System. The new little brother will begin with 250 watts on 1310 kilocycles.

Lawrence J. Heller, President of the new station, has announced the appointment of Reggie Martin as General Manager. Calling itself the Washington radio station for Washingtonians, the new venture is already in its own building at Eighth and I Streets, N.W., in the heart of the business section of the city, and in possession of a synchronized booster on the American University campus.

Commenting on his new position this week, Mr. Martin said: "WINX will endeavor to render a service devoted exclusively to the interest of Washingtonians. It is our desire to cover in one way or another everything of importance which happens in the Capital's metropolitan area. We shall also attempt to offer a different type of program than is available on other local stations. We intend to give ample time to all civic matters and to encourage first class local talent."

Mr. Martin is a native of South Bend, Ind., where he started in radio. He attended the University of Chicago and has been associated with various Midwestern stations, including the Register and Tribune stations in Des Moines and with the Central States System in Nebraska. For the past two years as General Manager of Station WJNO, Palm Beach, Fla., he is familiar to sports fans throughout the country over the nation-wide networks.

The new station's service range is expected to be within a radius of 20 or 25 miles.

X X X X X X X X X X X

GLIDERS GET PORTABLE-MOBILE STATION

Construction permits have been granted to the Airhoppers Gliding and Soaring Club for two new portable-mobile flying school stations. The first is to be used at any point where glider operations may be held and the second to be operated on various gliders while soaring over landing fields to communicate with portable-mobile flying school land station.

Both stations will operate on a frequency of 39060 kc., one with 15 watts power and the other with 2 watts power.

X X X X X X X X X

NEW U.P. RADIO BUREAU HEAD

Hartzell Spence will reorganize and develop the United Press's Department of promotional activities. He will also continue as Manager of U.P.'s Special Service Bureau and Manager of Radio Shows, Inc., a U.P. subsidiary.

The Special Service Bureau and Radio Shows are by-product departments of U.P. for publishing and radio, respectively, handling special news, research service for Newsweek, Look and other publications and servicing such radio commentators as Lowell Thomas, H. V. Kaltenborn, Raymond Gram Swing and others. Mr. Spence has headed the Special Service Bureau for nearly two years and Radio Shows since last year.

X X X X X X X X X X

FLAYS NEWSPAPERS AND COMMENTATORS

Not mentioning Wendell Willkie, Representative Hamilton Fish (R.), of New York, blames newspapers and radio commentators for the defeat of his amendment which would have postponed the draft until after election.

Mr. Fish contended that his amendment would have increased the size of the Army far sooner than the bill as it now stands, by permitting enlistment as a preliminary to the operation of the draft.

"The eastern internationalist press", Mr. Fish said, "deliberately and maliciously headlined my amendment as an attempt to delay the draft by 60 days, and this slimy and contemptible perversion of the truth was repeated over the radio by warmongering commentators such as H. V. Kaltenborn."

X X X X X X X X

GERMAN RADIO SETS INCREASE DESPITE WAR

The number of licensed radio receiving sets in Greater Germany (inclusive of the new Eastern Provinces but exclusive of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and of the occupied areas) amounted to 14,431,142 on June 1, 1940, the American Embassy in Berlin reports. This is an increase of 103,224 over the preceding month. This number includes 1,022,061 sets which are exempted from paying the license fee for social reasons.

X X X X X X X X X X

NAVY COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

The new communications policy is outlined as follows in the recent U. S. Naval Policy:

"To provide and maintain a naval communication system based on war requirements.

"To operate the communication facilities as required, primarily, by the current operating force plan and for direct communication with overseas possessions.

"To continue the use of naval communication facilities to increase safety at sea and in the air, including adequate communication with the United States Merchant Marine and commercial aircraft flying overseas.

"To cooperate with American commercial communication activities so as to enhance their military value in the time of national emergency and to safeguard the communication interests of the United States."

X X X X X X X X X X X X X

SALES OF RADIO SETS CLIMB WELL ABOVE 1939 RECORDS

So far in 1940 the radio industry has bettered by a substantial margin the sales records chalked up in 1939, reports Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

"Manufacturers' unit sales have run better than 25 percent above last year, when total volume exceeded 10,000,000 receivers. A favorable sales stimulant is the public's intense interest in European war news and in the presidential campaign. Buying of the smaller, inexpensive models has continued strong, and these count heavily in unit volume.

"With turnover at a highly satisfactory rate, the industry's efforts now are directed toward translating volume into net earnings. Profit margins have been slimmed in recent years by the increased emphasis given low-priced sets and by outbreaks of price-cutting, particularly in retail channels. In 1939, the average retail price of receivers was only $34, compared with well over $100 10 years earlier. Since the latter part of 1939, the value of the average unit sale has shown a slight upward tendency, so that currently it is estimated closer to $40. It is not improved sufficiently, however, to raise dollar sales volume to the peak of proportions of 1937.

"Efforts to increase dollar totals have resulted in more emphasis on the relatively expensive radio-phonograph models.

Television receivers and the new frequency-modulation sets, although still of small volume importance, are also counted upon to add to the average unit sale. Meanwhile, the volume market is being constantly widened by improved mechanical and styling features. Latest innovations include low-priced record players with automatic changers and candid-camera type portables.

"Although no comprehensive inventory figures are available, reports suggest a fairly healthy stock condition in the industry. Manufacturing activity in 1939, as revealed by employment statistics, was below the 1936-7 level despite a very substantial increase during the latter part of the year. In the first half of 1940, employment was above the same period of 1939 but still below 1936 and 1937."

X X X X X X X X X X X X

AP SIGNS NEWS EXCHANGE PACT WITH NBC, CBS

The Associated Press announced last week it had signed with the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System one-year "exchange agreements" providing for the exchange of all news obtained by the networks, plus a cash differential, for AP dispatches. The arrangement went into effect officially on Tuesday, although it had operated on an informal basis for several weeks with NBC.

The size of the money payments by the networks to AP will vary, as news will be broadcast on both a sustaining and commercial basis. No news will be used on sponsored programs without the AP's approval, under the terms of the agreement.

It was said by Editor & Publisher that the AP also is negotiating with officials of the Mutual Broadcasting System for a similar agreement.

The move announced this week by W. J. McCambridge, Assistant General Manager who signed for the AP, placed AP in competition with the United Press, International News Service, and Transradio. The agreement with the networks will come up for ratification by the AP's Board of Directors at a meeting on October 1st.

First accounts to use AP news are Musterole, Barbasol and Pa-Pi-A, all handled by Erwin, Wasey & Co., Inc., and Nash. NBC facilities will be used by Musterole, Pa-Pi-A and Nash, while Barbasol and Pa-Pi-A will use CBS.

All contracts call for five-minute news periods, and will start shortly except Nash, which starts Sept. 30. NBC is now attempting to clear time on 60 stations for this account, marking the first time the network has sold five-minute news periods on a coast-to-coast basis.

In the meantime, AP member papers will continue the sale of news to local stations. Mr. McCambridge disclosed Sept. 10 that 180 contracts had been obtained on this basis since AP news was made available late last Spring. Under this arrangement, member papers pay to AP 5% of their assessment rate when news is sold for use on sustaining programs, and 25% when the programs are sponsored.

O. S. Gramling, Executive Assistant in charge of AP membership, said the NBC and CBS agreements open up to AP regularly all news gathered by the networks' foreign staffs. Transcrips of the radio correspondents' broadcasts will be provided.

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

President Roosevelt has proposed a radio round table further to publicize the defense program. Stephen T. Early, White House secretary, said yesterday. The same information proposed to be made available to radio commentators would be offered to newspaper men in Washington, he said.

KOME, Tulsa, Oklahoma, becomes affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company Blue network September 29.

WOR's position on the radio dial will not be affected by the general reallocation of broadcasting channels which will take place next March 29th, when the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement goes into effect. The frequency assignment of WOR remains the same, 710 kilocycles - 71 on the dial.

The General Electric Company has been granted a license to cover construction permit which authorizes a new relay television broadcast station at New Scotland, N. Y. The frequencies allocated are 156,000-162,000 kilocycles, 10 watts. It is to be used in connection with the General Electric television Station W2XD at Schenectady.

It was said by radio officials that $20,000 would fall far short of full compensation for the three networks in giving up thirty minutes of their best commercial periods to put the President on the air.

David C. (Dave) Garroway, KDKA special events announcer, will leave Sept. 13 to join the National Broadcasting Company's announcing staff in Chicago.

The DuMont station in New York, W2XWV will temporarily operate a 50 watt television transmitter on 60000-86000 to conduct field tests.

P. J. Hennessey, Jr., counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, and J. A. Chambers, radio engineer, both of Washington, were among the lucky thirteen passengers landing safely in an American Airline plane with only one motor operating, the other having caught fire in midair. Their remarkable experience took place at an emergency landing field near Louisville, Ky., last Friday night. Mr. Hennessey has long been connected with NBC and now has his own law business in the Capital. Mr. Chambers is of the radio engineering firm of McNary & Chambers and formerly was Chief Engineer of the Crosley Radio Corporation.

X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

NAB WAXES SARCASTIC IN "ASCAP VICTORY?"

The following paragraph appears in the current issue of the National Association of Broadcasters' report:

"Warner Brothers motion picture interests control the Remick, Witmark and Harms music publishing houses, which are understood to receive considerably more than $500,000 a year from ASCAP.

"Warner Brothers motion picture interests control Station KFWB of Los Angeles, which has, presumably, paid ASCAP something in the neighborhood of $30,000 a year.

"KFWB has signed the new ASCAP contract.

"A full page advertisement in Variety announces the consummation of this undoubtedly difficult negotiation."

X X X X X X X X X X

TOLD RADIO NEWS HELPS NEWSPAPERS

Circulation Managers from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and the District of Columbia meeting in Atlantic City were addressed by Matt Sullivan, Circulation Director for Frank Gannett's chain of newspapers, who said:

"The effect of radio news broadcasting on the reading of news is decidedly favorable to the newspaper. Though newspapers no longer can give first notice of major news events, the reader, still seeks newspapers for reliability, accuracy and completeness. People continue to look to newspapers for details of how it happened, what everybody concerned has to say, and what it all means."

X X X X X X X X

RADIO CRIME PLAYS HIT BY INTERNATIONAL POLICE

Police chiefs from many lands attending the annual meeting in Milwaukee of the International Association went on record as saying that the presentation of crime dramas on the radio was detrimental to the morals and proper training of children. They adopted a resolution to supply no factual information on crimes to the radio.

Don F. Stiver, of Indianapolis, Superintendent of the Indiana State Police, who headed a committee studying the effects of crime drama, said that much of the information furnished to radio programs was so distorted by script writers that the police could not recognize the story.

X X X X X X X X X X

NAB TAKES SARDASTIK IN 'ASCAP VICTORY'

The following newsroom appears in the current issue of the National Association of Broadcasters' report:

"Warner Brothers motion picture interests control the Warner, Vitaphone and Home Music publishing houses, which are understood to receive considerably more than $900,000 a year from ASCAP.

"Warner Brothers motion picture interests control the STAGE of 150 Theatres, which has, primarily, paid ASCAP royalties in the neighborhood of $7,000 a year.

"NBC has signed the new ASCAP contract.

"A full page advertisement in Variety announces the conversion of this immeasurably difficult negotiation."

X X X X X X X X X

TOLD RADIO NEWS MEETS NEWSPAPERS

Circulation managers from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New Jersey and the District of Columbia meeting in Atlantic City were addressed by Nick Schiavone, Director of Information for Frank Gannett's chain of newspapers, who said:

"The effect of radio news broadcasting on the reading of news is similar regardless of the newspaper. Though newspapers no longer can give first notice of major news events, the reader still seeks newspapers for reliability, accuracy and completeness. People continue to look to newspapers for details or how it happened, what everyone concerned has to say, and what it all means."

X X X X X X X X

RADIO CRIME PLAYS ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL SCALE

Police will be from many lands at training the annual meeting in Milwaukee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police that the presentation of crime dramas on the radio are effective to the police and suspect training, or objectionable. They proved a revelation to nearly 10 million listeners on crimes to radio.

Don E. Salvers of Indianapolis, Indiana State Police, who conducted discussions, emphasizes the effective action dramas, said that such radio dramatizations furnished an public programs was an illustration by radio that the police will not tolerate the crime.

X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 20, 1940

No. 1267

FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS, FCC HEADACHE

The question of foreign language broadcasts by stations in the United States is one which is giving the Federal Communications Commission considerable concern. When asked if it was true that the Department of Justice had found that foreign governments were contributing to foreign language station broadcasts in this country, it was said that this had not been brought to the attention of the FCC. Chairman James L. Fly declared that it was an untenable thought that any foreign power should or could promote the operation of any U. S. radio station. He didn't feel sympathetic to anyone taking such a facility and devoting it to any special cause. Radio, in his opinion, was not an instrument for a particular cause.

Asked if there was any way to make foreign language stations use English only, the Chairman replied that the process would be very simple - the FCC could just issue an order to that effect. In fact, he said that the Commission had thought of it. It was, however, not an easy task. Those taking the action would have to consider all sides of the case. There would be a lot of arguments in favor of continued service. The foreign language stations could be utilized from an Americanization point of view. He pointed out that many of these stations were doing a real job of Americanization as a part of their work and that they seemed to be glad to do it. The Chairman cited the case of WJBK, of Detroit, issuing an Americanization pamphlet in Polish.

It was revealed that the Commission was checking foreign language broadcasts, translating script and making recordings. Also that many broadcasters had shown themselves willing to cooperate. There was a check on the part of the FCC by monitoring, or listening, to any foreign language stations under surveillance. It was also brought out that the FCC is using translators and interpreters but did not have as many as would be necessary to do a more complete job.

When it was reported to the FCC that there had been considerable complaint against German newscasts from certain New York foreign language stations, the reply was that the FCC did not know about these particular cases but it was admitted that the Commission gets quite a few complaints about such broadcasts in general.

Asked if there was a chance of foreign language broadcasts being cut off the air, Chairman Fly was non-committal. It was added that that may not be the best method in which to handle the problem.

X X X X X X X X X

FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS, FOR HEARING

The question of foreign language broadcasts by stations in the United States is one which is giving the Federal Communications Commission considerable concern. When asked if it was true that the Department of Justice had found that foreign governments were contributing to foreign language station broadcasts in this country, it was said that this had not been brought to the attention of the FCC. Commissioner James L. Fly indicated that it was an outstanding thought that only special power should or could prevent the operation of any U. S. radio station. He didn't feel appropriate to advocate taking away a facility and denying it to any special group. Public, in his opinion, was not an instrument for a particular cause.

Asked if there was any way to make foreign language stations use English only, the chairman replied that the process would be very difficult - the FCC could just issue an order to that effect, he said, but that would be challenged in court or elsewhere. However, no action was taken. There seemed little doubt that the nation would be better off if the FCC could take action, but it would be a lot of trouble. Another all-time high in the number of cases. Much would be a lot of trouble. A number of institutions existing. The foreign language stations would be entitled from an administration point of view. It was felt that many of these stations were doing a real job of educating as a part of their work, and that they seemed to be glad to do it. The question arose as to what could be done if they were not American citizens. Nobody in politics.

It was suggested that the commission was considering foreign language broadcasts, including social and meeting programs. Also that many broadcasts had been taken advantage within to convert. There was a report on the part of one FCC by monitoring, or listening, to one foreign language station under surveillance. It was also brought out that the FCC is using correlators and interpreters but did not have as many as would be necessary to do a complete job.

When it was pointed out that there had been considerable complaint about foreign programs from certain New York English language stations, Mr. Fly said that the FCC did not know about these programs unless and it was pointed out that the Commission was quite a few complaints about such broadcasts in general.

Asked if there was a chance of getting foreign language broadcasts out of the air, Commissioner Fly said non-commercial. It was felt that may not be the best method in which to handle the problem.

X X X X X X X X X X

BIG REALLOCATION TO AID POLICE RADIO

Pursuant to agreements made at the first Inter-American Radio Conference, held at Havana in 1937, the Federal Communications Commission is shifting certain police and amateur frequencies, effective November 1, 1940.

Following negotiations between the Commission, the amateurs and representatives of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the Associated Police Communication Officers, Inc. (APCO), it was arranged for the amateurs to relinquish the frequencies between 1715 and 1750 kilocycles and to accept the frequencies between 2000 and 2050 kilocycles in exchange. Likewise, the police relinquish the zone police frequencies 2036, 2040 and 2044 kilocycles. In return, the police service receives the frequencies 7480, 7805, and 7935 kilocycles and three channels in the band 1715-1750 kilocycles.

At the present time, police radiotelegraph stations are not assigned any frequencies which are useful for long-distance daytime communication. The assignment of this 7 megacycle group of frequencies will provide the country with three necessary long-distance daytime radiotelegraph channels. In addition, the "day only" restriction is being removed from the 5 megacycle channel frequencies (5135, 5140, and 5195 kilocycles) which will permit three long-distance night communication channels.

It appears that in a few particular instances the prohibition of radio-telephone relays has resulted in an undue hardship. The rules are therefore being changed to permit the establishment of certain voice communication circuits involving relays upon proper showing of the need therefor and upon express authorization by the Commission.

Other minor changes involve the requirement that a 60-day notice be given the Commission prior to the termination of all inter-municipal agreements, together with modification of certain radio station log and frequency tolerance requirements.

Today the United States has more than 1000 police radio systems operating approximately 6300 mobile units.

X X X X X X X X X

RECORD PHILIPPINE REGISTRATIONS

The Office of the American Trade Commissioner, Manila, reports that net radio registrations during July reached a new alltime high, indicating this one line of business was not affected by the prevailing depression. The total for July, the last month reported, was 1,963, with a cumulative total for the first seven months of 1940 showing a gain of 60 percent.

X X X X X X X X

BIG REALLOCATION TO AIR POLICE RADIO

Pursuant to agreements made at the First Inter-American Radio Conference, held at Havana in 1937, the Federal Communications Commission is shifting certain police and amateur frequencies, effective November 1, 1940.

Following negotiations between the Commission, the amateurs and representatives of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the Associated Police Communication Officers, Inc. (APCO), it was arranged for the amateurs to vacate the frequencies between 1715 and 1950 kilocycles and to accept the frequencies between 3500 and 4000 kilocycles in exchange. Likewise, the police relinquish the same frequencies, 3500 and 3994 kilocycles. In return, the police receive the frequencies 2465, 2500, and 2524 kilocycles, and 1705 kilocycles and upward in the band 1715-1950 kilocycles.

At the present time, police radiotelegraph stations are assigned any frequencies which are needed for long-distance operation communication. The assignment of this 7 megacycle group of frequencies will provide the country with ultra necessary long-range cutting radiotelegraph channels. In addition, the "only" restriction is being removed from the 3 megacycle channel frequencies (2465, 2500, and 3124 kilocycles) which will permit more long-distance or to communication channels.

It appears that in a few particular instances the addition of radio-telephone relay stations required in an media band. The radios are therefore being changed to permit the establishment of certain voice communication circuits involving relatively good channel quality of the band therefore now use a express authorization of the Commission.

Other minor changes involve the requirement that a station or alarm the Commission prior to the termination of all inter-municipal operations, together with modification of certain station log and frequency tolerance requirements.

Today the United States has more than 1000 police radio stations operating approximately 6000 mobile units.

X X X X X X X X

SECOND SATISFACTORY INTERPRETATIONS

The office of the Director of Communications, Department of Justice, has two new satisfactory interpretations. They concerned a Justice Dept. Radiotelegraph Station and the Federal Communications Commission. The first was a ruling concerning the [illegible] of the proceeding commission. The second concerning the last mentioned, was I.C.C. ruling - concerning [illegible] the first news [illegible] of 1940 showing a gain of 8% [illegible]

X X X X X X X X

WOR TO SPEND $100,000 ON NEW TELEVISION STATION

The Federal Communications Commission has affirmed its June 18th tentative grant of a construction permit to Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., for a new television station in New York City to use Channel No. 6 (96,000-102,000 kilocycles) with 1 kilowatt aural and visual power, A3 and A5 emission.

Confirmation was made upon showing that, in fostering television development, the applicant will test vertical and horizontal antenna systems, experiment with FM (frequency modulation) sound carrier, and make comparisons of pictures using from 441 to 729 lines and 15 to 30 frames.

A minimum of $100,000 has been made available for this proposed program of experimentation. The exact site of the station has not yet been determined.

X X X X X X X X X

WAR FORCES IRISH TO BUY DIRECT

An increasing number of Irish importers are buying direct from the United States rather than through British agents as formerly, the American consulate at Dublin advises. War conditions have made it difficult to import American merchandise into Ireland by way of England. Among the difficulties are such factors as lack of interest in American goods on the part of British agents, high freight rates between Great Britain and Ireland, inability of British agents to obtain import licenses for American products, and the prevailing uncertainty of merchandise arriving in England being permitted to leave the country.

Since March of this year, there has been an average of nearly one neutral vessel a week arriving in Irish ports from the United States which indicates that there are actually more vessels carrying freight from the United States than was the case before the war. Freight rates and insurance are high because of the war, but it costs considerably less to ship an article direct from the United States to Ireland than by way of British ports.

Because of war conditions, United States remains the only country from which Ireland can count on obtaining imports. Trade developed now would, it is believed, be retained to a large extent after hostilities in Europe ceased, especially as Ireland is desirous of improving its American trade relations.

X X X X X X X X

WGA TO SPEND $100,000 ON NEW TELEVISION STATION

The Federal Communications Commission has authorized the transfer into tentative grant of a construction permit to Broadcasting Services, Inc., for a new television station in New York City to run channel No. 6 (90,000-100,000 kilocycles) with 5 kilowatt aural and visual power, A2 and A3 emission.

Operation is to be made upon channel five, in contrast to previous applications, the applicant will test vertical and horizontal scanning systems, experiment with TM (frequency modulation) sound carrier, and make comparisons of picture & video from 2 to 72 lines and 15 to 30 frames.

A minimum of $100,000 has been made available for this proposed program of experimentation. The exact site of the station has not yet been determined.

X X X X X X X X

WAR FORCES IRAN TO NOT FIGHT

An interesting number of British industrialists are having trouble on the United States rather than Japanese British-owned or controlled, the American consulate at Tientsin advises. The conditions have made it difficult to import American machinery into Tientsin. Many of British. Among the difficulties are such factors as lack interest in American goods on the part of British consumers, high freight rates, Japanese direct financial aid, transfer of British agents to obtain import licenses for American products, and the prevailing uncertainty of availability arriving in Tientsin being restricted to leave the country.

Since March of this year, there has been an average of nearly one American vessel a week arrived in Tientsin port from the Pacific Coast which indicates that there are actually very vessels carrying freight from the United States that are the need before war. Freight rates and insurance on this business is the most prohibitive factor to which is partially offset from the United States to Ireland than by way of British ports.

Because of war conditions, United States vessels remain the only ports from which Iranian can obtain a shipping insurance. These are long some would, it is believed, be willing to pay a less current rate for possibilities in time of war. Iranian believe it would be wise if insurance in American companies.

X X X X X X X X

NO OBJECTIONS YET REGISTERED TO N.A.R.B.A. ALLOCATIONS

No objections have been registered to the sweeping North American Regional Broadcasting allocations as yet by U. S. broadcasters, the Federal Communications Commission reports. Allocations will affect 777 of the 862 radio stations now operating in the standard broadcast band (550-1600 kilocycles) in this country. It is to go into effect March 29, 1941.

Chairman Fly credits the gentlemen who worked out the N.A.R.B.A. plan with doing a "really constructive job". Someone suggested that the change might give certain stations a poorer frequency than they had before. The Chairman replied that he had heard that this might be the case but that he didn't think there would be specific difficulty on that score.

One of those present at the interview cited a shift in the frequency of Station WOL in Washington as a particular example, saying that he couldn't receive it as well as he used to. Several others present immediately pointed out that the N.A.R.B.A. shifts haven't gone into effect yet and that WOL was shifted before Chairman Fly came into office. Nevertheless, Mr. Fly mentioned that he favored anything to improve WOL service. He said that he thought the sky wave was bad on WOL and that sometimes he heard three or four stations at that place on the dial at once.

Someone also suggested bettering the reception of Station WJSV, in Washington, saying that he heard them at both ends of the dial. "They laid that egg themselves", commented the Chairman, "and besides you seem to need a new radio."

X X X X X X X X

COSTS A. T. & T. $16,000 TO TIE IN NEW MUTUAL STATION

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has added lines from Salt Lake City to Provo, Utah, for the purpose of program transmission facilities to connect Station KOVO at Provo with the Mutual Broadcasting chain. It is estimated the cost of the proposed construction will be $16,400.

X X X X X X X X

DILL GETS GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION

Once a politician, always a politician! Although former Senator C. C. Dill, co-author of the 1933 Communications Act, swore that he was through with politics, he was nominated for Governor of Washington on the Democratic ticket. His opponent is Mayor Clarence D. Martin, of Seattle.

X X X X X X X X X X

NO OBJECTIONS NOW REGISTERED TO M.A.B.S.A. ALLOCATIONS

No objections have been registered to the operation Radio's broadcasting allocations as yet by U. S. Government, the Federal Communications Commission reports. Allocations will affect 177 of the 862 radio stations now operating in the standard broadcast band (550-1600 kilocycles) in this country. It is to go into effect March 29, 1961.

Chairman Fly, creating the mentioned one where out the M.A.B.S.A. plan with taken a "really constructive job". Commissioner stated that the change might give certain stations a better frequency than they had before. The Chairman replied that to be said that this might be the case but that he didn't think there would be possible difficulty on that score.

One of those present at the interview stated a shift in the frequency of Station WCL in Waukegan as a particular example, saying that he couldn't receive it as well as he used to. Several others present immediately pointed out that the M.A.B.S.A. office brought some high efficient yet and that FCC was limited before Chairman Fly came into office. Nevertheless, Mr. Fly mentioned that he favored anything to improve WCL service. He said that he thought the stations may have had on WCL and that conditions in Grand Ledge or other stations at that place on the dial at work.

Someone also suggested delaying the recognition of station WLEV, in Bethlehem, saying that it barely clear at both ends of the dial. "They talk that too, themselves", commented the Chairman. "And besides you need a pair radio."

X X X X X X X X

DOCKS A. T. & T. BILLOCO TO TIE IN NEW MUTUAL STATION

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has asked permission from Bell Line Ship, Inc. Docks, Inc. for the purpose of transmission facilities to connect Station KOWO at Seattle with the Mutual Broadcasting chain. It is estimated the cost of proposed construction will be $31,000.

X X X X X X X X

JAIL OFFER INTERESTING INTERVIEW

Over a radio station, after a quarrel. Although former Senator C. C. Dill, author of the 1934 Communications Act, never went to sea through radio facilities, he was remembered for Congress' resolution on the Communications Act. The resolution was in memory of a Senator in Maine, Mr. Dillon.

X X X X X X X X

FCC WILL DECIDE DIFFICULT CITIZENSHIP CASES INDIVIDUALLY

As a result of inquiries made by the American Communications Association, the members of which seemed a little apprehensive of the "harsh cases" arising in requiring citizenship proof of common carrier employees engaged in international communication, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission conferred with the group in New York last week. The entire problem was talked over.

Brought up by the ACA representatives was a case where a bona fide citizen who had an alien wife. Chairman Fly said that he thought that every concerned employee should be definitely required to fill out the forms and supply data and that particular cases could be taken up later. The filling out of forms might properly be a question of continuity of employment with such persons. In individual cases subsequent reasonable and rational consideration could be given. It was said to be easy to conjure up difficulties at the receiving end of the questionnaires, but it was believed that these would disappear when those having the matter in charge could get around the table and talk them out.

X X X X X X X X X X

CINCINNATI COLLEGE PUTS ON RADIO SCRIPT COURSE

A new course in advanced script writing for radio is to be inaugurated this Fall in the evening college of the University of Cincinnati.

A continuation of the elementary course presented last year for the first time, the new class will be open only to those who have had previous training in radio writing. The elementary course in radio script writing, offered concurrently, is open to anyone with creative writing experience.

The elementary class in script writing at the University last year attracted adults ranging in age from 17 to 55 and included among others teachers, newspaper writers, fashion commentators and an agriculturist. Class-written dramatizations describing the work of various agencies of the Community Chest were aired over several Cincinnati stations, including WLW.

The instructor in both the elementary and advanced classes in scripting will be Arthur Radkey, Assistant Educational Director of Station WLW. Since his advent into radio five years ago, Mr. Radkey has written more than 2,000 programs, ranging from dramas to music criticism.

X X X X X X X X X

FCC TELL MOVIE DIRECTORS CITIZENSHIP BASIS INSTRUCTIONS

As a result of incidents over by the American Commission, the members of which seemed a little surprised of the "hard cases" arising in requiring citizenship proof of American civilian employees engaged in international communications, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission conferred with the group in New York last week. The entire procedure was talked over.

Brought up by the AFL representatives was a case where a born Irish citizen who had an Irish wife. Chairman Fly said he thought that every overseas employee should be definitely required to fill out the forms and supply data and that particular case would be taken up later. The filling out of forms might properly be a question of authority of employees with authorities. In individual cases subsequent researches and material data fixation could be given. It was said to be easy to overcome difficulties in the providing and of the questionnaires, but it was noticed that there would disappear when there's doubt whether in cases could get around the field and talk over.

X X X X X X X X X

CONTINENTAL COLLEGE FILM ON BASIC SCHOOL COURSE

A new course in advanced script writing for radio is to be transmitted this fall in the evening college of the University of Cincinnati.

A continuation of the elementary course presented last year for the first time, the new class will be open only to those who have had previous experience in radio writing. The elementary course in radio script writing, offered concurrently, is open to anyone with creative writing experience.

The elementary class in radio writing at the University last year attracted adults ranging in age from 17 to 50 and included among others housewives, newspaper writers, drama students and an advertising [illegible]. A particular [illegible] demonstrating the work of writing occupied of the community chest was given over Central Cincinnati stations, including WLW.

The instructor in both the elementary and advanced classes is preparing with an Artist Series Mediums Dramatical director of Radio WLW. Other [illegible] Radio Film [illegible] Mr. Bauer [illegible] writing [illegible] radio [illegible] from [illegible] to radio activities.

X X X X X X X

GOLDWYN TELLS OF RADIO'S ADVANTAGES

In an article "Hollywood Is Sick" decrying the double bill feature in the Saturday Evening Post recently, Samuel Goldwyn threw this bouquet at what he apparently believes to be one of his worst competitors:

"Radio has three tremendous advantages over the movies. First, it is free - ignoring the original cost of the instrument and the trifling upkeep - second, it is convenient; you don't have to go downtown or even around the corner for it; it's right there next to your favorite chair, waiting for you; third, it is selective; if you don't like a program, you can switch it off for a new one. If you don't like a movie, on the other hand, nine times out of ten you sit there and take it anyhow, doggedly determined to get your money's worth, and building up a subconscious resentment against all movies. It's just as if you had sealed and stamped a letter and then reconsidered what you had written; it takes a strong-minded person to waste that good stamp.

"Add to these advantages the fact that radio is branching into television, and thereby coming even closer to the province of the movies, and you'll begin to appreciate our alarm over the competition. People will always go to the theater, because human beings are gregarious, but it's getting to a point where we will have to redouble our emphasis on the one thing that we can give audiences far better than radio can. That is realism. When I made 'The Hurricane', the hurricane scene alone took a solid year to prepare and cost $350,000, even though it lasted only seven minutes on the screen. But people who saw it will remember it long after any hurricane on the radio.

"So what with apathetic audiences, competition from the radio, and profits cut by rising costs and by loss of the foreign markets, the movie industry is in a desperate fix. It's got to recapture its domestic public! And it knows that the surest way to do it is by abolishing the double bill."

X X X X X X X X X

PROGRESS IN SIMPLIFICATION OF APPLICATION FORM REPORTED

Joint conferees representing the National Association of Broadcasters, the Independent Broadcasters, the FM group and representatives of the Federal Communications Commission report progress and probable agreement on possible changes in the application forms. It isn't thought that there will be any difficulty in working out something mutually satisfactory. It was said at the Commission that any provision in the application forms which is burdensome or embarrassing could be eliminated. The group will probably meet again shortly.

X X X X X X X X

NEW BBC 6-HOUR U.S. PROGRAM

For nearly six hours every night the British short-wave station will beam non-stop programs on listeners in Canada and the U.S. when, on September 29, Transmissions 5 and 6 of the British Broadcasting Corporation's World Service are merged, to become the North American Transmission.

Features already familiar to North-American listeners will continue, but at different hours, and a number of new items - designed, like the rest of the Transmission, to meet Canadian and American tastes - will be introduced.

The new six-hour British program will begin at 5:42 P.M., EST, and run continuously until 11:35 P.M., EST. Hereafter there will be four transmission periods of the BBC World Service as follows:

Pacific Transmission	1:10 A.M.-5:15 A.M.,EST
Central Transmission, Part I (Eastern)	5:40 A.M.-11:45 A.M.,EST
Central Transmission, Part II, (Africa)	11:55 A.M.- 5:25 P.M.,EST
North American Transmission	5:42 P.M.-11:35 P.M.,EST

Extensive changes in the timing of news bulletins and other fixed-point broadcasts are involved.

The Central Transmission (Africa) and the North American Transmission will come into force on Sunday, September 29, and the Pacific and Central (Eastern) Transmission on Sunday, October 6.

Mr. F. W. Ogilvie, Director-General of the BBC, will discuss the new developments in a talk in each of the four transmissions. He will deal with the North American Transmission in the "Britain Speaks" periods at 8:30 P.M.,EST and 11:15 P.M.,EST on September 30.

X X X X X X X X X X

There are some 270 pending applications for additional facilities in the present standard broadcast band, of which number 56 are for construction permits for new stations.

X X X X X X X X X X

NEW END 6-HOUR U.S. PROGRAM

For nearly six hours every night the British television will beam non-stop programs to listeners in Canada and the U.S. when, on September 26, Transmissions 5 and 6 of the British Broadcasting Corporation's World Service are switched to reach the North American transmitters.

Programs already heard in North-Eastern Ontario will continue, but at different hours, and a number of new items - including, like the rest of the transmissions, to meet Canadian and American tastes - will be introduced.

The new 11-hour British program will begin at 6:45 P.M. EST, and run continuously until 1:45 A.M. EST. Accurate times will be for: transmission periods of the BBC World Service as follows:

Pacific Transmission	1:15 A.M.-6:15 A.M. PST
Central Transmission, Part I (Eastern)	6:45 A.M.-11:45 A.M. EST
Central Transmission, Part II, (Atlantic)	11:45 A.M.- 5:45 P.M. AST
North American Transmission	6:15 P.M.-11:45 P.M. EST

Extensive changes in the timing of news bulletins and other time-point broadcasts are involved.

The Central Transmission (Atlantic) and the North American transmission will come into force on Sunday, September 26, and the Pacific and Central (Eastern) transmission on Sunday, October 3.

Mr. F. E. Gallyie, Director-General of the BBC, will discuss the new developments in a talk in one of the "Far Eastern" broadcasts. He will deal with the North American Transmissions in the "Eastern Service" broadcast at 6:45 P.M. EST on Friday, September 26.

X X X X X X X X X

There are some 270 teaching positions for additional facilities in the present elementary schools at Sudbury, or some number are for constructing quarts for new schools.

X X X X X X X X X

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY STATION EXPERIMENTS WITH TIME SIGNALS

The two portable stations of the University of Wisconsin are operating experimentally on 3492 and 4797 kilocycles, with 600 watts power, for the purpose of transmitting time signals to be used in connection with the geological investigation of the surface of the earth and the physical characteristics of the strata below the surface of the earth.

X X X X X X X X X

WORRIED "HAM"

A New Jersey amateur inquires if it is permissible to (1) listen in to short wave transmission from foreign stations, and (2) if he can still exchange post cards with "ham" operators in Europe.

The Federal Communications Commission advises that though amateurs in the United States are now prohibited from exchanging radio communications with such radio stations abroad, there is no regulation against listening to foreign broadcasts, or communicating with persons overseas by mail, telephone, telegraph or cable.

X X X X X X X X

AIRLINER FIRE WAS OPTICAL ILLUSION

A supposed "fire" which forced down an American Airlines plane near Louisville, Ky. last Friday afternoon was reported by Federal investigators to have been an optical illusion created by the "fire" of reflected sunset and the "smoke" of a strip of gray tape vibrating in the propeller slipstream.

Passengers on the plane were P. J. Hennessey, Jr., counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, and J. A. Chambers, radio engineer, also of Washington.

The "fire" had such a realistic appearance it was reported to the pilot by an official of the airline who thought he had seen a wisp of supposed smoke and flame issuing from the wing behind the left motor. The motor was stopped and the pilot operated a fire extinguisher before proceeding to an emergency landing field, to which ambulances and fire-fighting equipment had been summoned.

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

Station WRNL, Richmond Radio Corporation, Richmond, Va., has been granted license to cover construction permit to increase power from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt day and night, unlimited time, on 880 kilocycles.

The Federal Communications Commission has also granted WCAE, Pittsburgh, with a power increase of from 1 to 5 KW, unlimited time and WXYZ's power has been boosted from 1 to 5 KW.

Called by one of his friends "a child of destiny", Powel Crosley, Jr., radio magnate, scored another triumph when the Cincinnati baseball team, of which he is the owner, won its second straight National League championship.

In his column "The New Yorker", Leonard Lyons on September 18th reported that Charles Michelson, Publicity Director for the Democratic National Committee, has requested the broadcasting chains for free time in response to Willkie's campaign speech last Monday night. Michelson's protest is based upon the fact that Roosevelt's Labor Day broadcast had been considered a political speech, and that it really wasn't.

Mr. Lyons further said that "Wendell Willkie will broadcast for the transcribed radio show, 'Famous Fathers.' He will be interviewed by Howard Lindsay, star and co-author of 'Life With Father.'" Political or non-political?

A portable mobile transmitter W2XWC of the Detroit police is conducting tests to determine the relative merits of frequency modulation as applied to the Municipal Police Service.

To transmit pick-up visual programs in Chicago to the main station for broadcasting, Balaban and Katz Corporation will use a new television relay broadcast portable transmitter using the frequencies of 204,000-216,000 kilocycles and 250 watts visual power.

The South Porto Rico Sugar Co., Ensenada, Porto Rico, has been granted special temporary authority by the Federal Communications for point-to-point radiotelegraph station in the fixed public service at Ensenada, P.R. to communicate with radio station FFI at Fort de France, Martinique, a station operated by the Government of Martinique.

X X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

Station WSBC, Richmond Radio Corporation, Richmond, Va., has been granted license to cover construction permit to increase power from 500 watts to 1 Kilowatt day and night, antenna time, on 680 kilocycles.

The Federal Communications Commission has also granted WTAC, Pittsburgh, with a power increase of from 1 to 5 KW, antenna day and WCLT's power has been boosted from 1 to 3 KW.

Talks by an Air Force "a child is dreaming", Frank Lloyd Jr., trade reports, music & mystery drama were the entertainment feature, of which is from the owner, and the second article National Leagues discussion.

In his column "The New Yorker", Leonard Lyons, on Monday, said supported the Columbia Broadcasting Co. Publicity Director for the Democratic National Committee, has resumed the job handling dates for Jimmy Roosevelt in preparation for Wilkie's campaign around last Monday at 9:. Lyons's statement is based upon the fact that Roosevelt's Boss Day President has been considered a politicos person, and that is really what.

Mr. Lyons further said that "Russell Wilkie said trouble was for the investigated Hobbs Corp. "Tuesday Roosevelt! Do all in Harry Hopkins, and cooperation or 'life this Hopkins.'" Political or non-political?

A Tuesday night trade talk Twyne of the Detroit Wilkie Committee, made a determined the Detroit World. A Democratic Wilkie politics as applies to the Detroit Free Service.

To benefit pick-up visual programs in Chicago, a tel[illegible] station for broadcasting, Tuesday the Zenith Corporation [illegible] a new television relay broadcast receiving equipment [illegible] frequency of 400,000-470,000 kilocycles and 250 watts [illegible] power.

The Sunset Lake Co. [illegible] Chicago, Ferris Ave., has been granted special temporary authority by the Federal Communications Commission for point-to-point radio station in the Naval Radio Service at Bremerton, Wash. [illegible] Port de France, Martinique, [illegible] by the Government [illegible].

X X X X X X X X X X

NEW SOUND-LEVEL METER HAS WIDE RANGE

A new portable sound-level meter, lighter and more compact than any previous instrument of this kind, has been built by Walter Mikelson and others of the General Electric general engineering laboratory. It weighs only 19 pounds but has a range of 24 to 120 decibels or roughly from the rustle of leaves to the scream of a factory whistle.

The new meter may be used quickly and conveniently for almost any kind of noise study, including airplane engine, cabin and propeller noises; traffic noise; sound in theaters, auditoriums and radio studios; and noises of motors, fans, generators, turbines, pumps, bearings, gears, cylinders and other parts of machinery.

X X X X X X X X X X

PLANS TO PUBLICIZE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS OUTLINED

Following the announcement from the White House that President Roosevelt had designated WOR-Mutual news analyst Wythe Williams to arrange a special radio series publicizing national defense, Mr. Williams this week briefly outlined the plans for the program.

"The proposed series would be an official radio program consisting of interpretations by well-known commentators on the national defense reports of different government departments", Mr. Williams said.

The veteran reporter explained that the program would be a half hour in length and probably would be broadcast Sunday nights. The programs will be rotated on the three national networks with each chain devoting a half hour every third week.

Mr. Williams stated that the commentators roundtable was designed to give the American people authoritative explanations of the progress of national defense by ne casters trained in analyzing the content of government measures and experienced in radio presentation.

A complete production plan for these programs will be in the President's hands by next week, Mr. Williams declared.

"I have ben conferring with government officials concerning the program for about a month", the WOR commentator added. "I saw President Roosevelt at Hyde Park two weeks ago and again in Washington last week-end."

X X X X X X X X X X

NEW SOUND-LEVEL METER HAS WIDE RANGE

A new portable sound-level meter, lighter and more compact than any previous instrument of this kind, has been built by Military Engineer and others of the General Electric General Engineering Laboratory. It weighs only 19 pounds but has a range of 24 to 120 decibels or roughly from the rustle of leaves to the noise of a factory whistle.

The new meter can measure quickly and conveniently for almost any kind of noise source, including airplane engine, radio and propeller noises; traffic noises; noise in theatres, auditoriums and radio studios; and noises of motors, fans, generators, machines, pumps, bearings, belts, pulleys and other parts of machinery.

X X X X X X X X X X X X

PLANS TO PUBLICIZE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS OUTLINED

Following the announcement from the White House that President Roosevelt has designated WPB-Mutual head Lewis Williams to arrange a special radio series publicizing national defense, Mr. Williams this week briefly outlined the plans for the program.

"The proposed series, which will be an official radio program consisting of interpretations by well-known commentators on the national defense reports of different government departments", Mr. Williams said.

The weekly program, emphasized that the program would be a half hour in length and probably would be broadcast Sunday afternoon. The programs will be produced on the three national networks with each chain covering a full hour every third week.

Mr. Williams stated that the commentators commissioned were selected to give the American people authoritative explanations of the progress of national defense. Mr. Williams declined to comment on the program, leaving the content of government reports and interviews in radio presentation.

A complete production plan for these programs will be in the President's hands by next week, Mr. Williams declared.

"I have been considering ways to present outstanding commentators on the program for about a month. Last week I conferred with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park and again in Washington last week-end."

X X X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 24, 1940

No. 1268

September 24, 1940

RADIO ACCUSED AS FRANKENSTEIN OF PRINTED PUBLICATIONS

Charging that radio stations obtain government monopoly licenses - for which they pay nothing to the government - and have realized profits of millions through transfer of these licenses, John B. Haggerty, President, International Allied Printing Trades' Association, bitterly attacked the broadcasting industry. Speaking at the Golden Anniversary Convention of the International Printing Pressmen in Tennessee, Mr. Haggerty further declared that the profits of one radio company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, in four depression years alone were $17,000,000 on a cash investment of less than $1,600,000. The inroads of radio advertising were depriving thousands of workers of their jobs, he further declared.

The speaker said that the Allied Printing Trades Association had created a Committee on Radio, consisting of George L. Berry, President, International Printing Pressmen, Edward J. Volz, President, Photo-Engravers International Union, and himself to act on this important question.

"With men and management realizing what they are confronted with through the widespread activities of the radio in the advertising field, the question prompts itself, quite naturally, what will they do with the possibility of television, which will take salesmen off the road by sending their pictures into the homes, presenting fashion shows, vacuum cleaning and other demonstrations, cooking lessons, etc., Mr. Haggerty, in closing, said. "So far, the radio with its medicine shows has given only the dialogue, but television will give you both the dialogue and motion pictures of actors and scenery in colors. This is certainly something to worry the printing trades industry more than the radio, because the air will always be cheaper than newsprint.

"I would recommend that every delegate to this convention, upon his return to his local Union, call the attention of his Union to this matter. I would further recommend that each Union appoint a Radio Committee, and, your committee, as well as the members of your local Union, should call the attention of your candidates for Congress to the fact that this unbridled and unfair competition on the part of radio broadcast stations, licensed by the Government, and, for which license they pay the government nothing, is depriving thousands of printing trades workers of their opportunities for jobs."

September 24, 1940

RADIO LICENSES AS SHAKEDOWNS OF TRADE PUBLICATIONS

Charging that radio stations obtain government licenses - for which they pay nothing to the government - and have installed profits of millions through transfer of these licenses, John F. Hogarty, President, International Allied Printing Trades' Association, directly attacked the broadcasting industry. Speaking at the Eastern Annual Convention of the International Printing Pressmen, in Jersey City, Mr. Hogarty further declared that the profits of the radio monopoly, the Columbia Broadcasting System, in four consecutive years alone were $17,000,000 on a cash investment of less than $1,000,000. The issues of radio advertising were temporarily dominant of workers at their job, he further declared.

The speaker said that the United Printing Trades Association had created a Committee on Radio, consisting of George L. Berry, President, International Printing Pressmen, Edward J. Volz, President, Photo-Engravers International Union, and himself to act on this important question.

"We can and promote radio stations and then we control advertising field, the greatest single field, which exists today. We will be able to work the possibility of cancellation, which will take advantage of the need by making their advertising time. The advertising feature alone, taking the place of other broadcasting stations, etc., is the property in question, said. "In fact, our radio with its medium alone is given only the station, but division will give you both the dailies and weekly newspapers are already in union. This is certainly something on which organizing trades industry must find the profit, because the rate will always be higher than newspapers.

"I would recommend that every delegate to this convention, upon his return to his local union, call the attention of his union to this matter. I would further recommend that each local union appoint a Radio Committee, your committee, as well as the members of your local union, should call the attention of some radio station for the right time. Here is a matter of some radio stations for the right of radio broadcasting and their operation on the for which licenses be given to the government, the purpose of retaining local control of radio broadcasting."

Immediately after this address, President Haggerty sent a letter to publishers of magazines, newspapers, and farm publications which read, in part, as follows:

"The continuance of a free press, in America, is dependent upon our newspapers, magazines and farm papers securing sufficient independent income through the printing of national advertising to meet expenses, pay necessary taxes and show some profit on the capital invested.

"Radio advertising, which, in 1929, received but 3 cents on the advertising dollar, in 1939 received directly some 19 cents of the advertising dollar. For 1939 newspapers received 16 per cent less, magazines received 17 per cent less and farm papers received 50 per cent less of the advertising dollar than they received in 1929.

"If we charge to radio advertising, as is proper, the millions spent for radio time plus the additional millions spent for authors, artists, music, telephone costs, etc., which expenditures were necessary to make radio advertising possible, we would most likely ascertain that radio advertising, in 1939, secured more than 30 cents of the total advertising dollars spent in newspapers, magazines, farm papers, out-door advertising and radio.

"Printing Trades workers are keenly interested in this matter for three reasons: first, to insure the retention of a free press; secondly, because of the already substantial loss and the threatened increased loss of job opportunities, and, third, because of the effect which the loss of advertising revenues will ultimately mean in retarding their efforts to secure better wages and working conditions. . . . . .

"We will greatly appreciate your perusing the attached remarks and your assuring us, if you believe as we do, of your cooperation in seeking some constructive way in which to modify, at least, the unfair competition which is herein referred to."

Here are some of the highlights of Mr. Haggerty's speech to the pressmen:

"In its first stage, radio appeared to the press as a novelty with the result that the press gave it millions of dollars worth of space gratis as it always has for professional baseball. The press was gullible enough to give radio far more free space than radio could have ever hoped to purchase. Radio programs were featured much the same as a band concert and the press played up these radio artists in the theatres while the theatre managers played up these radio artists in the papers. This, of course, was fine for the owners of radio stations out selling time to national advertisers.

"It was not realized by the press that through such publicizing on the air it was building up for itself most severe competition. Little did the press appreciate that the radio would spell finish to all Sports Extras, and, as a result of all this, the daily newspapers soon heard radio's slogan: 'You get your news first by radio'. This is true, and the radio listener, and almost everyone

Immediately after this address, President Haggerty sent a letter to publishers of magazines, newspapers, and farm publications which read, in part, as follows:

"The continuance of a free press, in America, is dependent upon our newspapers, magazines and farm papers securing sufficient independent income through the printing of national advertising to meet expenses, pay necessary taxes and show some profit on the capital invested.

"Radio advertising, which, in 1929, received but 6 cents in advertising dollar...in 1933 received directly more 11 cents of advertising dollar. From 1929 newspapers received 16 per cent, magazines received 17 per cent less and farm papers received 0 per cent less of the advertising dollar than they received in 1929.

"If we charge to radio advertising, as it proper, the millions spent for radio time plus the additional millions spent for talent, artists, music, telephone, depts, etc., which expenditures were necessary to make radio advertising possible, we could most likely conclude that radio advertising, in 1933, secured more than 20 cents of the total advertising dollars spent in newspapers, magazines, farm papers, outdoor advertising and radio.

"Printing Trade readers are acutely interested in this matter for three reasons. First, to insure the retention of a free press; secondly, because of the already substantial loss and the threatened increased loss of job opportunities, and, third, because of the effect which the loss of advertising revenue will ultimately mean in curtailing their efforts to secure better wages and working conditions.

"We will greatly appreciate your permitting the attached resume and your assisting us, if you believe as we do, of your cooperation in seeking more constructive way in which to qualify, at least, the unfair competition which is herein referred to."

Here are some of the highlights of Mr. Haggerty's remarks on the premises:

"In his first stage, radio appeared to the press as a novelty, in the result that the press gave it millions of dollars worth of free advertising as it strove for professional benefit. The novelty was quickly enough to give radio its first year's time which it could have ever hoped to produce. Radio advertising was altered much the same as a band concert and the press played up radio artists in the theatres which the theatre managers paid up these radio artists in the press. This, of course, was for the owners of radio stations our selling time to national advertisers.

"It was not realized by the press that through such publicity the air it was building up, ultimately must serve competition. While the press admonishes that the radio would eventually destroy Extra, and, as a result of all this, the daily newspaper soon heard radio's clarion: "Why let your news filter by ...?" This is true, and the press thereby, and almost overnight

has a radio, now gets the news on the air as soon as the editor. The press must now realize that it has helped to create its own Frankenstein."

"During the last decade a new and already highly dangerous competitor has entered the field of advertising and has each year deprived additional thousands of our workers of their job opportunities.

"I refer to radio broadcasting, which, for the year 1939, has diverted from printed publications advertising income direct to the radio stations alone of some $170,000,000. This sum of $170,000,000 represents only the amount paid directly to the radio stations. In order to arrive at the true amount of advertising diverted from printed publications in 1939 alone, it would be necessary to add to this $170,000,000 the estimated additional $200,000,000 spent in 1939 for artists, actors, bands, and telephone costs which made the spending of this $170,000,000 with the radio stations advisable.

"Contrast this $370,000,000 spent in 1939 for radio advertising with the total advertising income of $525,000,000 spent with all the newspapers, daily and Sunday; the $150,000,000 spent in 1939 in all our magazines; and the $17,000,000 spent for advertising in all our farm publications."

"In 1929, when newspapers had an advertising income of some $800,000,000; when magazines had an advertising income of $240,000,000; when farm publications had an advertising income of $35,000,000, radio broadcasting stations had an advertising income of but $40,000,000."

"If you add the $170,000,000, which the radio broadcast stations received directly, and the estimated $200,000,000 which was spent collaterally to make this radio advertising possible, you find that this new competitor, in 1939, received some 70 percent as much as the total amount received for advertising by all of the newspapers, and, almost twice as much as the total amount spent for advertising in all of the magazines."

"The radio broadcasters receive a license from the government, for which they pay nothing to the government, and also they hold a monopoly in the community in which they operate.

"In passing I might add that the recent report of the Monopoly Investigating Committee of the Federal Communications Commission concludes that even "our democracy is threatened" by this radio monopoly. I quote from their report as follows:

"'To the extent that the ownership and control of radio broadcast stations falls into fewer and fewer hands, whether they be network organizations or other private interests, the free dissemination of ideas and information, upon which our democracy depends, is threatened.'"

"The profits of the radio broadcasting stations, the diversion of advertising from newspapers, magazines and farm papers has already resulted in newspaper publishers spending millions of dollars, taken from the profits of newspaper publishing in the past, in the purchase of radio broadcasting stations.

[illegible] a radio, now gets the report on the air. Soon is the editor. The press must now realize that it has turned to create its own Frankenstein."

"During the last decade a new and already mighty competitor has entered the field of advertising and has now [illegible] additional thousands of our workers of their job opportunities.

"I refer to radio broadcasting, which, for the year 1938, [illegible] derived from printed publications advertising income [illegible] the radio stations alone of some $192,000,000. This was [illegible] $170,000,000 represents only the amount paid directly to the radio [illegible] one. In order to arrive at the true amount of advertising [illegible] derived from printed publications in that year, it would be necessary to add to this $170,000,000 the expended additional $300,000,000 spent in time for artists, actors, bands, and talent, [illegible] costs which are the [illegible] of this $170,000,000 with the radio stations obviously.

"Contrast this $300,000,000 spent in 1938 for radio advertising with the total advertising income of $600,000,000 spent with all the newspapers, daily and Sunday; the $180,000,000 spent in 1938 in all our magazines; and the $17,000,000 spent for advertising in all our farm radio-listeners."

"In 1929, when newspapers had an advertising income of [illegible] $600,000,000; when magazines had an advertising income of [illegible] $180,000,000; when farm publications had an advertising income of [illegible] $17,000,000, radio broadcasting stations had an advertising income of but $40,000,000."

"If you add the $170,000,000, which the radio stations received directly, and the estimated $300,000,000 which [illegible] indirectly to the radio advertising of $170M, you find that this new competitor, in 1938, received some 70 percent as much as the total money received for advertising by all of the newspapers, and, about twice as much as the total amount spent for advertising in all of the magazines."

"The radio broadcasters rendered a service for the government for which they are notable to the government, and also they [illegible] monopoly in the community in which they operate.

"In passing I might add that the recent report of the Commission investigating monopolies of the Federal Communications Commission [illegible] monopolies that even the Commission is threatened by this radio monopoly. I don't know what kind of [illegible]

"In the coming time the ownership and control of radio broadcast stations rights [illegible] and forever [illegible] whether they [illegible] network organizations or independent entities. The free distribution of ideas and information, upon which our democracy depends, is threatened."

"The profits of the radio broadcasting stations, the difference between advertising from newspapers, magazines and [illegible] newly [illegible] in newspaper or publication [illegible] stations, taken from the profits of newspaper publications in the [illegible], in the [illegible] of radio broadcasting stations.

"It is understood that many newspaper publishers contend that the purchase of these competitors for advertising, radio stations, was necessary to protect their local advertising field.

"During the past few years printed publications, especially the newspapers, although the same could well apply to magazines, have found another radio worm diverting their advertising.

"An advertising agency or persons experienced in advertising solicitation secure a license to operate a radio station in one community and then secure additional licenses for booster radio stations in localities, say 25 or 30 miles away. In those localities, with an investment of a comparatively few thousands of dollars, they erect a radio transmitter, connected by telephone with the major radio station, and, immediately they divert many additional thousands of advertising dollars from struggling newspapers and farm publications and thus destroy the opportunities for jobs of printing trades workers employed in those publications."

"National advertising is handled, promoted and placed by national advertising agencies. When we find a governmental agency, after an exhaustive survey, reporting that 90 percent of all network commercial programs are builded by advertising agencies, we find one of the reasons for this unusual condition.

"Newspapers and magazines pay to the advertising agencies a commission of 15 percent. Likewise the radio broadcast stations and networks pay to the advertising agencies a commission of 15 percent. If an advertising agency is authorized to pay out $1,000,000 for advertising in newspapers and magazines, they must necessarily contact several different publications and their net income is probably reduced to some 7 or 8 percent of this 15 percent commission. When the same agency has $1,000,000 to spend on radio advertising they contact but one or two radio networks and their 15 percent commission is practically net. Add to this net income the amounts which the advertising agency receives in additional commission from artists, bands, etc., and you can readily see that the net cash income for the advertising agency is much greater, when they place their advertising with radio broadcasting stations, than when they place advertising with printed publications."

X X X X X X X X X X

NAB ADVISES ON POLITICAL BROADCASTS

To keep its members from getting out on a limb, those members having difficulty in determining the necessity of accepting political broadcasts are urged by the National Association of Broadcasters to communicate with the Association in Washington giving full particulars.

Just who in the Capital, if anybody, the NAB officials turn to in these matters deponents sayeth not.

X X X X X X X X X X

"It is understood that many newspaper publishers regard that the operation of these competitors for interstitial, radio stations, are necessary to protect their local advertising field.

"During the past few years original publication, especially the newspapers, although the same could well apply to magazines, have found another media were diverting their advertising.

"An advertising agency or persons engaged in soliciting advertising should a license to operate a radio station in the community and then seeks additional licenses for further radio stations in localities, say 30 or 50 miles away. In these localities, with an investment of a comparatively few thousands of dollars, they erect a cheap transmitter, connected by telephone with the major radio station, and, immediately they obtain additional revenues of advertising dollars from localities remote from the main publication and thus destroy the opportunities of a job of original broadcasting stations engaged in these localities."

"National advertising in magazines, provided has placed a national advertising revenue. When we find a governmental agency, office or ministry saying, reporting that 70 percent of all network commercial programs are failed by interstitial agencies, we find one of the reasons for this unusual condition.

"Newspapers and magazines may go to the advertising revenue a contribution of 15 percent. Likewise the radio broadcast stations and network may in the advertising expected a contribution of 15 percent. If an advertising agency is authorized to pay out $1,000,000 for advertising in newspapers and magazines, they must necessarily contract several different publications and their net income is probably reduced to some 7 or 8 percent of this 15 percent contribution. When the same agency has $1,000,000 to spend on radio advertising they contract but one or two radio stations and their net income contribution is practically nil. Add to this net income the amounts which the advertising agency receives in additional commissions from artists, bands, etc., and you can readily see that the net mean income for the advertising agency in such operations when they place their advertising with broadcasting stations, when they place advertising with printed publications."

X X X X X X X X

MAC ADVICE ON POSTING BROADCASTS

To keep its members from getting out of a line, these members having difficulty in distinguishing the propriety of operating illicit broadcasts are warned by the National Association of Broadcasters to commence with the August 15th in Washington having full privileges.

Just who in the country, if anybody, the NAC officials are trying these matters determine remain not.

X X X X X X X X

MC CORMICK TO MAKE WGN ONE OF GREATEST STATIONS

A tremendous expansion in program building, designed to make WGN outstanding among America's radio stations, was announced by Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and President of WGN. In its 1940-41 development, WGN will cooperate closely with the growing Mutual network which now numbers seven member stations and 150 affiliates.

"A year ago", said Colonel McCormick in outlining his plans, "WGN had to decide whether it would submit to the tendency of the times for monopoly in radio or develop the strength to stand on its own feet.

"If WGN were to succeed as an independent station, it would have to develop features it did not possess; would have to enter fields with which it was not acquainted. The decision was not easily taken, but it was never in doubt.

"We decided that at all cost WGN must be a Chicago station, not the Chicago outlet of a New York network. We determined that a great radio station must be created in Chicago, the gateway city between east and west, through which pass the nation's artists."

Colonel McCormick said that free radio must assume the great attributes of the free press. It must be more than a system of communication.

"It has not been easy for radio to reach the clarity and verity in news and comment that the profession of journalism has attained in many generations", said Colonel McCormick. "WGN has achieved this by using such outstanding newspaper correspondents as Sigrid Schultz, Raymond Gram Swing, Fulton Lewis, Arthur Sears Henning and Captain Herne.

"Radio's economic function is to lend commerce and industry the indispensable services of advertising, essential to progress under our American system. Radio's civic duty is to stimulate patriotism, to inspire a devoted and discerning citizenship.

"During the past months the American radio audience has been hearing a new slogan: 'Watch WGN and Mutual.'

"The Mutual network began as an association of four independent stations as recently as October, 1934. It now includes seven member stations and 150 affiliate stations, all working together in their own communities and serving in the regional as well as national interest.

"It may be that to accomplish our ideals we shall have to make Chicago the radio center of America. In any event, by means of its electrical facilities, its studio equipment, its central loca-

NO COMMON TO MAKE WOW ONE OF GREATEST STATIONS

A transcontinental broadcaster in progress tomorrow, General is were WOW outstanding among America's radio stations, was announced by col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and President of WOW. In its 1940-41 development, WOW will cooperate closely with the Crossing Mutual network which now includes seven member stations and 150 affiliates.

"A year ago", said Colonel McCormick in outlining his plans, "WOW had to decide whether it would submit to the monopoly of the chance for monopoly in radio or develop the strength to stand on its own feet.

"If WOW were to succeed as an independent station, it would have to develop features it did not possess; would have to enter fields with which it was not acquainted. The decision was not easily taken, but it was never in doubt.

"We decided that nothing but WOW must be a Chicago station, not the Chicago outlet of a New York network. We decided that a great radio station must be created in Chicago, the primary city between east and west, through which from the nation's midlands.

Colonel McCormick said that two years ago the distinctive of the two media. It must be more than a matter of commercialism.

"It has not been easy for radio to match the quality and variety in news and comment that the competition of journalism has achieved in many years." said Colonel McCormick. "WOW has accepted this by hiring commentators, newspaper correspondents and editors of journals, Washington News Stand, Fulton Lewis, Arthur Brisbane and Captain Eddie.

"Radio's commercial importance is to lead everyone but necessary the indispensable service of entertaining commercial programs under our American system. Radio's other duty is to stimulate patriotism, to inspire a knowledge the constructive citizenship.

"During the past month the Chicago Tribune has been doing a new column, 'Radio WOW and Week'.

"The Mutual network from which is a union of four independent stations as security in October, 1934. It has affiliates on twenty stations and 150 affiliate stations, all working together in their own communities, serving in the tradition of with no outside interest.

"It may be that [illegible] Chicago has a big center of America. In no [illegible] of industrial [illegible] commerce, its cultural [illegible]

- - -

tion for obtaining artists, and above all, by its independence, WGN will be the outstanding radio station of America."

Colonel McCormick spoke on the "In Chicago Tonight" program just after presentation of the poetic cramatization "Ode to Chicago" in which Charles Laughton, the great character actor, was starred. The production brought to life the "I Will" spirit of innovation and progress of the city in which WGN serves as the Voice of the People.

Musical attractions scheduled for the season reflect the energetic campaign in progress at WGN. The programs listed in the announcement are as follows:

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, directed by Dr. Frederick Stock, will be heard every Thursday evening from Oct. 10 through April 17. World famous guest soloists will be on the air.

The WGN Symphony Orchestra, directed by Henry Weber, will be presented each Wednesday and Sunday evening.

Chicago Opera Company offerings will be broadcast every Monday throughout the season, from November 4 through December 9.

The Chicago Theater of the Air on October 5 will inaugurate a great series of streamlined operettas starring distinguished singers. The operettas will be heard every Saturday night.

All these programs will be broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System making Chicago the musical center of the nation on five evenings out of seven.

Colonel McCormick noted that among the special features scheduled for the near future is the World Series, again to be broadcast exclusively by WGN and the Mutual network. A banner lineup of football games, soon to be announced, will be another Autumn highlight

The fashion show, which will climax the $7,500 American Fashions contest sponsored by The Tribune also will be broadcast, on October 2. The 40 winning designs are to be dramatized in a unique musical production directed by William A. Bacher, WGN chief of programs.

In addition to these features the time tested variety programs, musical quarter hours and halfhours, weekday serials and sportscasts will be retained and others of similar appeal added to the schedule. Frequent and complete news broadcasts of happenings at home and abroad will remain one of the premier public service policies of WGN and Mutual.

X X X X X X X X

tion for obtaining votes, and above all, in its independence, WGN will be the outstanding radio station of America."

Colonel McCormick spoke on the "In Chicago Tonight" program just after presentation of the radio dramatization "Gas in Chicago" in which Charles Laughton, the stage observer actor, was starred. The production brought to life the "I Will" spirit of innovation and progress of the city in which WGN serves as the voice of the people.

Musical attractions scheduled for the season opening the energetic campaign in progress at WGN. The programs linked in the announcement are as follows:

The Chicago Symphony Concerts, directed by Dr. Frederick Stock, will be heard every Thursday evening from Oct. 10 through April 17. World famous guest soloists will be on the air.

The WGN Symphony Orchestra, directed by Henry Weber, will be presented upon Wednesday and Sunday evening.

Chicago Opera Company broadcasts will be presented every Monday throughout the season, from November 4 through February 3.

The Chicago Theatre of the Air on October 9 will inaugurate a great series of dramatized operatic stories and distinguished singers. The operatic will be heard every Saturday night.

All these programs will be presented over the Mutual Broadcasting System making Chicago the musical center of the nation on five evenings out of seven.

Colonel McCormick never was among the notable features scheduled for the most famous of the World Series, again to be broadcast exclusively by WGN and the Mutual network. A lesser illustrious of football games, soon to be announced, will be added to Saturday alights.

The Kaltenborn show, today will climax the 27,000 Kaltenborn functions noticed sponsored by the Tribune also will be broadcast, on October 3. The 40 winning designs are to be dramatized in a unique musical production directed by William A. Bacher, WGN musical program.

In addition to these features the time tested morning programs, musical quartet hours and variety, military marches and interludes will be retained and dishes of similar sweet ideas to the menudu. Programs and commercials have introduction of Bernardino at home and abroad will remain the on the greatest radio service activities of WGN and Mutual.

X X X X X X X

FALSE STATEMENTS CHARGED IN WILKES-BARRE CLOSING DOWN

On the ground that the applicant is not financially or otherwise qualified to continue station operation, and that misrepresentations were made, the Federal Communications Commission has moved to deny the application of John H. Stenger, Jr., for renewal of license of radio station WBAX, operating on 1210 kilocycles, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

After reviewing the case, the Commission concludes that the grant will not serve public interest, convenience, or necessity because:

1. The applicant is not financially qualified to continue the operation of the station.
2. In view of the facts recited with respect to false representations made to the Commission by the applicant in applications and other documents, it is apparent that his character is not such as to qualify him to hold the license of a radiobroadcast station.
3. Station licenses heretofore granted to the applicant for the operation of Station WBAX, the frequency authorized to be used therein, and the rights therein granted have been transferred to Glen D. Gillett, Marcy Eager, and Stenger Broadcasting Corporation without obtaining the consent of the Commission thereto in writing, in violation of the provisions of the Communications Act.
4. The radio transmitting apparatus described in licenses heretofore issued to the applicant for the operation of Station WBAX has been used and operated by Glen D. Gillett and Marcy Eager, directly and through agents, and by Stenger Broadcasting Corporation, through its officers and directors, particularly with respect to the control of physical operation and programs broadcast, in violation of the Communications Act.
5. The applicant has relinquished control of this station and his right to exercise same; and has failed to discharge properly the obligations made incumbent upon him in licenses which he has received from the Commission.

X X X X X X X X X X

THIRTEEN TELEVISION STATIONS NOW BEING BUILT

There are now thirteen television stations being built in the U.S. with many more in prospect. Those at present licensed are:

Balaban & Katz Corporation, Chicago, Ill; The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio; Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., area of New York, New York; General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable (Camden, New Jersey and New York, New York); National Broadcasting Co., Inc., are of New York, New York; National Broadcasting Co., Inc., to be determined, District of Columbia; National Broadcasting Co., Inc., to be determined, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.; RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N.J.; Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, California; Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; Bamberger Company, Newark, N. J. (WOR).

X X X X X X X X X X X

FALSE STATEMENTS CHARGED IN WILKES-BARRE LICENSE FORM

On the ground that the applicant is not financially or otherwise qualified to continue station operation, and that misrepresentations were made, the Federal Communications Commission moves to deny the application of John H. Stenger, Jr., for renewal of license of radio station WRAX, operating on 1310 kilocycles, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

After reviewing the case, the Commission concludes that the grant will not serve public interest, convenience, or necessity because:

1. The applicant is not financially qualified to continue the operation of the station.

2. In view of the facts contained with respect to false representations made to the Commission by the applicant in applications and other documents, it is apparent that his character is not such as to qualify him as holder of a radio broadcast station.

3. Station licenses heretofore granted to the applicant for the operation of station WRAX, the frequency authorized to be used, and the rights therein granted have been transferred to John H. Miller, Harry Lewis, and Robert Brooks Corporation without obtaining the consent of the Commission thereto in writing in violation of the provisions of the Communications Act.

4. The state transmitting apparatus mentioned in licenses heretofore issued to the applicant for the operation of station WRAX has been used and operated by Glen H. Miller and Harry Lewis, directly and indirectly, and by Robert Brooks Corporation, through leasing arrangements, particularly with respect to the control of technical operation and programs broadcast, in violation of the Communications Act.

5. The application contains false statements and omissions with respect to ownership, and has failed to disclose correctly the negotiations made between the applicant and Miller and Lewis for the transfer of the station license which he has received from the Commission.

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

THREE TELEVISION STATIONS NOW BEING BUILT

There are now three television stations being built in the U.S. with new ones in prospect. These are present licensed ones:

Bulova & Lux Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio; Allen B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc., Jersey City, New York; The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, Bloomfield, N.J.; National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable (Camden, New Jersey) and New York, New York; Columbia Broadcasting Sys. Inc., Area of New York, New York; National Broadcasting Co., Inc., to be determined, Institute of Science; Wilcox Broadcasting Corp., Inc., to be determined; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.; The Stromberg-Carlson Company, Inc., Rochester, N.Y.; Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, California; Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; Paramount Pictures, Inc., Passaic, N. J. (WCN).

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

GRINDING THEM OUT

The BMI Board of Directors, meeting in New York last week, made one important decision and that was that the BMI production, which is already at a record high, should be increased. M. E. Tompkins, Vice-President and General Manager, announces that the increased scale of production goes into effect immediately. Within two weeks Mr. Tompkins expects to have BMI on a schedule of fourteen new popular numbers a week, a 100 percent increase in this department, and thirty new BMI arrangements of standard material, which is a 20 percent increase over the present rate for this part of the catalogue. The production of the standard numbers will be further increased so that by the middle of October, thirty-five a week will be issued. Mr. Tompkins gives assurance that these increases will be made without any sacrifice in the high quality of its music "for which BMI has already become noted".

BMI has signed a contract under which it will obtain exclusive performing rights to the principal catalogues of Latin and Central American music. The transaction carries the rights, commencing January 1, 1941, to all the Latin-American works in the catalogues of Southern Music Publishing Company, Inc., Southern Music Internacional, Editorial PHAM, Mexican Association of Authors and Composers, Inc., and Editorial Argentina de Musica Internacional. The BMI broadcasters receive in excess of four thousand works, over three thousand of which are available on phonograph records.

X X X X X X X X X

RMA MEMBERS TO MEET IN N. Y.

The Fall meeting of members of the Radio Manufacturers' Association will be held during two days next month, October 7 and 8, in New York City. The RMA membership will be tendered a luncheon on October 8 by James S. Knowlson, President, and the RMA Board of Directors, which will hold its customary Fall meeting after the membership luncheon.

Brief addresses at the RMA luncheon will be made by Mr. Knowlson and Dr. W. R. G. Baker, of the General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Conn., Chairman of the National Television Systems Committee.

Problems of National Defense and also industry promotion will be considered. At the meeting on Monday, October 7, the RMA will consider an Association parts warranty, for a period of years to be recommended for maintenance of replacement parts for consumers. On Tuesday morning, October 8, there will be a meeting of the entire Receiving Set Division, and also a meeting of the Tube Division.

X X X X X X X X X X

THREE UTAH STATIONS FORM NETWORK

Effective September 29, three Utah stations, KLO, Ogden-Salt Lake City; KOVO, Provo, and KEUB, Price, will group themselves into a full time regional network and simultaneously as a network become affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Extension of Mutual service into Utah through The Intermountain Network will give the Mutual Broadcasting System concentrated coverage of the full intermountain market, including Utah, southeastern Idaho, western Wyoming and eastern Nevada. This intermountain market heretofore has been the only major market in the West not served by Mutual, KLO, key station for the newly formed Intermountain Network, is a 5000 watt full time outlet with studios in Ogden and Salt Lake City. KOVO, Provo, and KEUB, Price, both are 250 watt full time locals. Studios and business offices of the Intermountain Network are in the McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City.

In addition to Mutual program service, stations of the Intermountain Network will carry a substantial schedule of regional sustaining and commercial features originating in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo and Price.

Stations KOVO and KEUB will be programmed exclusively by Mutual. KLO will carry both Mutual and NBC Blue programs.

Officers of The Intermountain Network, Inc., are: Paul R. Heitmeyer, President and Manager, Jack Richards and Arch Madsen, Vice-Presidents; Clifton A. Tolboe, Treasurer, and A. L. Glasmann, Secretary.

Socs N. Vratis will be national advertising manager and George F. Hollingbery Company will be the national sales representative.

X X X X X X X X X X

PRESIDENT'S PHILADELPHIA SPEECH SEEN POLITICAL

Criticizing President Roosevelt for the use of free radio time, David Lawrence writes in the Washington Star:

"Although the three major broadcasting companies decided to give free time to President Roosevelt's radio address at the University of Pennsylvania, it was as transparently a political address as if it had been made by Senator Guffey who, together with other prominent New Deal Democrats, toured Philadelphia with the President in a manifest piece of political campaigning.

"Mr. Roosevelt used his University of Pennsylvania speech to answer recent attacks by Wendell Willkie, Republican nominee. He had every right to do this, and nobody can object to a President campaigning for himself. What is causing public criticism is the apparent effort to make a political speech under supposedly non-political auspices and to gain the use of free radio time and thus save the Democratic campaign funds for other purposes."

X X X X X X X X

THREE UTAH STATIONS JOIN MUTUAL NETWORK

Effective September 29, three Utah stations, KLO, Ogden-Salt Lake City; KOVO, Provo, and KSUB, Cedar City, will begin broadcasting into a full time regional network and distributing as a network outlet affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Extension of Mutual service into Utah through the Intermountain Network will give the Mutual Broadcasting System concentrated coverage of the full Intermountain Series, including Utah, southeastern Idaho, western Wyoming and eastern Nevada. This intermountain network therefore has been the only major market in the West not served by Mutual. KLO, key station for the newly formed Intermountain Network, is a 5000 watt full time station with studios in Ogden and Salt Lake City. KOVO, Provo, and KSUB, Price, both are 250 watt full time locals. Studios and business offices of the Intermountain Network are in the McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City.

In addition to Mutual program service, stations of the Intermountain Network will carry a substantial schedule of regional sustaining and commercial features originating in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo and Price.

Stations KOVO and KSUB will be represented exclusively by Mutual. KLO will carry outside spot and net time programs.

Officers of The Intermountain Network, Inc., are: Fred M. Hathaway, President and Manager; Jack Pringle and Arno Dietel, Vice-Presidents; Clifton K. Tobias, Treasurer, and A. L. Thomson, Secretary.

Sean R. Wells will be national advertising manager and George F. Hollingsworth Company will be the national sales representative.

X X X X X X X X X X

PRESIDENT'S PHILADELPHIA SPEECH SPUR POLITICIANS

Criticizing President Roosevelt for the use of free radio time, David Lawrence writes for the Washington Star:

"Although the three major broadcasting companies decided to give free time to President Roosevelt's radio address at the University of Pennsylvania, it was a transparently political address as it had been made in Chester, Pa., Lancaster and other points in New York Democratic Congressional districts with the President in a number of political broadcasting.

"Mr. Roosevelt used the University of Pennsylvania occasion to make a report on Social Security. Yet it was a political speech and every right to do this. The Republicans complained that compelling for nothing. Yet it was a public criticism in the government effort to sell. Additionally, it was economically non-political audience has to sign up on the free radio time and then see the Democratic campaign funds for other purposes."

X X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The Federal Communications Commission has "hamstrung television for its own good" Alva Johnson will say in an article, "Trouble in Television", to appear in the Saturday Evening Post of this week (September 28).

Figures covering 705 broadcasting stations (excluding networks) show that average weekly pay check was $41.94. Network employees received $63.03.

The full schedule of home football games of the University of Pennsylvania beginning Oct. 5, will be televised this Fall by the Philco Radio & Television Corporation, in cooperation with the University, the Atlantic Refining Company and N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.

The Sky Club of Indianapolis is operating a new itinerant aircraft station on 3105 kilocycles.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, of Chicago, will have a new coastal station frequency 3190 kc. to communicate with its fishing ships in Alaskan waters.

Gerald D. Coleman, Chief Engineer at the WPIT transmitter at Saxonburg, has resigned to become Chief Engineer of WKPA, a new broadcasting station now under construction at New Kensington, Pa.

The Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company has been granted permission to establish regulations applicable to "Birthday Greeting" messages between the U.S., Guam, Honolulu, Midway and Manila.

X X X X X X X X X X X X

CORRECTION

In our issue of September 13, we said "A nice little joy-ride is ahead of the Federal Communications Commission when it holds its hearing at Memphis, Tenn. to look into the needs of radio-telephone communications on the Mississippi River."

This was incorrect. The Commission itself is not going to Memphis and never intended to. Only an engineer and an examiner, and possibly a lawyer, will go to conduct a hearing at the request of and for the convenience of parties in that part of the country who could not afford the expense of a trip to New York. We regret the error.

R. D. H.

X X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The Federal Communications Commission has "Hearings, television for its own good," Alva Johnson will say in an article, "Trouble in Television", to appear in the Saturday Evening Post of this week (September 20).

Figures covering 103 broadcasting stations (excluding networks) show that during week ending Sept. 94. Network equipment received $23.00.

The full schedule of home football games of the University of Pennsylvania beginning Oct. 8, will be televised this fall by the Philco Radio & Television Corporation, in cooperation with the University, the Atlantic Refining Company and N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.

The 3rd Zone of Indianapolis is producing a new itinerant aircraft station on 2100 kilocycles.

Lilly, Nichols & Lilly, of Chicago, will have a new standard station frequency 1120 kc. to communicate with its fleet of ships in Alaskan waters.

Gerald L. Coleman, Chief Engineer of the WCAU broadcasting company, has resigned to become Chief Engineer of WIBA, a new station Madison has under construction at New Kensington, Pa.

The Bishop Radio & Telecast Company has been granted permission to establish receiving stations available to "Airship Graf Zeppelin" messages between the U.S., Germany, Brazil and Spain.

X X X X X X X X X X X X

E D I T O R I A L S

In our issue of September 13, we told "A nice little story is ahead of the Federal Communications Commission when it holds its hearing on Monday, Tom, to look into the work of radio-telephone communication on the Mississippi River."

This was premature. The Commission itself is not going to Memphis and never intended to. Only an engineer and an attorney, and possibly a lawyer, will go to conduct a hearing at request of any the two additional carriers in that port to show why they should not accept the examiner's report of a year ago. We regret the error.

E. O. H.

X X X X X X X X X X X X

NOW ASCAP HURLS THE MONOPOLY CHARGE AT NBC

The American Society of Composers characterized the ruling of Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, that each orchestra appearing on a sustaining program, beginning October 1 must use at least three compositions not in the Society's catalogue as "another move to establish monopolistic control in the radio industry".

In his letter to the orchestras Mr. Trammell explained that early in August all orchestra leaders had been asked to play at least one composition which NBC clearly will be able to use after Dec. 31, and that this requirement was being stepped up in order to increase the use of music which will be available to NBC after the ASCAP contract expires, Dec. 31.

"ASCAP has not relaxed its exorbitant demands upon us," Mr. Trammell stated in his letter. "December 31, 1940, is approaching rapidly and it is essential that we continue to increase the use on NBC sustaining shows of the music which will be available to us after that time. Therefore, commencing October 1st, NBC will require that all orchestras broadcasting on NBC sustaining shows, whether they are studio or remote control programs, must schedule and play during each of their NBC broadcast periods, at least three compositions which NBC clearly will be able to use after December 31, 1940."

In reply, an ASCAP representative declared:

"I wish the Trammell ruling called for six rather than three non-ASCAP numbers on each sustaining program", the representative said. "In that way the public's reaction would be gained that more rapidly."

He also charged NBC with taking advantage of its present contract with the Society. By inserting three non-ASCAP selections into each sustaining program in an effort to wean the public away from the Society's music before the agreement expires, NBC will be using the composer group's songs to "make the dose palatable", he pointed out.

Inquiry at Broadcast Music, Inc., formed by the radio men to combat the fees of the Society for the right to use its music on the air, disclosed that the Columbia and Mutual Systems soon would follow NBC's lead with similar rulings.

X X X X X X X X

R.C.A. Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., and New Brunswick, N. J., have been granted special temporary authority to point to point radiotelegraph stations in the Fixed Public Service at Rocky Point and New Brunswick, using their regularly licensed equipment, frequencies, power and emission, to communicate with radio station EAX-2 at Barcelona, Spain, operated by Transradio Espanola SA, for a period not to exceed one month.

X X X X X X X X X

NEW ASCAP MUSIC THE MONOPOLY CHARGE BY NBC

The American Society of Composers characterized the ruling of Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, that each orchestra appearing on a sustaining program, beginning October 1 must use at least three compositions not in the Society's repertoire as "another move to establish monopolistic control in the radio industry".

In his letter to the orchestras Mr. Trammell explained that early in August all orchestra leaders had been asked to play at least one composition which NBC clearly will be able to use after Dec. 31, and that this requirement was being stepped up in order to increase the use of music which will be available to NBC after the ASCAP contract expires, Dec. 31.

"ASCAP has not relaxed its exclusive control over us," Mr. Trammell states in his letter. "December 31, 1940, is approaching rapidly and it is essential that we continue to increase the use on NBC sustaining shows of the music which will be available to us after that time. Therefore, commencing October 1st, NBC will require that all orchestras broadcasting on NBC sustaining shows, whether they are studio or remote control programs, must schedule and play during each of their NBC broadcast periods, at least three compositions which NBC clearly will be able to use after December 31, 1940."

In reply, an ASCAP representative declared:

"I wish the Trammell ruling could for six months then give non-ASCAP numbers an equal sustaining program", the representative said. "In that way the public's reaction would be gauged and our reply."

He also charged NBC with taking advantage of its monopolistic contract with the Society. By inserting these non-ASCAP selections into open sustaining programs in an effort to weed the public away from the Society's music before the contract expires, NBC will be using the composer groups's action to "make the case stronger", he added.

Industry at Broadcast Music, Inc., formed by the radio men to counter the face of the Society for the right to use its music on the air, claimed that the Columbia and Mutual Systems would follow NBC's lead with similar rulings.

X X X X X X X X

W.C.A. Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N.Y., and New Brunswick, N. J., have been granted special temporary authority to point to point radiotelegraph stations in the fixed public service at Rocky Point and New Brunswick, using their regularly licensed equipment. Frequencies, power and emission are the station SAK-2 at Brunswick, Sweden, operating by Telefonaktiebolaget SA, for a period not to exceed one month.

X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 27, 1940

No. 1269

NO BROADCASTER WORRY SEEN IN NEW DEFENSE BOARD

There seems to be a general opinion that the broadcasters have nothing to fear in the new Federal Communications Defense Board just created.

"The broadcasters have had the idea that the Government would swoop down and take over all the broadcasting stations in the country", one high official said. "Nothing could be farther from the truth. They wouldn't know what to do with these stations if they had them.

"I believe the new Defense Communications Board will simply follow the President's order to recommend such precautions and reallocations as shall seem desirable under military conditions. For instance, as you well know, attacking planes may be guided by beams from a radio station. That being true, the frequency of a station may be changed here and there but that wouldn't necessarily mean the taking over of a station, but if it did, which would be very doubtful, it would mean only that station."

Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, who is also Chairman of the new Defense Board, has repeatedly assured broadcasters that no drastic steps were contemplated. Chairman Fly almost simultaneously with his appointment as Defense Chairman, again vigorously set forth these views in a National Defense broadcast sponsored by the Office of Government reports. The broadcast took the form of an interview as follows:

INTERVIEWER: I understand, Chairman Fly, that the Communications Act gives the President special powers with respect to communications in the event of war or other national emergency. Just what do those authorizations embrace?

CHAIRMAN FLY: It is only natural, and logical, that the President is given certain powers to coordinate and utilize important systems of communication during national emergency. For one thing, Section 606 of the Communications Act enables the Chief Executive, if he finds it necessary for the national defense and security, to accord certain communications priority. And, under like emergency, he may from time to time suspend or amend existing rules and regulations pertaining to radio communication, and permit Government use of particular facilities, if need be. Also, stringent provisions may be invoked to prevent sabotage of radio or wire communications in time of national stress.

INTERVIEWER: Does this mean, Mr. Chairman, that the Federal Government will take over radio communication bodily in event of war or presidential proclamation that an emergency exists?

CHAIRMAN FLY: No, that is not my understanding. On the contrary, it seems obvious that program service should continue pretty much as at present. After all, that is the American system of broadcasting, and distinguishes it from the situation abroad, where broadcasting has degenerated to a system of propaganda, and television has been "blacked out", amateurs rubbed out, and research and progress retarded for more years than we may yet realize. Such chaotic conditions as regards communications must not invade the United States. For one thing, our Government does not want to interfere with radio broadcasting any more than is necessary for the national protection. Likewise, it is expedient to preserve intact the present linking up of radio stations throughout the land. This is a large country, and the advantage of efficient and instantaneous communication throughout the 48 States and possessions is essentially important.

International communications are likewise important. Of course, I do not mean to imply that, under actual emergency, the Government might not temporarily enlist particular radio outlets for military purposes, and in the extreme picture, temporarily shut down, say, seaboard transmission which might serve as a beacon to an enemy in event of air raids. Also, in an actual emergency, the Government would undoubtedly require certain periods in which to broadcast official bulletins and other public announcements. But that would not necessitate taking over broadcasting facilities bodily. The broadcasters stand anxious and willing to lend their facilities and give time to the nation at stated periods or on other occasions when such need arises.

INTERVIEWER: From what you say, Chairman Fly, I am led to assume that in the defense picture you are receiving the cooperation of the industry.

CHAIRMAN FLY: We most assuredly are, I am delighted to report. Furthermore, this collaborative spirit is reflected in all fields of communication. It not only permeates the broadcasting industry, but extends throughout the commercial fields, and into the domain of the amateurs. You must realize that the amateurs constitute a valuable source of supply of operators and other experts for the military and other services in time of war.

CHAIRMAN FLY: (Cont'd) Besides cooperating in every particular with the Commission in normal times, the amateur has been of particular aid in the national defense set-up by policing his own frequencies. It may be interesting for you to know that by voluntary action most amateurs stopped communicating to warring countries long before the Commission imposed its general prohibition respecting foreign contacts. I cannot over-emphasize the fact that action of the Commission in prescribing certain general curbs is precautionary rather than disciplinary. We are proud of the patriotic and cooperative response of operator and industry both.

INTERVIEWER: Mr. Chairman, has the FCC uncovered any startling use of radio for espionage purposes?

CHAIRMAN FLY: I have no report for you on that score. I might explain though, that in times like these our investigations of alleged unauthorized use of radio have increased tremendously over the thousand or so cases we had last year. The American public is now naturally "Fifth Column" conscious. Every antenna on a coastal fisherman's shack or a mountain cabin is a potential "spy" outfit in the eyes of some observing citizens under the present situation. It is necessary for the Commission to inquire carefully into every case reported to its field offices, even though these suspicious wires oftentimes lead to harmless receivers. I will say that most cases of unlicensed operation turn out to be acts of thoughtless or mischievous youth.

X X X X X X X X

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD CREATED

President Roosevelt on Tuesday created by Executive Order the Defense Communications Board the chief function of which is to coordinate the relationship of all branches of communication to the National Defense. This refers not only to radio broadcasting, but also embraces common carriers such as commercial radiotelephone and radiotelegraph as well as other telephone, telegraph and cable facilities. The Board, according to the Order, will have no power to censor radio or other communications, or to take over any facilities.

The President designated James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, as Chairman of the new Board. Others appointed were Maj. Gen. J. O. Mauborgne, Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Rear Admiral Leigh Noyes, Director of Naval Communications; Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of International Communications; and Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of the Coast Guard.

A section of the Executive Order set up specific barriers against exercise of censorship by the new agency. It said:

"The Board shall take no cognizance of matters pertaining to censorship. The Board shall study the physical aspects of domestic standard broadcasting and shall recommend such precautions, supplementary facilities and reallocations as it shall deem desirable under foreseeable military conditions. It shall also make plans for the speedy and efficacious use of all necessary facilities in time of military emergency."

The Order specified the Board's functions as follows:

"a. The needs of the armed forces of the United States, of other governmental agencies, of industry, and of other civilian activities for radio, wire, and cable communication facilities of all kinds.

"b. The allocation of such portions of governmental and non-governmental radio, wire, and cable facilities as may be required to meet the needs of the armed forces, due consideration being given to the needs of other governmental agencies, of industry, and of other civilian activities.

"c. The measures of control, the agencies to exercise this control, and the principles under which such control will be exercised over non-military communications to meet defense requirements."

"During any war in which the United States is a belligerent, or any national emergency, the existing Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee shall act as a Committee of the Board, but only in an advisory capacity", the Order concludes. "While the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee is so acting as an advisory committee, all of its reports, recommendations, or communications normally prepared for submission to the President shall instead be submitted to the Board, for consideration from the standpoint of National Defense and for disposition."

X X X X X X X X X X

CANADIAN SALES

The Canadian RMA has reported sales last July of 24,029 receiving sets compared with 23,720 in July 1939. Of the July, 1940, sales 12,346 were electric sets, 7,157 battery sets, 2,193 portable sets, 134 phonograph combinations and 1,639 automobile sets. The comparative July 1939 sales were 12,122 electric sets, 10,500 battery sets, 134 phonograph combinations and 964 automobile sets. Canadian inventories reported at the end of July were 114,241 sets against 71,449 in July, 1939.

X X X X X X X X X

THAD BROWN CONFIRMATION STILL IN JEOPARDY

Evidently Senator Charles W. Tobey, (R.), of New Hampshire, is marking time as he continues to block the confirmation of Col. Thad Brown, Republican, for reappointment to the Federal Communications Commission in the hope of adjournment of Congress. If Congress adjourns, the nomination, of course, will automatically die with the session. However, if there is only a recess, then there is still a chance for confirmation.

Whether there will be an adjournment or recess is, at this writing, a question of considerable doubt although it is thought enough pressure has been brought to bear to predict a recess. A majority of Senate and House leaders want to adjourn but the Republicans and many Democrats are against this, expressing the belief that the President should not be given too free a hand in the present emergency. One plan is to recess until after election, say, November 15th.

In the meantime, no further call has been issued for a meeting of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to further consider the confirmation of Colonel Brown. A majority of the Committee would have confirmed him some time ago but Senator Tobey, planning to have additional evidence, threatened to blow the roof off the Senate if they tried to jam the thing through. Then, too, it has been thought that Colonel Brown's name would be withdrawn but at this date, such has not been the case.

X X X X X X X X

U. S. INTERNATIONAL STATIONS MULTIPLY

With National Defense requirements as a stimulant, there is considerable activity among the U. S. short-wave stations. This is indicated in the latest listings of International Broadcast Stations, showing the construction permits in many cases to increase the power. Those listed are as follows:

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.: WCBX, near Wayne, N. J., 10 KW, C.P., 50 KW; WCRC, Brentwood, N. Y., 50 KW (C.P. only); General Electric Company: WGEA, South Schenectady, N.Y., 25 KW, C.P. 50 KW; WGEO, South Schenectady, N.Y., 100 KW; KGEI, San Francisco, California, 20 KW, C.P. 50 KW; National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bound Brook, New Jersey: WRCA, 35 KW, C.P. 50 KW, WNBI, 35 KW, C.P. 50 KW.

The above list does not include the new short-wave station being built by Westinghouse at Boston to take the place of that company's pioneer short-wave station at Pittsburgh.

X X X X X X X X X X X

DUTCH RADIOS FOR U.S. RESHIPMENT REPORTED

With Germany out of the market for the present, the Netherlands remains the only competitor of the United States in the Dominican Republic, Vice Consul William Belton, of Ciudad, Trujilly, reports. It is understood that large stocks of Dutch radios are being held at Curacao for reshipment to the American market, and it is possible that before this supply is exhausted, arrangements will have been made to meet the demand from Dutch owned factories in countries of Holland.

Considering the population, demands for radio sets in the Dominican Republic is limited. Customarily, trade slacks off during the months previous to the release of new models. It is estimated that approximately 5,000 sets are in use in the Dominican Republic. The greatest stimulus which radio sales have received has been the improvement of broadcasting in Cuba, which transmits programs of considerable popularity locally.

X X X X X X X X X X

NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRESS REPORTED

The National Television Systems Committee is now working on the many technical and commercial problems involved. Progress is reported already on some of the standardization work, and under the chairmanship of Dr. W. R. G. Baker of the General Electric Company, an almost continuous session of meetings, experiments, studies and exchange of technical data has been arranged.

Over forty organizations are enrolled in the organization work of NTSC and its nine panels or subcommittees. Further meetings of the nine television panels will be held in New York from October 1 to 4.

Of the forty organizations participating under the National Television Systems Committee in the enterprise of developing a national television service, the following research and engineering organizations are represented: Columbia University, Dartmouth Medical School, Eastmankudal Company, Institute of Radio Engineers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Pennsylvania and University of Virginia.

X X X X X X X X X

A new flying school radio station will be installed by the Lewis Holy Name School of Aeronautics, at Lockport, Illinois.

X X X X X X X X X X

MICROPHONE TRANSFORMS SLOVENLY SPEECH OF SENATORS

Senator Henry F. Ashurst, recently defeated for reelection from Arizona, one of the Senate's greatest orators, paid his respects to the microphone as follows:

"The microphone - forever pushed in front of the modern Cicero by newsreel, radio, and public-address men - may even nourish the old art of moving speech", Senator Ashurst is quoted as saying. "The microphone has transformed many men of sloppy, snippy, slovenly speech into superb speakers. In the past 15 years it has made scores of thousands of excellent speakers.

"The microphone has seemed to eliminate those great banes of public speaking - overtone and overstatement.

"Superlatives in speech are usually evidences of a weary man or sometimes of an indolent man who does not seek a more nearly exact medium of expression.

"I've long cultivated flaming, brilliant, rotund, gorgeous sentences", he explained. "But I would advise speakers of this era to use short, lance-like sentences."

This new hard-hitting manner is called forth, he explained, by the demands of the microphone, the need for simply put speech.

X X X X X X X X

ARMSTRONG RECEIVES FM PATENT

Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong, originator of present-day FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting, has received a patent (No. 2,215,284) for an improved method of FM transmission and reception which is claimed to give extremely high fidelity.

The new system, as described in the patent, permits transmission of the lowest to the highest pitched audible sounds, covering the entire audible range from thirty to 16,000 cycles. Present-day radios operating on amplitude-modulated radio waves cover but half this range, the patent states.

In Dr. Armstrong's new method of FM broadcasting and reception the high-frequency sounds of the broadcasting band are amplified many times more than the low-frequency sounds. Then the frequency of the wave to be broadcast is varied by the amplified currents. This produces a wide band of frequency variations. This wave is broadcast and when picked up at the receiver is amplified. The amplified currents are passed through a detecting device, where the frequency variations are converted into a band of currents of variable amplitudes. By this conversion distortions which would produce noises are suppressed. When both low-pitched and high-pitched sounds are reproduced, free from distorting noises, they go into the microphone at the transmitter.

X X X X X X X X X

DR. JEWETT HEADS BELL RESEARCH BOARD

Dr. F. B. Jewett, Vice President of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., in charge of research, this week resigned as President of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., as of October 1, and will become Chairman of the research concern's Board of Directors.

Dr. O. E. Buckley, Executive Vice President of the Laboratories, controlled by American Telephone & Telegraph, will succeed Dr. Jewett as President.

It hardly seems possible but the Bell Laboratories Record in West Street, New York City, has been going now for fifteen years. The first issue appeared in September, 1925.

The Fall of 1928 saw the announcement of the Laboratories' program for aircraft radio development. Through subsequent years descriptions have appeared of transmitters and receivers which have become standard equipment on American airways.

At the present time more than two thousand yachts and coastwise craft can be connected by radio with Bell System telephones. This system was described in the Record for November, 1932. It supplements the ship-to-shore system for passenger steamers whose initial installation on the "Leviathan" was described in January, 1930.

Several entirely new Bell System services have had their inception within the lifetime of the Record. There is the teletypewriter network, as furnished to police and aeronautical authorities. There is the teletypewriter switching system, described in January, 1932, and now serving 14,000 stations. There are the radio broadcasting networks, carrying programs to hundreds of stations. There are unattended central offices, bringing dial service to places formerly served by magneto boards. There are secretarial, time-of-day, and weather services.

The following articles appear in the 15th Anniversary issue of the Record:

"The Nature of Organic Insulating Materials", C. S. Fuller; "Six-Way Directional Microphone", W. R. Harry; "New Voice-Frequency Electrical Delay Network", H. M. Thomson; "Unit Ventilator", O. C. Eliason; "Synchronized FM Transmitter", W. H. Doherty; "Toll Crossbar Call-Distributing System", J. Meszar; "A Dialing Circuit of Increased Range", F. K. Low; "An Important New Magnetic Alloy"; "Magnetic Ultra-Micrometer", W. B. Ellwood.

X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The Commission on September 24, 1940, estended to March 29, 1941, the effective date of Section 3.32(b) of the Rules Governing Standard Broadcast Stations.

Appointment of Milton Weiner, who for 15 years has been connected with the Music Department of Station WLW, Cincinnati, as General Manager of Music and Associated Activities of that station, has been announced by James D. Shouse, Vice President of The Crosley Corporation in Charge of Broadcasting.

American radio newsmen in London are sleeping in the British Broadcasting Corporation's studios frequently these days to avoid being on the streets during air raids, reports John Steele, WOR-Mutual London commentator and chief of the MBS foreign staff. Mr. Steele adds that the danger of falling steel fired from British anti-aircraft batteries adds to the perils of life in London.

Says Leonard Lyons in his "New Yorker" column: "This is why Charles Michelson is conferring with the radio chains now: The G.O.P. claimed that the President's Chickamauga Dam speech, which lasted 22 minutes, was political. The radio stations, therefore, gave Willkie free time, for his Coffeyville speech - but that lasted 57 minutes. Michelson now demands 35 minutes free time for the New Deal." This was addressed to "Radio Daily".

KDKA's pack transmitter is still being packed around. WBZ-WBZA borrowed it in August for a broadcast from a blimp at Boston, and nearly lost it when a storm hit the blimp just as it was taking off. It came back to Pittsburgh for two more aerial broadcasts, and has now been shipped to KYW in Philadelphia for another special event.

Congress is completing action on the National Defense revenue legislation and promptly after enactment, copies of the new law relating to tax rates of corporations, including excess profits, amortization and other provisions will be issued. In the recent final hearings by the Senate Finance Committee, tax modification provisions recommended by the Radio Manufacturers' Association were presented in cooperation with National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

X X X X X X X X

DEVELOPS FM "TRANSLATOR" FOR OLD SETS

A new frequency modulation "translator", by the use of which the owner of a conventional or present-type amplitude modulation radio receiver can pick up the new FM broadcast programs, has been developed by the Radio Department of General Electric. Used in conjunction with the present-type receiver, it brings in the high fidelity and relatively static-free FM programs, thus protecting an owner's investment in radio equipment he now has.

The translator sells at $49.95. Housed in a walnut cabinet standing 9 inches high, 15½ inches wide, and about 8 inches deep, is provided with a shielded cable for connection to a conventional radio. Terminals are located at the rear of the cabinet for antenna and ground connections. A special dipole antenna is recommended for best results, although in many locations an ordinary antenna will operate satisfactorily. The translator has its own dial scale, with a tuning range of 42 to 50 megacycles, and six tuning keys conveniently located below the illuminated dial.

A plug-in connector on the back of the translator chassis permits easy attachment of a television picture receiver. A wired-type of record player may also be used in conjunction with the translator. These two features are provided so that either of the other two uses to which an ordinary modern radio is put - television sound or record playing - can be carried on just as always despite the fact that the FM translator is connected permanently into the parent set. A manual control to facilitate such operation is supplied on the face of the small cabinet.

X X X X X X X X

RETAIL SALES SPURT TO 10,000,000 SETS

Retail sales of radio sets throughout the country are running a good 20 percent ahead of a year ago, distributors in New York reported, and volume for the year as a whole will mark up a new record, probably well in excess of 10,000,000 sets. While table models continue to lead, there is a larger demand for phonograph combinations and the average unit sale is beginning to increase steadily. The war and the presidential campaigns are the chief reasons for the greater demand, plus the fact that the cheaper table models, which have now been in vogue for several years, are replaced more rapidly than the consoles.

Confirming this trend was a statement by Charles Robbins, General Manager of the Emerson Radio & Phonograph Company, who said radio sales will reach a new all-time high this Fall and Winter.

X X X X X X X X X X

FM RADIO GOAL 100,000 FOR 1941

Radio set manufacturers have set a sales goal of at least 100,000 frequency modulation receivers for 1941, and are confident that volume will pass this mark, if stations get into operation rapidly, according to the New York Times. So far there are only five sets on the market but within another month or two, fourteen manufacturers will have models available in those areas covered by FM broadcasting.

"The chief difficulty faced in the promotion of FM sets is that they are considerably higher than the average set sold today and an educational campaign is needed to impress the public with FM superiority over the standard amplitude modulation broadcasting", the Times goes on to say.

"FM sets range in price from about $150 up, whereas the average unit sale this year of AM sets is between $30 and $35. Total sales of standard sets this year will probably exceed 10,000,000. Last year the number was about 9,200,000, of which approximately two-thirds comprised the cheaper table models. Phonograph radio combinations reached a new high last year with about 500,000 sold and this year the figure is expected to be pushed up to 600,000 units."

X X X X X X X X

COLUMBIA AGAIN ENTERS PHONOGRAPH INDUSTRY

The Columbia Recording Corporation has entered the phonograph field and will market two models. At one time the name Columbia was associated with a leading phonograph manufacturing company and since that time has gone through the process of being absorbed into a radio network, reappearing as an important producer of records and finally back to its original field, phonographs.

Columbia will not make the machines, however, the producer being an "important radio manufacturer". Two models are offered; a portable at $35 and a table model at $69.50.

X X X X X X X X

X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1, 1940

No. 1270

October 1, 1940

WOULD TAX RADIO PROFITS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Suggested by the need of the Government to secure additonal and necessary revenues and to pay the cost of National Defense, Representative Lawrence J. Connery, (D.), of Massachusetts, suggested a tax on radio broadcasting profits.

"It is my belief that our tax experts might well compare the yearly profits which have accrued to this governmentally promoted radio monopoly", Representative Connery set forth in an extension of remarks in the Congressional Record, "considering the small amount of cash actually invested, with the meager profits of its advertising competitor, our free press, our newspapers, and magazines."

Mr. Connery included in his remarks the recent speech of John B. Haggerty, President of the International Allied Printing Trades Associations, which characterized radio advertising as the Frankenstein of the printed publications.

"It is well to bear in mind that licenses for radio broadcasting stations are issued wholly within the discretion of the Federal Communications Commission", the Congressman pointed out, "and are authorized by the Congress provided that the holders of such licenses presumably serve public interest. These licenses, or governmental franchises, are issued without the payment to the Government of even the proverbial penny even in these days when the need of Government revenue is greater than ever.

"Yet the Congressional Record is replete with citations, in the official reports of the Federal Communications Commission, wherein the holders of these licenses of governmental franchises have sold this governmental property for sums ranging into the millions of dollars.

"A free press is widely recognized as one of the real bulwarks of a free democracy. The press ofAmerica is free because it is beholden to no governmental power or no one or few groups of individuals. . . . . .

"For years we managed to get along without radio broadcasting, while I doubt if our Nation and our people would be as well off today had we not had, since prior to the founding of our country, a free and militant press. In passing, I might add it is not my desire to in any way cripple or hinder the radio broadcasting industry. That industry, as does the theater, as well as the press, furnishes information and pleasure to many millions of our people."

Expressing the doubt that any newspapers or magazines could show profits averaging even 10 percent on the actual investment during the past 10 years, Representative Connery continued, in part, as follows:

"Recently, the Monopoly Investigating Committee of the Federal Communications Commission reported, after an exhaustive 2-year study, that these two radio monopolists during the past 12 years of their existence had received in net earnings, after the payment of taxes and all other necessary expenses, a total of some $45,000,000 on total cash investments, at the most, of less than $4,000,000, a yearly average, for each of the past 12 years, of almost 100 percent in net profits on their actual investments.

"For the information of those interested, I quote from the Summary and Conclusions of the Federal Communications Commission Committee Investigating Radio Monopoly the following excerpts:

> "'The net earnings of Columbia, during the 12-year period of its existence, have been $22,522,471. Of this amount $16,872,863 (more than 13 times all cash ever paid into the corporation) has been paid to its shareholders in dividends; the remainder is invested largely in current assets. The net earnings for Columbia for 1938 were in the amount of $3,541,741.'

"And, from another page, referring to the National Broadcasting Co., I quote:

> "'The total earnings (net) during the period of its existence (12 years) have been $22,319,833. Since it began paying dividends in 1934 (6 years ago), it has paid to its parent company $18,100,000 (cash dividends of $14,900,000, lease negotiations fees of $2,200,000, and research and development fees of $1,000,000).....
> "'The earnings (net) for National for 1938 were in the amount of $3,434,301.' . . . . .

"The total capitalization of National Broadcasting Co., as shown by the report of the Federal Communications Commission, was never greater than $3,300,000. This makes a total actual cash investment in both companies of $3,784,307, on which net earnings during the past 12 years have amounted to some $45,000,000."

"Newspapers and magazines provide profitable employment, I understand, for well over 100,000 highly skilled American workers, the weekly wages of which will probably average close to $50 per week or some $2,600 per year. On the other hand, it is my understanding that the radio broadcasting industry, as represented by some 705 radio stations officially reporting to the Federal Communications Commission, provides steady employment for some 11,000 workers, at an average weekly wage of less than $30 per week, other than some 2,600 musicians and artists who receive an average of $46 per week, plus an additional 1,000 workers, on part time, who average some $15 per week and some 2,350 musicians and artists, on part time, who average some $18 per week.

X X X X X X X X

October 1, 1940

WOULD TAX RADIO PROFITS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Suggested by the need of the Government to secure additonal and necessary revenues and to pay the cost of National Defense, Representative Lawrence J. Connery, (D.), of Massachusetts, suggested a tax on radio broadcasting profits.

"It is my belief that our tax experts might well compare the yearly profits which have accrued to this governmentally promoted radio monopoly", Representative Connery set forth in an extension of remarks in the Congressional Record, "considering the small amount of cash actually invested, with the meager profits of its advertising competitor, our free press, our newspapers, and magazines."

Mr. Connery included in his remarks the recent speech of John B. Haggerty, President of the International Allied Printing Trades Associations, which characterized radio advertising as the Frankenstein of the printed publications.

"It is well to bear in mind that licenses for radio broadcasting stations are issued wholly within the discretion of the Federal Communications Commission", the Congressman pointed out, "and are authorized by the Congress provided that the holders of such licenses presumably serve public interest. These licenses, or governmental franchises, are issued without the payment to the Government of even the proverbial penny even in these days when the need of Government revenue is greater than ever.

"Yet the Congressional Record is replete with citations, in the official reports of the Federal Communications Commission, wherein the holders of these licenses of governmental franchises have sold this governmental property for sums ranging into the millions of dollars.

"A free press is widely recognized as one of the real bulwarks of a free democracy. The press ofAmerica is free because it is beholden to no governmental power or no one or few groups of individuals. . . . . .

"For years we managed to get along without radio broadcasting, while I doubt if our Nation and our people would be as well off today had we not had, since prior to the founding of our country, a free and militant press. In passing, I might add it is not my desire to in any way cripple or hinder the radio broadcasting industry. That industry, as does the theater, as well as the press, furnishes information and pleasure to many millions of our people."

Expressing the doubt that any newspapers or magazines could show profits averaging even 10 percent on the actual investment during the past 10 years, Representative Connery continued, in part, as follows:

"Recently, the Monopoly Investigating Committee of the Federal Communications Commission reported, after an exhaustive 2-year study, that these two radio monopolists during the past 12 years of their existence had received in net earnings, after the payment of taxes and all other necessary expenses, a total of some $45,000,000 on total cash investments, at the most, of less than $4,000,000, a yearly average, for each of the past 12 years, of almost 100 percent in net profits on their actual investments.

"For the information of those interested, I quote from the Summary and Conclusions of the Federal Communications Commission Committee Investigating Radio Monopoly the following excerpts:

> ""The net earnings of Columbia, during the 12-year period of its existence, have been $22,522,471. Of this amount $16,872,863 (more than 13 times all cash ever paid into the corporation) has been paid to its shareholders in dividends; the remainder is invested largely in current assets. The net earnings for Columbia for 1938 were in the amount of $3,541,741.'

"And, from another page, referring to the National Broadcasting Co., I quote:

> "'The total earnings (net) during the period of its existence (12 years) have been $22,319,833. Since it began paying dividends in 1934 (6 years ago), it has paid to its parent company $18,100,000 (cash dividends of $14,900,000, lease negotiations fees of $2,200,000, and research and development fees of $1,000,000).....
> "'The earnings (net) for National for 1938 were in the amount of $3,434,301.' . . . . .

"The total capitalization of National Broadcasting Co., as shown by the report of the Federal Communications Commission, was never greater than $3,300,000. This makes a total actual cash investment in both companies of $3,784,307, on which net earnings during the past 12 years have amounted to some $45,000,000."

"Newspapers and magazines provide profitable employment, I understand, for well over 100,000 highly skilled American workers, the weekly wages of which will probably average close to $50 per week or some $2,600 per year. On the other hand, it is my understanding that the radio broadcasting industry, as represented by some 705 radio stations officially reporting to the Federal Communications Commission, provides steady employment for some 11,000 workers, at an average weekly wage of less than $30 per week, other than some 2,600 musicians and artists who receive an average of $46 per week, plus an additional 1,000 workers, on part time, who average some $15 per week and some 2,350 musicians and artists, on part time, who average some $18 per week.

X X X X X X X X

COUGHLIN SILENCING, STATION'S OWN ACTION

According to a statement made by the National Association of Broadcasters, a portion of which follows, broadcasting stations throughout the country acted upon their own accord in silencing Father Coughlin:

"As you know, Father Coughlin announced last week that he would not conduct his weekly broadcasts this year because of his inability to secure an adequate number of radio stations. He accused men 'powerful in radio and in other fields' for his failure to line up the stations.

"The inability of Father Coughlin to line up stations, of course, was a result of the voluntary adherence to the NAB Code by the stations themselves. With the exception of the Code Committee statement by Edgar Bill relative to the status of his proposed political broadcasts, there has not been a single letter, phone call or contact made with any station by NAB headquarters about the matter. The action radio stations took was their own, and marks a real milestone in self-regulation."

X X X X X X X X X

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH CANCELS STATION APPLICATION

The following order has been issued by the Federal Communications Commission:

"At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 24th day of September, 1940, it appearing to the Commission that the Times-Dispatch Radio Corporation has surrendered for cancellation the license heretofore issued to it authorizing the operation of WRTD, Richmond, Virginia, and has requested dismissal of the above-described application;

"It is ordered, That said application for construction permit be, and it is hereby, dismissed."

X X X X X X X X X X

Now is the time to put up that new antenna system. Before the rains come and the roofs get covered with snow, people should think about putting up an aerial.

X X X X X X X X X X

ARMY ENLISTING - OLD STYLE AND NEW

It was a coincidence that on the same page of a newspaper last week there were stories telling how two men prominent in the radio industry had enlisted in the United States Army.

One of them was Elliott Roosevelt, a Texas radio station operator, who applied direct to General Arnold, Chief of Army Aviation, and whose commission as a Captain in non-flying, non-combatant branches of the air force has created such caustic comment.

In striking contrast to the way the President's son went about securing himself a commission, was the other newspaper article which told how Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, had begun his Army career by enlisting as a private.

"That was a good many years ago", General Harbord was quoted as saying, "but if I had to do the thing over, I'd do it in exactly the same way." General Harbord, who was Chief of Staff to General Pershing in France and who commanded the Marine Brigade at Chateau Thierry strongly urged the young men of today to enlist as he did.

X X X X X X X X

FRANK RUSSELL AND MISS GALE WED

Stealing a march on their friends in the Capital, Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, and Miss Marian Phebe Gale, NBC Washington Publicity Director, were married last week in New York. The wedding took place at the home of Niles Trammell, President of NBC.

Mr. Trammell was best man and Mrs. Trammell the matron of honor. Others present included Frank Mullen, NBC Vice-President and General Manager, and Mrs. Mullen; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Aylesworth; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Craig (WSM, Nashville); Mark Woods, NBC Vice-President and Treasurer, and Mrs. Woods: Sid Strotz, NBC Chicago Vice-President, and Dr. Frank Black, NBC Vice-President and Musical Director, who played the organ.

X X X X X X X X

The Hawaiian Broadcasting System, Ltd., at Honolulu has applied for a new broadcast station, under the North American Regional Agreement, to be operated on 1340 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time.

X X X X X X X X X X

ASCAP CHARGES CHAIN MUZZLING IN S. F.

Declaring that Carrie Jacobs Bond, Charles Wakefield Cadman, Deems Taylor, Irving Berling, George M. Cohan, Jerome Kern, Gene Buck, the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Tony Martin, Judy Garland, and about 50 other celebrities who participated in the Music Festival at the San Francisco World's Fair were barred from the air last week, the American Society of Composers declared that complaint would be made to the Federal Communications Commission in Washington.

"The action at San Francisco was the opening gun in the battle of the rain chains to drive members of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers off the air starting New Year's Day", an ASCAP account stated. "Chain spokesmen hinted that the incident was just a mild sample of what ASCAP composers and authors may expect unless they accept the terms of the radio chains for the use of their music.

"The World's Fair Music Festival was staged for the purpose of presenting a cavalcade of American compositions devoted to American operatic, symphonic and other unforgettable music of the past and present, and to pay tribute to Victor Herbert, John Philip Sousa, George Gershwin and others. ASCAP was invited to present the festival. In response to this invitation, Gene Buck, President of the Society, assembled an imposing list of prominent composers in San Francisco."

"Ordinarily the radio chains would have fought for the privilege of broadcasting such a star-studded program especially since the services of all artists were offered gratis. In this case, however, the Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Company and Mutual Broadcasting System each flatly refused the request of the Fair authorities to let the musical event go on the air. As a consequence the festival was heard only by those actually present at the Fair and was denied to radio listeners throughout the country.

"Station KFWB, Los Angeles, operated by Warner Bros. Pictures, volunteered to broadcast the Festival on the Pacific Coast, but were unable to secure the necessary physical facilities and cooperation from the chains.

"Astounded at the action of the chains in not only muzzling the composers and artists but also depriving the public of a rare musical treat, a committee of World's Fair officials and composers is understood to be planning a special trip to Washington to file a formal complaint with the Federal Communications Commission. It is charged that the chains, in boycotting the Musical Festival, have violated an important FCC regulation requiring broadcasters to operate 'in the public interest'."

Gene Buck said:

"The radio chains have usurped control of the air. Today they have given the public a perfect illustration of their monopoly. We will challenge that monopoly by every legal means at our command."

John G. Paine, General Manager of ASCAP, stated:

"This is part of a carefully conceived campaign by the radio chains to dominate all phases of broadcasting. By ruthlessly boycotting the works of our composers and authors, they can force the use of music put out by their subsidized music firm, BMI, and thus make their monopoly of the air complete."

X X X X X X X X X X

TO CELEBRATE TWENTY YEARS OF RADIO PROGRESS

With November, 1940, radio completes 20 years of miraculous progress - 20 years that have changed the habits of the nation and put some 52 million radio sets into American homes and autos.

To mark this 20th Milestone of Radio, a group of leaders in the radio industry, led by O. H. Caldwell, Editor of Radio Today, has suggested that the entire month of November be devoted to a Radio Industry celebration, to be shared in by broadcasters, radio manufacturers, distributors, dealers and servicemen. They would have radio stores, radio stations and all radio centers take part in this great industry promotion, coming just before Christmas.

X X X X X X X X X X

RADIO SUGGESTED BY EDUCATORS IN DEFENSE

For schools which accept as their role in the present crisis not merely passive acceptance of this statement, but positive action, the Commission (Educational Policies Commission) suggests the following steps:

"Appoint a committee to engage all local educative and public opinion forming agencies in a unified program for the defense of democracy. Organize discussion groups to aid adults to reach sound conclusions on the urgent questions of national policy. Revitalize the citizenship teaching in the school. Secure the cooperation of the newspapers in advancing the whole program. Use the radio to dramatize the American struggle for self-determination."

X X X X X X X X X X

RADIO EXPORTS OF JULY

Exports of American radio last July totaled $1,498,310, according to the latest report of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This was a decrease of 11.2 percent from the corresponding month of July, 1939, of $1,686,714. Radio exports in July, 1940, were only slightly below the total of June of this year which were $1,601,675.

The number of receiving sets exported in July numbered 32,367, valued at $670,169, as against July, 1939, exports of 35,998, valued at $618,890.

Tube exports in July numbered 409,934, valued at $137,258, compared with July, 1939 exports of 607,160 tubes, valued at $245,065.

Parts and accessory exports in July totaled $391,670 as compared with July, 1939, exports of $472,325.

The number of radio speakers exported in July numbered 29,535, valued at $32,294 as compared with 44,219, valued at $69,587 in July, 1939. Transmitting apparatus exported was valued at $266,919 as against $280,847 in July, 1939.

X X X X X X X X X X

CONTENDS RADIO INCREASES NEWSPAPER READING

Radio fosters reading of newspapers and as the educational, cultural, and economic level rises, the amount of radio listening declines.

That's the principal conclusion of a survey of radio's role in the communication of ideas, a survey conducted by the Office of Radio Research, Columbia University, and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Other noteworthy points made by Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Director of the Office of Radio Research, in his new book "Radio and the Printed Page" (published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce, $4) which details the findings of the survey are: That radio newscasting increases, instead of diminishing, interest in reading newspapers. That those who depend on the newspaper for their news are more interested in news than those who depend on the radio. That serious and educational programs are listened to primarily by those who have the least need for further education and information, shunned by those whom they are intended to educate and inform.

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The Cleveland City Board of Education has been granted authority by the Federal Communications Commission to change that school system's non-commercial education radio service from amplitude modulation to frequency modulation.

The Government of Brazil is sponsoring a series of radio broadcasts to United States listeners, presenting Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, nationally known columnists and commentators, in a weekly radio edition of "Washington Merry-Go-Round". The program is patterned after the Pearson and Allen syndicated column with the addition of news and comment on Brazilian affairs. It is heard over an 8-station NBC Blue Network from 7:00 to 7:15 P.M., EST, Sunday nights.

Two more utilities have ordered FM emergency communications systems from the General Electric Co. - the San Antonio Public Service Company, San Antonio, Texas, and the San Diego Gas and Electric Company, San Diego, Calif.

Evansville on the Air, Inc., at Evansville, Ind., is operating a "walkie talkie" portable radio set used by the Indiana National Guard to transmit a recruiting program in connection with National Guard Week broadcast by Stations WEOA and WGBF, Evansville.

Station WIZE, Springfield, Ohio, becomes an affiliate of the National Broadcasting Company, effective November 1, or at such earlier date as the station commences regular operation, announces. WIZE becomes a bonus outlet to advertisers using the facilities of Station WING, Dayton, Ohio.

The No-Bel Radio Burglar Alarm Company of Oakland, Calif., will be given a further hearing by the Federal Communications Commission with regard to application for stations at Oakland and San Francisco.

The General Motors Research Division has been granted temporary authority by the Federal Communications Commission to install an aircraft radio station aboard NX-25463 with 10 watts power and 3105 kilocycles.

X X X X X X X X X X

APPARENT I.T.& T. DROP CAUSED BY U.S. DOLLAR DECREASE

In his Fall report to stockholders, Sosthenes Behn, President of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation explains:

"The decrease of approximately $900,000 in telephone and radio-telephone operating revenues, as compared with the similar period of 1939, was caused by the decrease in the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currencies realized from such operations. Actually, the revenues in local foreign currencies for the period in question were in every case in excess of those for the similar period of 1939."

X X X X X X X X X

G.E. STEAMS UP FOR 50 KW FM STATION

Application has been made by the General Electric Company to the Federal Communications Commission for permission to extend the power of its FM station, W2XOY, from the present licensed powers of 2500 watts to 50,000 watts. Operating on 43.9 megacycles, W2XOY is located on the Helderberg Mts., 1200 feet above the valley floor. It overlooks Albany, Schenectady, and Troy and will serve an area of 16,030 square miles populated by 1,560,000 potential listeners.

X X X X X X X X

WINCHELL FREED ON RADIO CHARGE

Supreme Court Justice Peter Schmuck dismissed as against the Radio Corporation of America, the National Broadcasting Company and the Andrew Jergens Company, a $1,000,000 libel suit brought by Joseph Curran as President of the National Maritime Union of America, because of remarks allegedly made by Walter Winchell in a broadcast on June 9. The court said the language used in the broadcast was not specified by the plaintiff. Justice Schmuck refused to dismiss the suit as against Mr. Winchell and The Daily Mirror, Inc., for statements made in Mr. Winchell's column on June 10.

X X X X X X X X X

BARRED FROM USING REMINGTON NAME

The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order requiring Automatic Radio Manufacturing Company, Inc., Boston, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation, Chicago, and the Pep Boys - Manny, Moe and Jack, Inc., Philadelphia, to cease and desist from unauthorized use of the trade name "Remington" to designate radios, tubes and other radio parts.

Commission findings are that the Automatic and Galvin companies, manufacturers, sold radio sets and parts bearing the name Remington exclusively to the Pep Boys' organization, which operates a chain of 52 stores in various cities, and that the two manufacturing corporations have cooperated with the Pep Boys company in adopting and using the name Remington to identify and designate radios sold by them to the Pep Boys company for resale to the purchasing public.

The name Remington, according to findings, is the name or part of the name of a number of corporations well known and long established, some of which employ it as a trade name, mark or brand for the products they make and sell; and the respondents' use of the name has been without the authority or consent of any of the corporations which have heretofore so used it.

The Commission order directs the Automatic Radio Manufacturing Company, Inc., Galvin Manufacturing Corporation, and the Pep Boys - Manny, Moe and Jack, Inc., in connection with the sale of radio sets, tubes and parts, to cease and desist from using the word "remington" or any simulation of it, whether spelled the same or not, as a brand or name to mark, designate, describe or refer to radios, radio tubes or other radio parts.

The Commission further ordered that its complaint in this proceeding be dismissed as to the Ferguson Radio and Television Company, Inc., New York, which was named as a respondent in the complaint, but which is no longer in business.

X X X X X X X X

ATTORNEYS' APPLICATIONS APPROVED

Applications for the following attorneys to practice before the Federal Communications Commission were approved by the Commission:

Raymond A. Bartlett, New York, N. Y.; Eugene Best, Riverside, Calif.; Clifton W. Brannon, Toccoa, Ga.; Delbridge L. Gibbs, Dallas, Tex.; Walter East Hempstead, Jr., Los Angeles, Calif.; Samuel Jacobs, Albany, N.Y.; George H. Leonard, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Henry Mayer, New York, N.Y.; Richard Arthur Ruppert, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Doyle Willis, Dallas, Texas.

X X X X X X X X X X

NBC INTERNATIONAL STATIONS BOOM

With improved beam antennas, Stations WRCA and WNBI, broadcasting with 50,000 watt transmitters of the NBC will become two of the most powerful in the world.

At the same time, the International Division of NBC has just moved to larger quarters in Radio City and - from the pulsating nerve center - during sixteen hours of every twenty-four, an uncensored chronicle of world events is flashed across the seven seas to millions of eager listeners. The broadcasts are in Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, German and English.

The success and expansion of NBC's International Division is attributable to the superb collaboration of a staff of forty men and women directed by Guy C. Hickok who has spent fifteen years of his busy life in foreign countries in the collection and dissemination of news.

Before opening its world wide short-wave service, RCA-NBC engineers had made comprehensive field tests over several years and more than three-quarters of a million dollars had been spent to perfect transmission and reception of the radio programs throughout the world, according to an NBC statement, more of which follows:

"There are 3,500,000 radio sets in Latin America, of which it is estimated that 2,100,000 are equipped for short-wave reception For nine hours daily, the beams of WRCA and WNBI are directed to these listeners. Eight of these hours carry programs in Spanish and Portuguese. There is also an American Hour in English for Americans away from home. Broadcasts during the evening hours on directional beams range from the populous cities of the East Coast of South America, over the high Andes to the important cities in the West, and over Mexico and the Caribbean area, thereby providing the maximum of reception in the centers of population.

"But do Latin Americans tune in to NBC international programs? Conclusive proof may be found in the fact that nearly 24,000 letters were received from listeners South of the Rio Grande as a result of the Louis-Godoy boxing match, carried to Latin America in Spanish from the ringside in Madison Square Gardon on the night of February 8.

"NBC received 40,000 letters in 1939 from listeners in eighty-two countries, protectorates and territories, covering every corner of the globe, in response to its daily programs. This year's mail is running at a rate of over 60,000 letters. Not only do the NBC International stations broadcast their programs to a daily audience of 2,100,000 families in Latin America but also to many millions more throughout the world."

X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 4, 1940

No. 1271

TRY THE SHORT WAVE BANDS, CALDWELL URGES

If you have explored only the broadcast band, you have explored only a very small part of radio's vast empire, Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, former U. S. Radio Commissioner, told a coast-to-coast audience.

"When I was a young boy, I remember that there came into my hands, in some way, one single volume out of an encyclopedia set", Dr. Caldwell, who is also the radio industry's Number 1 editor, said. "This particular volume covered only the letters B and C, but I read it intensively, all the way from Botany and Boxing, clear through to Crabs and Cracow. I learned all about Bunyan, Bunker Hill, Carbolic Acid and Cervantes. But for a long time I wondered what other marvels must lie beyond the borders of that single volume with which I had become so familiar.

"In much the same way, a radio listener who confines himself to listening merely on the broadcast band is shutting himself out from the rest of the vast alphabet of radio. He is covering letters B and C all right, but he is overlooking a whole world of fascinating information and entertainment that is to be found along the rest of radio's expanse.

"For the broadcast band, from 550 kc to 1600 kc, which we know so well, covers only about 1000 kc, as you will see by subtracting 550 from 1600. Compared with this, the total radio frequencies now available add up to about one hundred million kilocycles - or 100,000 times as much as the small broadcast range which you tune back and forth."

"Already great sections of the radio short-wave spectrum are occupied and in use, and you will find much fascinating entertainment as you explore these channels below the broadcast band.

"First come the police wavelengths, clearly marked on your shortwave dial. And if you are the kind of person who turns to look at a motorcycle cop speeding after a culprit, or a patrol wagon full of policemen dashing to quell a riot, you will find the police bands a perpetual carnival of adventure and protection against crime. Fights, neighborhood rows, accidents and fugitive criminals pour out of these police bands in unending succession. From your vantage point of your own radio short wave set, you can probably tune in on half a dozen city and state police departments, and so get a composite picture of the incessant activity of these tireless officers of the law.

"Next there are the airplane communication channels, - also marked on your dials. Tune in these and listen to pilots 10,000 ft. aloft, guiding great commercial transport planes and

talking to the dispatch officers at the landing fields. Hear the man in the tower order one plane to remain aloft, while he lets another plane make a safe landing on the field. Hear weather reports coming in from pilots over the mountains. And if a storm or fog comes up suddenly, you may tune in on some thrilling drama of the skies, as the traffic officers and pilots report quick but fateful decisions to go through, go over, or land at some unscheduled emergency field. . . . . .

"Then, too, there are also the amateurs or 'hams' chattering away on these particular reservations in the short-wave band. Radio amateurs, as you will find, usually busy themselves with talking on the air with other hams halfway across the continent about the relative merits of their 'rigs', their antennas and the circuits they are using. But when an emergency arises, such as a flood, hurricane or earthquake, shutting down regular communication, the hams are always 'there' rendering invaluable public service by relaying vital messages when no other means are available. At such times, the amateur channels fairly sparkle with drama and adventure.

"But most interesting of all the short-wave bands nowadays, of course, are the international news channels bringing us direct news from the European capitals. These give every owner of a radio with a short-wave band, the opportunity to listen in directly to the official statements by the representatives of the nations that are broadcasting."

"Few people make use of the short-wave bands to listen to foreign stations direct, or know the secret of successful tuning-in on the short-wave spectrum.

"Simply turn the short-wave tuning dial very slowly while the volume control is turned high. The listener must then listen intently, and if he comes upon a program, tune squarely in to its center for best reception. Tuning in the short-wave band is a matter of the most careful fingering, for the width of a hair may tune in or out an important foreign broadcast.

"The places where the foreign broadcasts come in on your dial are undoubtedly marked by groups - 16 meters, 19 meters, 25 meters, 31 meters and 49 meters. Most of the foreign broadcasts are sent out on all or many of these wavelengths, so that you can tune in the program at the wavelength which is reaching you best at the time. Because daylight has a very important effect on shortwaves, owing to the sun's ionization of the atmosphere, the 16-meter band will be found best for morning reception. In the afternoon, use 19 and 25 meters. In the early evening tune to 25 and 31 meters. And late at night use 31 and 49 meters.

"Here are some of the European news broadcasts which are heard best in the United States during regular listening hours:

London - 9:00 A.M., 12 Noon, 2 P.M., 4:50, 5:45 and 7:30, 9:00 P.M., and 10:30 P.M. - all E.S.T.

Berlin - 7:15 P.M., 9:15 P.M., 1:00 A.M. - all E.S.T.

Rome - 7:15, 11:00 P.M , and 1:00 A.M. - all E.S.T.

Moscow - 8:00 and 9:00 P.M., E.S.T.

Hungary- 8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

"I can assure you that short-wave listening gives one a never-ending thrill - especially if you stop occasionally to think about the miracle you are experiencing. With all our modern transportation, the travel time across the Atlantic is still four or five days by boat, and one day by clipper plane. Yet, seated in your easy chair, you can travel this very night to Europe half a dozen times. You travel on the wings of radio, which requires only one-fiftieth of a second to make the trip across the Atlantic. You'll hear in orderly succession the statements of nations actually at each others' throats. It's as though in the midst of some great championship prizefight, we could tune in on the mental processes of the contestants and hear what they are thinking, between blows!"

X X X X X X X X X

REQUEST OF ST. LOUIS BROADCASTER DENIED

The Federal Communications Commission has denied the request of Thomas Patrick, Inc., of St. Louis for indefinite extension of time within which to submit proposed antenna specifications. The FCC has advised the licensee that unless the required information is received by the close of business on November 2, 1940, the construction permit for modification of license will be retired to the closed files for failure to comply with the terms thereof.

X X X X X X X X

WMCA TO MOVE TO NEW SITE

Everything is set for Station WMCA, the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., at New York City, to move its composite transmitter from College Point Causeway, Flushing, to the site of the new main transmitter at Belleville Turnpike, Kearny, N. J. It will use directional antenna day and night. An excellent view of the new WMCA plant may be had from the Pennsylvania Railroad train as one enters New York City from Philadelphia.

X X X X X X X X X

DIPLOMATS TO DEDICATE POWERFUL NEW CROSLEY STATION

The forging of a powerful radio link between the United States and its Latin American neighbors to the south will be officially completed on Saturday, October 12, with the dedication of the new 50 KW WLWO, international short-wave station of the Crosley Corporation.

Representatives of the Department of State, ambassadors and ministers of most of the Latin American republics, and other nationally prominent speakers will take part in a two-and-a-half hour program to be carried by WLWO, originating in Cincinnati and Washington, D. C. The first hour of the ceremonies will be relayed to listeners on the standard broadcasting band by WLW, from 8 to 9 P.M., EST.

In addition to diplomatic representatives, whose names will be announced later, the speakers will include Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan American Union, and Thomas Burke, Chief of the Communications Division of the State Department. Representatives of the Federal Communications Commission also will appear. The first hour will be broadcast in Spanish and English.

The second portion of the dedicatory program will include addressed by Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador; Capitan Colon Eloy Alfaro, Ecuadorian Ambassador; Diogenes Escalante, Venezuelan Ambassador; Adrian Recinos, Guatemalan Minister; Leon De Bayle, Nicaraguan Minister; Hector David Castro, Minister from El Salvador, and Julian Caceres, Minister from Honduras. This section portion will be conducted in Spanish, Portuguese and French languages.

At the hour of the dedication ceremonies, WLWO will be operating on a frequency of 15,270 kilocycles (19.6 meters), one of the six wavelengths for which it has been licensed by the FCC.

First experimental broadcasts over WLWO at present power were conducted last April. The station operates with a power output of 50,000 watts, which by virtue of a directional beam toward South America, reaches an optimum power of 600,000 watts in the territory it covers.

The station's transmitter is located at Mason, Ohio. It uses a rhombic, or diamond-shaped antenna, which focuses the radio beam in the comparatively narrow path used for transmission to the Latin American countries. Its programs, like those of WLW, originate in Cincinnati studios.

Recently, application for power of 75,000 watts for the short-wave outlet was filed with the FCC.

X X X X X X X X X

MAGAZINE WRITER PANS MR. FLY

No public official was ever more thoroughly scorched than Chairman James L. Fly in an article "Trouble in Television" by Alva Johnston in the September 29th issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Extracts from the article follow:

"Television was ready last March to sweep the country when its progress was suddenly checked by Washington's discovery that Americans in ordinary circumstances were too poor to buy television sets and must be protected from the temptation by the Federal Government."

"Chairman Fly is one of the sponsors of the theory that people of moderate and low incomes should be protected against television because of a supposititious danger that the present-day television sets may soon become obsolete. . . . .

"A precedent for Chairman Fly's campaign to protect the poor against luxuries is to be found in the records of seventeenth-century trials in Boston, where women were convicted and fined for wearing silk, unless able to prove that their husbands were worth more than $1,000. . . . .

"Frank R. Dutcher, of Balmville Road, Newburgh,(N.Y.), has a small television set. . . . Chairman Fly, of the FCC, visited the Dutchers to see their television set in operation.

"'The first thing that Chairman Fly said', said Mrs. Dutcher, 'is "This is going to kill the movies."'"

"The FCC's attack on television started early this year. In February, the FCC authorized David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, to start a campaign to sell television sets. In March, the Commission attacked Sarnoff for carrying out the authorized plan. In April, Chairman Fly testified before a Senate Committee that the FCC had been wrong and that Sarnoff had been right."

"Chairman Fly's explanation before the Senate Committee was that the FCC had 'misjudged the situation'. Several of the seven members of the FCC have long records as business baiters. The transcript of the television hearings before the FCC makes it fairly clear that some of the Commissioners are the kind of men who would rather have a controversy than an industry."

"There is only one practical television man on the Commission. This is Com. T.A.M. Craven, a retired naval officer and radio engineer. He described the Commission's attitude as 'absurd on its face'. Former Governor Norman S. Case, of Rhode Island, is another Commissioner who has not participated in the hostilities against television.

"Had Sarnoff been a smaller man, there probably would not have been any trouble in television. A less important figure would not have been attractive as a target for an anti-big-business crusade."

"Fly became a trust-buster in the Department of Justice in the time of President Hoover, and later a battleragainst utilities as a lawyer for TVA. He is, according to one Washington columnist, 'the cockiest' official who ever 'scuttled an economic royalist's ship'. He sees signs of big-business conspiracies in the most innocent words. He once interrupted a television engineer who testified that a certain engineering practice was 'recommended'.

"'I've been in the antitrust business for five years', said Fly, 'and I'm afraid of the word "recommendation".'

"Uproars have a habit of following Fly around. What is said to have been one of the most painful scenes in the history of the Supreme Court occurred on November 15, 1938, when Fly insulted Justice Roberts, who was inquiring as to the meaning of a phrase.

"'It is clear everywhere except in your honor's mind', said Fly.

"Fly treats witnesses before the FCC with no more ceremony than if they were Supreme Court justices. Lewis Allen Weiss, of Los Angeles, an executive of the Don Lee organization, was testifying that the Don Lee policy was to seek the best that there was in television.

"Fly cut in, 'That's Rotary Club talk. That's just a Rotary Club speech about American democracies have always progressed, and we will find the ways, and all that sort of stuff.'

"When Fly became Chairman of the FCC a year ago, he decreed that everybody should rise when the Commissioners enter the room. The custom of rising in courtrooms at the entrance of judges goes back a thousand years or so to the time when a judge was supposed to be, not the personal representative of the king but the king himself.

"It would show a better sense of the fitness of things if the Commissioners jumped up every time a taxpayer entered the room."

X X X X X X X X X

FCC AMENDS FM RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the purpose of providing more effective use of the limited number of channels available for high frequency broadcast stations (FM), the Federal Communications Commission has amended the Rules and Regulations Governing High Frequency Broadcast Stations so as to clarify the requirements as to the areas to be served. Under the amendment the 35 channels are divided in three groups as previously. However, the extent of the service area of stations operating on these frequencies is defined more specifically.

The terms "basic trade area" and "limited trade area" are coined for the purpose of defining and establishing the area to be served by high frequency broadcast stations. In addition to these two areas, rural areas are also recognized as service areas. The meaning of rural area as used for this purpose is substantially the same as that defined by the Census Bureau except for certain modifications for radio purposes. Trade areas, both basic and limited, are selected as the best means of establishing the service of high frequency stations.

There will be approximately 625 basic trade areas. The Commission will establish the boundaries of these areas on the basis of a showing made by applicants and other Government economic radio coverage data. Special consideration will be given to the radio coverage limitations, but as far as possible, the retail trading area will be followed. Each area will have one or more stations designed to serve the entire area, but since the area may vary widely in size, the effective radiation (determined by antenna height, antenna gain and power) from stations in different areas will vary widely. To permit the stations in the large cities to extend their areas beyond the trade area would necessarily result in a situation where some areas which could otherwise support a station would not be able to do so, and as a result, the plan for uniform distribution of service where technically and economically feasible would be impaired.

Twenty-two channels are assigned to be used by stations serving basic and limited trade areas in which the city in which the station is located has a population of over 25,000. Six channels are reserved for the basic and limited trade areas in which the city in which the station is located has population less than 25,000.

In case an application is submitted for a station to serve an area which has not been established and recognized by the Commission as a service area for high frequency broadcast stations, the applicant must submit the necessary data to permit the establishment of the area as a service area. In case of basic trade areas, a composite map should be made from the several sources on retail trading areas. The following are recognized sources of information: J. Walter Thompson (Retail Shopping Areas), Hearst Magazines, Inc. (Consumer Trading Areas), Rand McNally Map Company (Trading Areas), and Hagstrom Map Company's Four Color

Retail Trading Area Map. If other reliable sources of information are available, they may also be drawn on the composite trade area map. This map may best be made on copy drawing paper with the area boundaries from various sources in different colors.

Stations designed to cover a limited trade area must also have an established service area. The Hagstrom Map Company's Four Color Retail Trading Area Map may best be used to assist in determining the service area.

In covering a trade area, the transmitter must be so located that good service is delivered to the trade center of such area and the field intensity contour bounding the service area of the station should conform generally with established boundary of the trade area. In rugged terrain or sparse population, special consideration must be given to the service area in light of the entineering and economic factors involved. A station designed to serve a basic trade area in which the principal city constitutes one of the metropolitan districts, as determined by the Census Bureau, must deliver a signal of at least 1 mv/m throughout the business district of each city in the metropolitan district with population over 10,000.

Seven channels are assigned for stations designed to serve primarily large rural areas which cannot be served satisfactorily by stations serving basic and limited trade areas due to technical or economic limitations. These stations are permitted to serve principal cities or other cities provided that in giving this service, they do not sacrifice their rural service which the station is designated to serve. These stations cannot be located so that their service area coincides with limited or basic area station. The location ordinarily would utilize high topographical locations to permit of the coverage of large rural areas which must be at least 15,000 square miles except in special cases provided in the rules. The purpose of these stations is to round out the service to the rural area which these stations can supply, but could not be supplied by the stations designated to serve trade areas. The key to these stations is large rural coverage without competitive advantages over trade area stations.

By Section 3.223(d), an area of unusual characteristics is recognized as a service area which does not fall under the pattern as outlined above. Such an area will be recognized as the service area of a station only in special cases where a definite need can be shown and where unfair competition will not arise. The general plan as outlined for the areas in Section 3.223(a),(b) and (c) is necessary to give a well rounded out technical service and create a sound economic basis for allocation. This special service area is established only for the very unusual case which may arise but which must not result in a substantial departure from the purpose and plan in rendering service to the public by means of high frequency broadcast stations.

X X X X X X X X

NEW SAFETY FOOT CONTROL AUTO RADIO

The Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago displayed publicly this week for the first time the new safety foot controlled automobile radio development.

"For years the trend of the automotive engineers has been to take the controls such as the throttle, the accelerator, the light dimmer switch and other devices away from the hands of the driver and place them under his feet to operate so that the eyes may be kept on the road and the hands on the wheel", Hugh Robertson, Vice-President and Treasurer of Zenith, explains.

"Now comes the Safety Foot Controlled auto radio development which permits the driver to change stations at will, completely silence the radio, or turn it on instantly with a single foot control while the driver keeps his eyes on the road and his hands on the wheel.

"With the left foot the driver pushes the lever all the way down and it automatically tunes the radio to the next station. When the passenger or the driver desires to talk, a slight pressure of the left foot on the same switch which resembles a dimmer switch instantly silences the radio program; lift the foot and the program is on again without waiting for the radio to warm up.

"This safety silencer feature is also of value to permit listening when approaching railroad crossings, etc. The safety foot control also allows an additional extension to the rear seat, so that 'back seat drivers' may control the radio if they desire."

This Foot Controlled Radio was developed and patented by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, and will be shown at the New York and Chicago Automobile Shows on the Lincoln, Zephyr, Nash, Mercury, and Ford cars.

X X X X X X X X X

GERMAN SETS INCREASE 100,000 PER MONTH

The number of licensed radio receiving sets in Greater Germany (inclusive of the new Eastern Provinces but exclusive of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and of the occupied areas) amounted to 14,431,142 on June 1, 1940, an increase of 103,224 over the preceding month, the American Embassy in Berlin reports. This number includes 1,022,061 sets which are exempted from paying the license fee for social reasons.

X X X X X X X X X

NEW SAFETY FOOT CONTROL AUTO RADIO

The Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago displayed publicly this week for the first time the new safety foot controlled automobile radio development.

"For years the trend of the automotive engineers has been to take the controls such as the throttle, the accelerator, the light dimmer switch and other devices away from the hands of the driver and place them under his feet to operate so that the eyes may be kept on the road and the hands on the wheel", Hugh Robertson, Vice-President and Treasurer of Zenith, explains.

"Now comes the Safety Foot Controlled auto radio development which permits the driver to change stations at will, completely silence the radio, or turn it on instantly with a single foot control while the driver keeps his eyes on the road and his hands on the wheel.

"With the left foot the driver pushes the lever all the way down and it automatically tunes the radio to the next station. When the passenger or the driver desires to talk, a slight pressure of the left foot on the same switch which resembles a dimmer switch instantly silences the radio program; lift the foot and the program is on again without waiting for the radio to warm up.

"This safety silencer feature is also of value to permit listening when approaching railroad crossings, etc. The safety foot control also allows an additional extension to the rear seat, so that 'back seat drivers' may control the radio if they desire."

This Foot Controlled Radio was developed and patented by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, and will be shown at the New York and Chicago Automobile Shows on the Lincoln, Zephyr, Nash, Mercury, and Ford cars.

X X X X X X X X X

GERMAN SETS INCREASE 100,000 PER MONTH

The number of licensed radio receiving sets in Greater Germany (inclusive of the new Eastern Provinces but exclusive of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and of the occupied areas) amounted to 14,431,142 on June 1, 1940, an increase of 103,224 over the preceding month, the American Embassy in Berlin reports. This number includes 1,022,061 sets which are exempted from paying the license fee for social reasons.

X X X X X X X X X

INTERNATIONAL STATIONS CALLED FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE CONFERENCE

Federal Communications Commission plans, as a part of National Defense, to exercise stricter control over international broadcast programs from United States stations will be discussed at a conference in Washington Monday, October 7.

The FCC proposal would require all international stations to put their program plans in writing, prohibit them from deviating from the written programs and would require them to record all broadcasts.

Among those who may participate in the conference Monday are Guy C. Hickok, of the National Broadcasting Company; Walter Evans and J. B. Rock, of Westinghouse; E. S. Darlington, of General Electric; James Shouse, of the Crosley Radio Corporation; Miss Tucker, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Walter S. Lemmon, of World-Wide.

Under the Defense program the FCC has set up an elaborate net of listening stations with recording apparatus, enabling the Government to collect its own evidence, although it is contended the Commission is without authority to copy private messages and turn them over to the Department of Justice without violating the Commission's own statute.

The Commission some months ago tried to put in a rule requiring international stations to broadcast only programs reflecting the culture of the United States, but the move was viewed by some as censorship and was protested by the radio industry and other groups.

X X X X X X X X X X

PHILIPS RADIO MANAGEMENT REPORTED IN NEW YORK

It is understood from a Department of Commerce bulletin, that the management of the Philips concern is in New York and that Philips radios are now being sent to Curacao from New York. The transfer of the headquarters of the Philips concern was a legal one carrying no active business operation with it. The company is represented in Curacao by a director, Professor A. S. Oppenheim.

X X X X X X X X X

Led by KYW of the Westinghouse Company in Philadelphia, being boosted from 10 to 50 KW, power increases have been granted as follows: WBRC, Birmingham, Ala., from 1 to 5 KW; WDWJ, Times-World Corp., Roanoke, Va., 1 to 5 KW; KMED, Medford, Ore., 250 watts to 1 KW., and WNEW, New York, from 1 to 5 KW.

X X X X X X X X

U.S. SHORT-WAVE PROGRAM SPONSORSHIP RENEWED

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., makers of Johnson's Carnu, Self-Polishing Glo-Coat, and other wax products, have renewed their sponsorship for thirteen additional weeks of two short-wave, foreign-language, broadcast series directed to Latin America over NBC short-wave stations WBNI and WRCA beginning October 11.

In order to reach the greatest potential audience, broadcasts in both Spanish and Portuguese are being made. The Spanish program, "Las Estrellas de Hollywood" (The Stars of Hollywood) features Olga Andree as commentator and de Olivares as announcer, and is heard Friday nights at 9:30 to 9:45 EST. The Portuguese program "La Vida en Hollywood" (Life in Hollywood) features Iracema de Mello as commentator and Fernando de Sa as announcer, and is heard Friday nights at 7:15 to 7:30 EST.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc. was one of the first national advertisers to utilize short-wave broadcasting in developing the Latin-American market for their products. These two series of broadcasts which began July 12, 1940, were placed through Erwin, Wasey & Co., Inc.

X X X X X X X X

NEW G.E. TRANSMITTER MANUFACTURING BLDG.

The General Electric Company announces that contracts have been awarded for the construction of a new building in its Schenectady works to be used in the manufacture of radio transmitters. The building will be of brick and steel construction, 800 feet by 168, with provision for multi-story offices in front. The cost probably will be in excess of $500,000.

X X X X X X X X X

COLUMBIA BILLINGS UP 21 PERCENT

Columbia Broadcasting System billings in September amounted to $3,108,448, against $2,563,132 in the 1939 month, an increase of 21.3 percent. The cumulative total for the first nine months was $29,512,875, a gain of 22.1 percent over the $24,169,694 last year. Mutual's September billings were $283,463, a 34.6 percent increase over the $210,589 last year. The total for the nine-month period was $2,777,833, against $2,256,817 in 1939, a gain of 23.1 percent.

X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 8, 1940

No. 1272

October 8, 1940

EDUCATORS SHY AT MONOPOLY REPORT

The National Committee on Education by Radio takes the FCC Monopoly Investigation for quite a ride.

"Early in June a special committee of the Federal Communications Commission completed its two-year investigation of radio broadcasting monopoly and made public a 1,300-page report of its findings", the Committee's Bulletin states. "Immediately the radio industry launched an attack on the report charging inaccuracy and unfairness. This was the beginning of a struggle between government and the industry which promises to be long and bitter.

"The report is most critical of the broadcasting networks. It charges: that the network organizations have the dominant positions at every turn in the field of radio broadcasting; that the heart of the abuses in chain broadcasting is the network contract with the local station outlets; that the interests of the local stations have been subordinated to the interests of stations owned and controlled by the networks; and that as a result of these practices nearly half of the profit made by the 660 broadcasting stations found its way into the hands of the two dominant chain systems. The report cites specific evidence from 10,000 pages of testimony taken at hearings which extended over a period of more than six months.

"What attitude should the public take? Its decision ultimately decides the conflict between industry and the government. If the public loses confidence in the Communications Commission and in the report its committee has prepared, the Commission cannot successfully press its claims against the radio companies. On the other hand if the people come to distrust the industry, it cannot hope to secure the support necessary to check the Commission in its drive toward more stringent regulation.

"Ordinarily the people assume that an official report of a governmental agency such as the Communications Commission is objective and impartial. Usually it represents a careful and accurate analysis of the most expert testimony available. In this case, however, one member of the special committee which prepared the monopoly report has admitted in a recent appearance before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that certain parts of the report are in error. His admission casts a shadow over the rest of the report.

"Ordinarily people are ready to apply a heavy discount to the defense of any industry against charges made in official reports. This is particularly true in radio where the broadcasters exist only by grace of governmental license and where the sworn

testimony of one national chain organization charges another chain with monopolistic practices. In spite of this evidence, however, the industry insists that it is trying to maintain traditional American economic freedom against the restraint of government and is making a bold and direct appeal to the public for support against the recommendations of the FCC committee.

"Certainly there is no clear indication of what the public attitude should be. People generally cannot be expected to read the 10,000 pages of complicated and technical testimony. Few will be able to examine the 1,300 page report of the special committee of the Commission. Most citizens will be dependent on what they read in the papers or hear over the air.

"There seems to be no adequate means of putting before the people all the facts they may need before passing on such an issue as the conflict between the industry and the Commission. Obviously the governmental process of reporting is not designed for public use. It is a legal process which provides evidence only on the points at issue. It leads to a series of conclusions or recommendations which suggest the decision to be made by the officials charged with responsibility for action. It is not intended to give the lay public any clear picture of the pros and cons of the different alternatives presented by the issue."

X X X X X X X X X

PHILIPS REPORTS ADEQUATE RADIOS ON HAND IN INDIA

In a recent Commerce Department Bulletin is a reference to the Philips Radio concern from the American Consulate General at Calcutta which reads:

"Following the change in the political conditions in the Netherlands, apprehensions were felt in the local market regarding the availability of stocks of the Dutch Philips receiving sets manufactured by that company in the Netherlands. The India branch of the Dutch firm has made the following announcement through the press in this connection recently:

"'Notice - the recent developments in the European conflict may give rise to unfounded rumors regarding lack of supplies of Philips products in the country. We take this opportunity of assuring all our customers and trade relations that adequate stocks of Philips radio sets, Philips lamps, valves, radio parts, etc., are in India, and that arrangements for regular future supplies have been made.'

"Despite the above statement, it is understood that supplies of Philips products to the trade are greatly restricted."

X X X X X X X X X X

ESTIMATES MRS. ROOSEVELT'S BROADCAST EARNINGS AT $450,000

The broadcasts of Mrs. Roosevelt have aggregated about $450,000, according to John T. Flynn in his book, "Country Squire in the White House" now in its sixth edition. Mrs. Roosevelt's total earnings, the writer declares, are something near $1,200,000. The total earnings of the President and his family since going into the White House, Mr. Flynn estimates, is something over $2,500,000.

"Mrs. Roosevelt's broadcasts bring from $3,000 to $4,000 apiece", a chapter of the book entitled "White House, Inc.", Mr. Flynn writes. "She has had about 150 broadcasts. She has broadcast for Beauty Rest Mattresses, a shoe manufacturer, a toilet preparation and others and is now appearing for Sweetheart Soap.....

"Her daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger (formerly Mrs. Dahl), has worked as a member of the staff of Liberty magazine for Bernarr Macfadden, has written articles and is now writing for a Hearst paper of which her husband, John Boettiger, is publisher - a job he got after he married Mrs. Dahl - where she is reported to be paid $12,000 a year. She attempted to do some broadcasting. An agent representing her sent around the following notice:

"'Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dahl, daughter of the President-elect, has a charming voice and most engaging personality. She is willing to appear on any commercial program sponsoring a product consistent with her public position.'"

"Elliott Roosevelt got $25,000 a year as president and general manager of the Hearst chain of radio stations. Elliott's first foray into business was as consultant of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. It was at a time when the industry was having a good deal of trouble with the Post Office Department. A bill was pending before Congress to authorize certain concessions which the Chamber was interested in, and in the course of the debate Elliott was denounced as its lobbyist. Later Brigadier General William Mitchell, former army air chief, made a similar charge. Elliott denied it. He said that he was employed by the Chamber to organize and coordinate various aviation companies to put them on their feet. He was quite young and inexperienced for such an imposing service. One congressman said he got $25,000 a year, another said it was only $10,000. However, later William Randolph Hearst wanted to have four radio-station franchises transferred to him in Texas at a time when he was lambasting the President. He had to get permission of the Communications Commission, appointed by the President. He employed Elliott to get those transfers. Elliott handled the job - and with great success. He was later made general manager of the whole Hearst chain at $25,000 a year."

X X X X X X X X X X

BMI STOCKHOLDERS RECEIVE ENCOURAGING REPORT

Prior to holding the first annual meeting in New York City, stockholders of Broadcast Music, Inc., formed for the purpose of supplying the radio broadcasting industry with its own music, have been advised that by the end of this year there will be available to every licensee of BMI a catalogue of music sufficient, with the public domain and with music which can be obtained from cooperating licensing agencies, to render a full broadcasting service. This word comes in the annual report of Neville Miller, a portion of which reads:

"During our first six months of operation, we have placed in the hands of our subscribers more than two hundred carefully selected musical compositions of excellent quality, published under our company's own imprint, and available in piano and vocal copies and in orchestral form. We are now on a production schedule of over one hundred selections a month, the greatest volume of quality output ever maintained in the publishing industry, and we are substantially increasing this rate of production. Moreover, our company, by concluding agreements with other publishers, has obtained the performing rights to more than twenty-five thousand compositions, which will become available to our licensees at an early date. . . . . .

"Our company has not only made a substantial volume of music available, but it has, by means of radio exploitation, succeeded in having a number of compositions on the list of compositions most frequently performed and on the list of sheet music best sellers. One composition has already sold in excess of thirty-five thousand copies and thirty-five hundred orchestrations, and a steady volume of sales is now being maintained. The volume of our music used on broadcasting stations generally has shown a steady increase since the beginning of our operations.

"Needless to say, we greatly appreciate the support which we have received from the broadcasting industry. The list of our subscribers has grown from 246 to 346 stations, representing over 80% of the dollar volume of the broadcasting industry. Even this figure does not fully indicate the full measure of support which we have received. Forty-three additional stations have recently pledged their support but have not yet actually completed the execution of their contracts. These stations will raise the number of subscribers to a numerical majority of all stations, and our stockholders will represent not only in excess of 85% of the dollar volume on the industry but also a full cross section of the entire industry, representative of independent stations, affiliated stations and network-owned stations."

X X X X X X X X X X

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW TELEVISION STATION READY JANUARY 1

Work on what is said to be the world's first station built exclusively for television is progressing at a rapid pace and the superstructure on the two-story-and-mezzanine edifice already has been erected atop 1700 foot Mt. Lee overlooking Hollywood, according to Thomas S. Lee, President of the Don Lee Television System. Approximately 120,000 feet of lumber and innumerable bags of cement are being used in the modern structure, which will cost approximately $100,000. Formal opening date will be about January 1.

Novel features of the plant will be a 25 by 50 foot swimming pool, which will be the scene of many aquatic telecasts, and a complete encasement of the building and television stages in a sheathing of copper. This requires 22,600 feet of this metal, and is for the purpose of eliminating outside and intra-building interferences, according to Harry R. Lubcke, Director of Television, for the network.

The building will have one television stage 60 by 100 feet and another 25 by 45 feet with monitor rooms in addition to complete office facilities, transmitter room, and a special experimental laboratory, as well as scenery storage rooms, makeup room, lounge viewing room, performers' lounge and other theatrical facilities. W6XAO's new home will be 31 feet high and have an overall measurement of 100 by 100. From Franklin Avenue and Beachwood it may be reached by going up Beachwood, to Ledgewood, to Deronda, to Mulholland Highway. From the Mulholland Highway junction the Mt. Lee Highway leads over a route of scenic beauty. This new road has been paved and fenced with white guard rails to the summit.

A special ventilating system and intricate electrical system for the five television cameras and an airplane beacon atop the building not far from the two 150 foot television antennas will be other features of W6XAO. (The telecasting unit now has three cameras and two orthicon cameras are on order from New Jersey.) New range of W6XAO will be 60 miles.

W6XAO went on the air December 23, 1931, and has telecast more than 6,000 hours of entertainment in 2,500 separate programs to 500 receivers within a radius of 30 miles of the present transmitter located at 1076 West Seventh Street. Station is now off the air to afford technicians an opportunity to make improvements in the equipment and adapt the telecasting band to new Channel No. 1.

X X X X X X X X X X

The Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Passaic, N.J., have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate a 50 watt television transmitter at Passaic on the No. 2 television channel in order to make field test measurements.

X X X X X X X X X X

ROCKEFELLER TO INCLUDE RADIO IN CULTURAL WORK

Nelson A. Rockefeller, who has been appointed Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics by President Roosevelt, is expected to appoint some outstanding radio adviser, as well as from the newspaper and motion picture fields. Just what Mr. Rockefeller contemplates along radio lines is not known at this writing. Up to now, all international and short-wave radio has cleared through the State Department and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

X X X X X X X X X X X

MORE FM PERMITS SOUGHT

Among those applying last week for construction permits for new high frequency broadcast stations at the Federal Communications Commission were William F. Maag, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio, 43,500 kc.; WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 44,300 kilocycles; Tom M. Bryan, Miami, Florida, 44,500 kilocycles and the National Life and Accident Insurance Co., of Nashville, Tenn., 44,500 kilocycles.

X X X X X X X X

NAVY DAY RECEIVING SET COMPETITION

The annual radiotelegraph receiving competition, conducted by the American Radio Relay League in West Hartford, Conn., will be held on Navy Day, October 27, it was announced by the Chief of Naval Operations.

Radio amateurs throughout the United States and its possessions are invited to participate, and to send to the League copies of the message as received. Results will be forwarded to the Chief of Naval Operations, and letters of appreciation will be sent to those persons who submit perfect copies of the broadcast.

Transmission will be at the rate of approximately 25 words per minute, and will be preceded by a five-minute continuous "CQ" call. The broadcast from Washington is set for 9 P.M., simultaneously on 4045 and 8090 kilocycles, call letters NAA.

X X X X X X X X X X

Rene Canizares, of Havana, has received permission from the Federal Communications Commission to transmit sports from New York to Station CMCK, Havana, via R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

X X X X X X X X X X X

ASCAP BLITZER APPARENTLY UNWORRIED

Someone calling on E. C. Mills, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the American Society of Composers in New York last week, asked him if he was apprehensive with regard to the radio music battle now being waged.

"Listen", Mr. Mills replied, "I'm not going fishing this afternoon, and I am just as much worried about the outcome of the fight with the broadcasters as I am about the fish I'm not going to catch this afternoon."

X X X X X X X X X X

CHICAGO POLICE TRY FM ON LARGE SCALE

The Federal Communications Commission has authorized the Chicago Police Department to construct 200 new experimental Class 2 municipal police stations to conduct an experimental program of research in connection with the determination of the practicability of frequency modulation as applied to the police service. The frequencies assigned are 35,100, 35,200 kc., with 30 watts power.

Authority has also been granted to communicate as municipal police stations in the emergency service on an experimental basis subject to the condition that no interference is caused to stations operating on these frequencies or adjacent frequencies.

X X X X X X X X

RADIO ENGINEERS' CONVENTION

Discussions of frequency modulation, as well as television, promise to feature the annual Fall Convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers at Rochester, N. Y., November 11-13. The Rochester section of I.R.E. is now preparing for an interesting program, including many prominent speakers and the reading of technical papers. The usual exhibit of radio components also will be held at the Sagamore Hotel.

The Rochester convention will be in charge of the Institute's Rochester section and Virgil M. Graham, Assistant Director of the RMA Engineering Department.

X X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

General Electric Company employees who are called for military service or those who voluntarily enlist for the 12 months' training period, will receive a full month's pay and be granted a year's leave of absence. At the expiration of military service, employees will be restored to their former positions or to positions of like seniority, status and pay, unless circumstances make it impossible or unreasonable to do so.

Ashton Dunn, Superintendent of Training in the Personnel Division of the National Broadcasting Company, has been appointed Personnel Manager. Mr. Dunn came to NBC, June 1, 1937, from R. H. Macy & Co., where from 1931 to 1937 he was in the Training Department, becoming Assistant Director of Executive Placement.

The Freed Radio Corporation has prepared a booklet "The ABC of FM" putting into words of one syllable the story of frequency modulation. The booklet was prepared by the Freed-Eisemann technical and research department.

The St. Louis Public Service Co., has been granted a construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission for a new special emergency station, 31460 kilocycles, 250 watts power and authority to operate by remote control. The company was also granted construction permit for 21 new portable-mobile units to become part of their special emergency system, frequency 31460 kilocycles, 15 watts.

Guy C. Hickok, Director of the International Division of the National Broadcasting Company has left by Clipper ship for an extensive combination business and pleasure trip to South America. He will visit the major South American countries and make stopovers in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Arica, La Paz, Lima and Quito. He will return to Miami via Cristobal on October 31st.

Ten scholarships in radio training, offered jointly by the WLW Educational Department and the Radio Department of the Cincinnati College of Music, have been made available. The scholarships are each valued at $100, and will entitle the recipient to one year's tuition in residence at the college in three out of four radio courses. The courses are: radio production, radio interpretation (acting), radio announcing and radio sound effects engineering.

Almost 15,000 requests were received last week on the giveaways offered on the Elliott Roosevelt broadcasts, Station WMCA reports. Capt. Roosevelt, incidentally, finished his WMCA and network series this week as he begins to take up active duty with the Army Air Corps in connection with the Government defense program.

Station WKIP, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., became affiliated with the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company on October 6th. This makes 200 affiliates that NBC has and three more stations will be added by January 1.

"Elements of Acoustical Engineering" it the title of a book by Harry F. Olson, E.E., Ph.D., Director of Acoustical Research, RCA Manufacturing Company and Lecturer in Electrical Engineering at Columbia University. The price is $6.00, and the publishers, D. Van Nostrand, Inc., 250 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Arthur A. Brandt, who for three years has been associated with the advertising and promotional activities in connection with General Electric radio, has been appointed General Sales Manager for G-E radio and television receivers with headquarters in Bridgeport, Conn.

The State University of Iowa has announced plans to hold the First Annual Iowa Radio Conference in Iowa City on October 17, 18, and 19th. While the conference is designed primarily for broadcasters in Iowa, it will deal with problems common to all radio and will be of interest to educators and broadcasters alike.

X X X X X X X X

STATIONS SEEK MORE POWER

Requesting the facilities of KGGF, Coffeyville, Kans., WNAD, Norman, Okla., and KFEQ, St. Joseph, Mo., as proposed by the North American Regional Agreement, Station KMBC seeks to change its frequency from 950 to 690 kilocycles, and to increase power from 5 to 50 kilowatts.

Station KYA, Hearst-owned, in San Francisco, has asked to be put on the frequency of 560 kilocycles and for an increase to 5 kilowatt power.

X X X X X X X X X X

RCA STANDS BY EMPLOYEES ENTERING SERVICE

All employees of the Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiaries, of six months or more standing, who may be called or who may volunteer for service in the armed forces of the United States, will be paid the difference between what they earn in their last month of employment and what they receive for their first month's service.

This announcement was made by David Sarnoff, President of RCA, following the regular meeting of the corporation's Board of Directors.

The Directors also decided, Mr. Sarnoff said, that, in addition to all other rights and privileges to be provided by the corporation under the Selective Service Act, the corporation will continue in force for one year, the group life insurance of those who may be called or who may volunteer for service. The RCA will pay the full premium, including the employee's portion.

Besides employees of the Radio Corporation of America, these provisions will apply to employees of the National Broadcasting Company, RCA Manufacturing Company, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., Radiomarine Corporation of America and RCA Institutes, Inc.

X X X X X X X X X

WOR TELEVISION STATION TO BE ON AIR IN 9 MONTHS

The new WOR television station will be on the air within six to nine months. This was the announcement made recently by J. R. Poppele, Chief Engineer of WOR, following the news from Washington that the Federal Communications Commission had formally confirmed the grant of a television license to the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., operators of WOR.

Tests to determine the transmitter site will be started immediately. A studio will be constructed at 1440 Broadway, where WOR's New York broadcasting studios are located. An auxiliary television studio will probably also be built at the transmitter point.

The WOR television station, the fourth in the Metropolitan area, will operate on Channel Number 6 (92-102 megacycles). A daily program service, offering two hours of telecasts in the afternoon and two hours in the evening, is planned. An increase in operating hours will depend largely upon public acceptance.

A minimum of one hundred thousand dollars has been set aside by WOR for the initial television operations, Mr. Poppele stated. An extensive research and experimentation in the technical, program and production problems of the new medium will be carried on.

X X X X X X X X X

NEW JOB CREATED FOR JOHN ROYAL

John Royal, for many years Vice-President in Charge of Programs, at the National Broadcasting Company, has been appointed to a newly created position - Vice-President in charge of plans having to do with New Activities and Developments in Broadcasting as they relate to promotional, programming and commercial problems. Thus John will have about the longest title of any of the numerous NBC Vice-Presidents.

It is explained that the position will combine under one direction, necessary developmental work in programming and general public service in the fields of Television, Frequency Modulation, Facsimile and Short Wave broadcasting.

Mr. Royal's former position, it was stated, would be filled in the near future.

X X X X X X X X X X

G.E. TAKES OVER COMPLETE OPERATION OF WGY

General Electric has taken over the complete operation of WGY, popular 50-kilowatt broadcasting station established in Schenectady more than 18 years ago, it has been announced by Robert S. Peare, Manager of Broadcasting and Publicity for the company. Since 1931 this station has been operated by the National Broadcasting Company.

Kolin Hager, manager of the station since its inauguration in February, 1922, with the exception of two years, will continue as manager. Under the new arrangement WGY will be affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company and will continue to utilize the red network.

The technical operations of the station will continue under the direction of another pioneer in the art, W. J. Purcell.

When WGY was started in 1922, it used but 1500 watts of power. This was soon increased to 500 watts. In 1924 the General Electric Company completed the construction of a great transmitter laboratory on a 54-acre plot at South Schenectady and the WGY transmitter was moved from within the Schenectady factory to the new location.

X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 11, 1940

No. 1273

YOUNG ROCKEFELLER MAKES FIRST WASHINGTON SPEECH

Despite the report that Nelson A. Rockefeller, President of Rockefeller Center and Coordinator of Latin American Economic and Cultural Problems of the National Defense Commission would inaugurate an elaborate exchange of short-wave radio programs between the United States and our neighbors to the South, only casual mention of radio was made when Mr. Rockefeller, in his maiden speech in Washington addressed the National Press Club Wednesday. Because his talk was "off the record", it is not permissible to tell what he said.

Someone observed after hearing the address that evidently what Mr. Rockefeller proposed to do was largely a duplication of what is already being done by the State and Commerce Departments. It seemed to be the impression that the field Mr. Rockefeller was entering was already well covered by the Government.

Among those at the guest table were Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Advisor on Political Relations in the State Department; Mr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department, and Michael J. McDermott, genial Chief of the State Department Press Division. There were also officials from the Commerce Department. This turnout caused Mr. Rockefeller to laughingly remark that he didn't know that all of the other cultural experts in Washington would be there to listen to him. Few members of the Latin-American Diplomatic Corps were present. About 300 attended the luncheon.

A critic of the Administration professed to see a political angle in Mr. Rockefeller's present assignment.

"Election isn't far off", he remarked. "Lining up a man with a big and influential name like Rockefeller just at this time when the Administration is out seeking the votes of all classes and is particularly desirous of those of the conservative element, would be the same as taking on somebody like Edsel Ford during the campaign. I think young Mr. Rockefeller was brought in by the President more or less as political window-dressing."

Nevertheless, Mr. Rockefeller proved himself an interesting and capable speaker, showed excellent judgment in making his talk short, and what he had to say apparently got over in good shape. In appearance young Rockefeller reminded those of the radio industry of Philip Loucks, former secretary of the National Association of Broadcasters, if Phil were taller and younger.

Mr. Rockefeller, a son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., now 32 years old, obtained his preparatory education at the Lincoln School of Teachers College in New York, and an A.B. from Dartmouth. He is a Trustee of the Modern Museum of Art in New York City, which last Summer featured a series of program of modern music of Mexico, directed by the famous Mexican conductor, Carlos Chavez.

Mr. Rockefeller announced Thursday that James W. Young, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, would serve as Director of the Communications Division on the Coordinator's staff, in charge of press, radio and motion pictures. Mr. Young is expected to retain his Commerce Department post. He has been Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce since September, 1939. Mr. Young was born in Covington, Ky., January 20, 1886, and educated in the public schools of Covington. Beginning as an office boy in the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Company in New York, and later stenographer, he finally became a Vice-President of the company. Later Mr. Young was Chairman of the Board of the Lane Company in San Francisco. He was Professor of Business History and Advertising in the University of Chicago, 1931-35; President of the Board of Trustees of the Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, N.M., and past president of the American Association of Advertising Agencies. Mr. Young was the author of "Advertising Agency Compensation", published in 1934, and is editor of the "Papers of the Association of Advertising Agencies".

Mr. Rockefeller has also appointed John Hay (Jock) Whitney, socially prominent sportsman to his staff. As a dollar-a-year man, Whitney will work on motion pictures.

Mr. Rockefeller is scheduled for two coast-to-coast radio broadcasts to tell the public about the Latin-American work he is undertaking. On Tuesday, October 15th, he will laud the Pan-American highway as a means of improving friendly relations between the Americas when he appears as guest of honor at a dinner of the Auromobile Manufacturers' Association and the Pan-American Highway Confederation in New York City.

The dinner will be broadcast over the NBC-Blue Network from 9:35 to 10:00 P.M., from the Empire Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Mr. Rockefeller, along with Wendell L. Willkie, Mrs. Roosevelt, Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and others of prominence, will participate in the New York Herald-Tribune Forum on current problems to be held in New York. His speech on "Coordinating the Culture of the Americas" will be carried by the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company in the session beginning at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, October 23. Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, a brother, will speak at the morning session of the Forum that day on "Aviation Training for the Young."

X X X X X X X X X X

RCA GETS $7,000,000 WAR ORDER

The Radio Corporation of America Thursday received an order for $7,605,773 for radio receivers from the War Department. The Philco Corporation of Philadelphia, a $671,000 order for sets.

William S. Knudsen, National Defense Commissioner in charge of production, said that contracts have been signed in connection with the Defense Program to a total of $8,000,000,000. A total of $4,000,000,000 in appropriations or contract authorizations remains to be contracted for and the completion of this is expected to be by November 1st.

X X X X X X X X X

ELLIOTT STILL TARGET; INCOME WAS $76,000

The following exchange took place between Representative John C. Schafer (R.), of Wisconsin, and Speaker Sam Rayburn in the House of Representatives:

Mr. Schafer: "Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute."

The Speaker: "Is there objection?" There was no objection.

Mr. Schafer: "Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce to the Members of the House and to the country that our distinguished colleague the gentleman from New York, Hon. Hamilton Fish, this evening at 10:30 o'clock p.m., over a hook-up of the National Broadcasting System, will discuss a very interesting subject, Conscription and Capt. Elliott Roosevelt." (Laughter) "If, however, before 10:30 this evening Capt. Elliott Roosevelt is made a general in charge of the Procurement Division of the Army Air Corps the gentleman from New York will have to discuss the subject, Conscription and Gen. Elliott Roosevelt." (Laughter and applause).

According to a newspaper dispatch from Fort Worth, the books of the Texas State Network showed that Elliott Roosevelt gave up an annual income of at least $76,000 to serve in the Army. G. T. Stanley, Treasurer of the network of which young Roosevelt was President, organizer and principal stockholder, said that Elliott, as Managing Director, received $24,000 a year in salary. The salary was increased by slightly more than $1,000 a week which he received from a tooth-powder company for weekly comment programs.

Mrs. Ruth Roosevelt, Elliott's wife, is now President of the Texas State Network and has been designated his representative in operation of his radio properties and also to represent him as chief stock-holder.

X X X X X X X X

GREAT LAKES RADIOPHONE RATES FOUND UNREASONABLE

The rate schedules of Lorain County (Ohio) Radio Corp., consisting of a $25 a month ready-to-serve charge per ship plus charges of 75 cents to $1.00 for each 3-minute message and another rate of $1.50 per message for occasional users of radiotelephone service between ships on the Great Lakes and Lorain Corporation stations at Lorain, Ohio; Duluth, Minn., and Port Washington, Wis., have been found unreasonable by the Federal Communications Commission. These cases also involved the rates and practices of Thorne Donnelley, doing business as Donnelley Radio Telephone Company, for like service through his station at Lake Bluff, Ill. The Commission also cited certain illegal practices of both carriers.

In the matter of the Lorain Corporation, the Commission finds the charging of a higher rate for a call to or from a station on a ship which does not contract to pay the Lorain ready-to-serve charge than for a like call to or from a station on a subscribing ship is an unjust discrimination against persons calling to or from ship stations on non-subscriber ships and declares the suspended Lorain tariffs unlawful.

With respect to Lorain and Donnelley radiotelephone service jointly, the Commission holds with reference to the former.

"The ready-to-serve charge unjustly discriminates against the small user, against the user who has no need for Lorain inspection service, and against the user equipped with ship station equipment which Lorain is not competent to inspect, and is unjust and unreasonable and therefore unlawful."

X X X X X X X X X X

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES SPEECH COMEBACK

A subscriber writes:

"It is too bad that you can't make facetious comments after your articles, because it would have been so nice for you to have said after the first page article in the September 24th issue, wherein John Haggerty, President of the International Allied Printing Trades Association set forth his blast, that you had heard the story so many times before: from the stage coach drivers when they saw the railroads coming, and the livery stable owners when they saw the automobile come.

"Think of the poor carriage, whip and harness manufacturers that the automobiles put out of business.

"They should have been stopped!"

X X X X X X X X

CAUTIONS WILLKIE TO WATCH STEP ON RADIO

Alfred M. Landon, former Republican candidate for President, gives the following radio advice to Wendell Willkie in the current issue of Look Magazine:

"Much of the present campaign will be fought by radio. And, though he (Mr. Willkie) is an able speaker, Willkie must remember that he is matched against one of the most effective radio broadcasters of all times. This is important because today thousands of voters form their judgments from the speeches that come from the loudspeakers and from the newsreels. Once the campaign is under way, speech follows speech, appearance follows appearance, problem follows problem - all under constantly mounting tension. Yet there can be no letdown in his addresses.

"President Roosevelt's clever use of radio makes him a strong campaigner. As he speaks into a microphone, he realizes that 30 million people are judging him not especially by what he says but by how he says it. The President is a natural political actor. He is most effective when dramatizing his own personality. Much of his life has been spent in political activity and he has the self-confidence that comes to a veteran of the spotlight. He is a great showman. Willkie must match this dramatic appeal with his own brand of showmanship; he must not hesitate to capitalize on his own colorful, dynamic personality."

X X X X X X X X

GERMAN TELEVISION PIONEER DIES

Dr. Paul Nipkow, pioneer in the field of radio television died in Berlin recently, shortly after celebrating his eightieth birthday.

Dr. Nipkow patented an invention which he described as an "electrical telescope" as early as 1884, but was unable to pay the costs of extending the patent. It was only six years ago that Dr. Nipkow finally gained public recognition and was made Honorary President of the newly founded German Television Society.

Although the "Nipkow Disk" has been superseded in recent years by other devices, it played an essential part in all the early developments of television.

X X X X X X X X X

TO DETERMINE FM SKY-WAVE INTERFERENCE

Authority has been granted Station W9XA in Kansas City, Mo., by the Federal Communications Commission to operate on a frequency of 26,300 kilocycles, using a maximum power of 1000 watts, special emission (FM) in cooperation with the licensee of high frequency broadcast station W2XJI, for a period not to exceed 30 days, to conduct and determine the extent of mutual sky-wave interference existing between two stations operating with 1 kilowatt on 26300 kilocycles, employing frequency modulation, and to determine to what field strength contour of the desired station the interfering station whose transmissions are received via sky-wave will interfere with program reception of the desired station in its own coverage area.

X X X X X X X X

COAST GUARD RADIOMEN CLASS

Prospective Coast Guard radiomen have assembled at Fort Trumbull Training Station, New London, Conn., for intensive training in the operation of the radio equipment in use in the Service. Classes will include not only training in code but will cover all the operating procedure encountered in the handling of routine and emergency messages.

This class is one of those which is assembled at Fort Trumbull every 3 months for the purpose of maintaining the supply of radiomen for the Service. Each class is composed of about 50 students. The Coast Guard headquarters is particularly desirous at this time to maintain the full quota of radiomen and invites applications from men desirous of receiving radio training.

X X X X X X X X

BBC NOW BROADCASTS NEWS IN CYPRIOT

One of the most remarkable developments of the war has been the increase in the foreign language broadcasts of the European short-wave stations. For instance, since September 16, news in Cypriot has been a daily feature of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Overseas Service. The bulletin, which follows immediately upon the evening bulletin in Greek, is broadcast at 1:45 P.M., EST, on the frequency of GSC (9.58 mc., 31.32 meters).

The BBC is now broadcasting every day fifty-five news bulletins in twenty-two languages other than English, Welsh, and Gaelic. In addition, the Overseas Service includes regular transmissions in Maltese and Burmese.

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The radio industry showered congratulations on Powel Crosley, Jr., owner of the Cincinnati Baseball Reds winning the World's championship. It was the first World Series to go to Cincinnati in 21 years and Powel was hailed as a conquering hero.

Charles E. Wilson, President of the General Electric Company, has announced a $50,000,000 expansion program for National Defense. This will include new facilities for manufacturing radio transmitters and receivers for the Army and Navy Signal Corps.

What is described as a radical new treatment of the acoustical problem presented by record surface and mechanical noises present in all phonographs, the "Tone Guard", has been developed by RCA engineers at Camden, and incorporated in the new RCA Victrola home entertainment instruments. It is a simple system of grooved wells around the inside edge of the phonograph compartment directly beneath the lid. It does not attempt to block out extraneous sounds, but to capture them. It is actually a tuned acoustical filter.

Station WLOF, Orlando, Florida, will become an affiliate of the National Broadcasting Company, October 21, bringing the total of NBC affiliates announced to date to 204.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in its "World Radio Markets" series, has issued reports on Guatemala, Ecuador and Paraguay.

An application has been made by Station WTMA at Charleston, S.C., to change its frequency from 1210 to 1220 kilocycles and to increase power to 1 KW.

The first two-way amateur radio television circuit in New York City has been set up by the W2USA Radio Club between Club headquarters in the Communications Building at the New York World's Fair, and the top floor of the 40-story Daily News building eight miles away in Manhattan. The installation comprises camera and receiving equipment at each studio so that each operator can see and be seen, hear and be heard.

Hygrade Sylvania Corporation - Eight months ended on Aug. 31: Net profit, $548,716, equal, after dividends on the preferred stock, to $2.21 a share on the outstanding common stock.

R.C.A. Communications - August and eight months:

	1940	1939
August gross	$610,225	$ 467,747
Net income	112,254	55,632
8 months' gross	5,067,235	3,601,035
Net income	1,005,775	288,918

Radiomarine Corporation - August and eight months.

August gross	$ 74,696	$ 81,607
Net income	14,265	13,206
8 months' gross	604,536	603,629
Net income	132,871	93,015

The colony of Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa offers a small but steady demand for radio receivers, the American Consul advises. The principal American and foreign radio manufacturers are represented by local agents at Lourenco Marques and Beira. According to latest official statistics, 2,910 receiving sets are registered for license purposes. Of this number a Dutch product leads with 743 sets, two American makes are next with 396 and 292 sets, respectively, a British produce (His Master's Voice) isfourth with 278 sets, and another American make is fifth with 246 sets.

X X X X X X X X X X X

FOUR STATIONS ON 780 KC BOOSTED

Four stations on 780 kilocycles, in widely reported parts of the country - KGHL, Billings, Mont., WEAN, Providence, R.I., WTAR, in Norfolk, Va., and KECA, Los Angeles, have been authorized to increase their present power of 1 KW to 5 KW, according to the Federal Communications Commission.

X X X X X X X X

In July 1940, licenses issued to radio listeners in Switzerland numbered 4,726, bringing the total number of licensed receiving sets in that country to 611,307, the American Consulate General at Zurich reports.

X X X X X X X X

TRAMMELL CONTINUES NBC CHANGES

In a general NBC shakeup by Niles Trammell, new President, Sidney N. Strotz, formerly in charge of the Central Division at Chicago, succeeds John Royal as Vice-President in Charge of Programs. Harry C. Kopf, Sales Manager in Chicago, will succeed Mr. Strotz.

Frank E. Mason will relinquish his supervision of the International Short Wave Department to concentrate on his duties as Vice President in charge of the Information Department. L. P. Yandell, who formerly handled commercial short wave international broadcasting, has been appointed Manager of the International Short Wave Department. Clayland Morgan, formerly Assistant to the President in Charge of Public Relations, becomes Director of Institutional Promotional.

John Royal, as previously stated, now heads the newly created post of New Activities and Developments in Broadcasting.

X X X X X X X X

GALLUP POLL FAVORS RED BAN

In this vote, a Gallup Poll indicated thumbs down on allowing Reds to broadcast:

"Should Communist party candidates be allowed the same amount of time on the radio as the Democratic and Republican candidates?"

Yes. 29%
No 71%

"Do you think Communist party candidates should be allowed any time on the radio?"

Yes. 37%
No 63%

"Should Communist party candidates be allowed the same amount of free time on the radio as the Democratic and Republican candidates?"

Yes. 25%
No 75%

"Do you think Communist party candidates should be allowed any free time on the radio?"

Yes. 31%
No 69%

X X X X X X X X X X

FORMER FCC COUNSEL TO PRACTICE LAW

Former Assistant General Counsel George B. Porter, who resigned on July 31 last, terminated his pay-roll status with the Commission on October 7th, and is now engaged in the private practice of law in Washington, D. C.

Since creation of the Commission in 1934, Mr. Porter has been in charge of legal matters affecting broadcasting. Before that time he was Acting General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, which he joined in 1931.

Mr. Porter is associated with A. G. Haley under the firm name of Porter and Haley.

X X X X X X X X X X

SPANISH CONCERN ASKS GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION

"Marconi Espanola, S.A.", a Spanish radio concern in Madrid, which has been manufacturing under license from the Marconi Corp. certain of its products and marketing imported goods of the parent concern, has applied to the Government of Spain for permission to be considered as a corporation of national interest, the American Commercial Attache advises.

It is estimated that annual production will be 1,000 transmitting tubes of various types, 100,000 receiving tubes, and 50,000 radio receiving sets, which will be progressively increased so that by the end of 6 years there may be manufactured annually 3,000 transmitting tubes, 1,000,000 receiving tubes, and 100,000 receiving sets.

X X X X X X X X X X X

SARNOFF FORESEES UNPRECEDENTED SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES

Looking ahead, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, said at the American Life Convention in Chicago, that the scientific and industrial advances of the next fifty years will pale those of the past into insignificance. He pointed to the release of atomic power through isolation of Uranium 235, and to the electron microscope, a product of radio research, as sign-posts to new vistas of civilization. As the result, coming generations, he believes, will dwell in a new economy of abundance; a new society will be born.

"The troubled state of the world today", continued Mr. Sarnoff, "represents a challenge to clear thinking. Scientists have accepted this challenge, and mankind will benefit from their vision and courage."

X X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 15, 1940

No. 1274

October 15, 1940.

TOBEY FINALLY FORCES BROWN TO QUIT

Col. Thad H. Brown, whose renomination as a member of the Federal Communications Commission has been blocked for four months by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R.), of New Hampshire, in the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, yesterday (October 14) submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt.

The renomination for a 7-year term was submitted to the Senate on June 5th. Senator Tobey, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, conducted a virtual one-man investigation of Colonel Brown's qualifications. The inquiry ranged from an expose of a New York night club party to the findings of the FCC Monopoly Committee, of which Colonel Brown was Chairman.

During the course of the Senate hearings, sensational charged were made against the Radio Corporation of America and the Columbia Broadcasting System, which eclipsed the case of Colonel Brown so completely that some days he didn't even attend the sessions. After exploding one bomb-shell after another, Senator Tobey wound up by introducing a resolution in the Senate calling for a Congressional investigation not only of the entire radio industry but also throwing a brick at the Federal Communications Commission, demanding that it too be investigated. Furthermore, Senator Tobey demanded that members of the FCC list for public record the "gifts, favors and other emoluments" they have received from the radio companies.

When the Senate Committee finally got back to the consideration of Colonel Brown's case, it was evidently their intention to recommend confirming him. They had the votes but Senator Tobey, in wrath, defied them, shouting, it is reported, that if the Committee did this, he would take the matter straight to the floor of the Senate "and raise hell". The Senator was said to have declared that he had enough new evidence against Colonel Brown and the radio industry to talk for sixteen hours.

And there the matter rested. After a month or so, someone asked Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the Committee, when the case would again be taken up, and he replied, "Oh, I think sometime in 1941."

It was believed that Colonel Brown had the personal backing of ex-Governor James Cox, of Ohio, the former presidential running mate of President Roosevelt, and that if this had not been the case, the President would himself have withdrawn the nomination in the face of Senator Tobey's bitter opposition.

A comparatively minor thing minor thing - the allegation that Colonel Brown did not tell the truth when asked about a party several Communications Commissioners attended in New York in 1939 - was the beginning of a series of events which seemed to arouse the particular indignation of Senator Tobey. The incident was first brought into the hearing as follows:

Senator Tobey. It has been reported that an entertainment took place in a certain "hot spot" in New York City, and it has been charged that members of the Federal Communications Commission were present; that they got into a drunken brawl; and in the brawl some woman was hurt, her arm twisted. * * * * * Were you there?
Mr. Brown. I do not know what occasion you are referring to.
Senator Tobey. I will be very definite. Do you know of any occasion when an incident like that took place?
Mr. Brown . No, sir; I know of no such incident.
Senator Tobey. Were you personally present when a woman cried out, and certain members of the Commission were present, and there was a drunken brawl, and in the brawl some woman was hurt, her arm twisted? I do not know whether it was the Commissioners who were giving the entertainment or who it was.
Mr. Brown. I know of no such episode.
Senator Tobey. You have no episode in mind where you were present when an incident like that took place?
Mr. Brown. That is correct, sir.

Colonel Brown later, however, admitted that he had been to a party at the Diamond Horseshoe. Whereupon this exchange followed:

Senator Tobey. Were there any women present?
Mr. Brown. I do not think so Senator.
The Chairman. Was it a stag party?
Mr. Brown. Yes.

At a subsequent hearing there was a further inquiry on the part of the investigator:

Senator Tobey. At this Diamond Horseshoe party you told us about last week, your glasses were knocked off by a lady, were they not, and I understand you twisted a lady's arm?
Mr. Brown. I know of no such incident, sir.
Senator Tobey. You stand by that?
Mr. Brown. Yes.
Senator Tobey. Is it true that Commissioner Case picked up your glasses and found them in need of repair?
Mr. Brown. I do not remember any such incident.

Later, however, Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, who was in the club that night along with Commissioner Case and others, but not in Colonel Brown's immediate party, refuted the latter's statements. When called to the stand, Commander Craven testified:

Mr. Craven. * * * I heard a discussion, apparently coming from the direction where Mr. Brown was sitting; and I noticed that, as a result of that, he was holding the lady's wrist and I was holding it so as to prevent her from - apparently - attacking him in some form; because she seemed to be rather angry, as a result of the discussion. I did not think much of the incident, at all; it quickly subsided. Later on, Governor Case and I thought we had better go back to our hotel, and we asked Commissioner Brown if he wanted to go with us, which he did; and we walked back to the hotel. His glasses were on the floor, and I think they were returned the next day.

I did not consider the incident in any way unmoral - from the standpoint of the characterizations that have been given to it. I did not see anything unmoral about it, and I passed it off. As a matter of fact, I was rather surprised when I heard of its characterization on the floor of the House, on our return. I saw nothing unmoral about it.

Senator Tobey. Did you hear a noise that sounded like a slap?

Mr. Craven. Yes; I heard a noise that sounded like a slap, although I did not see a slap.

Senator Tobey. And when you looked up, Commissioner Brown had lost his spectacles and was holding the wrist of a woman who appeared to be angry?

Mr. Craven. Yes. There was nothing that looked like twisting the woman's arm or hurting her in any way.

Commander Craven had previously told of Colonel Brown bringing a woman over to his table and introducing her. Senator Tobey commented on the fact that although Colonel Brown a week before had denied any women were present, later admitted there was one at his table "and I might have grabbed her wrist to keep her away from me".

Addressing Colonel Brown, Senator Tobey declared, "The fact remains that you deliberately lied to this Committee last week." Whereupon Senator Tobey concluded as follows:

"So this gentleman makes a statement to the Committee which is false testimony, beyond peradventure; and that can be confirmed by other witnesses, if necessary.

"Yet he comes before us, asking this Committee to confirm him for 7 years more as a Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission - a man who, in my judgment, has perjured himself, who is guilty of conduct in a public place not becoming to any gentleman, least of all a Federal Communications Commissioner, and who at that place brought over with him a lady whom he does not now remember, and who slapped him, and his glasses were broken; and now he says he remembers nothing about it.

"I say, if there is nothing more, that this man is not worthy to be confirmed, beyond peradventure. The Scripture says that out of their own mouths they condemn themselves; and I say to you (Brown) that out of your own mouth you have condemned yourself before this Committee."

X X X X X X X X X X

FCC CHARGED WITH FAVORING PRESIDENT

That President Roosevelt's broadcasts have been unduly favored by the Federal Communications Commission is alleged by Lawrence Sullivan in a new book, "The Dead Hand of Bureaucracy".

"In amazing degree, the FCC has governed broadcasting policy by the assumption that the decisions of the President should be held above public criticism", Mr. Sullivan writes. "In no case have the radio chains made available to opposition speakers the same hook-ups arranged promptly for the President. When comparable chain arrangements were requested by opponents of the Roosevelt court-packing proposal, the broadcasting companies responded they could not interrupt their commercial schedules save upon the demand of the President. When circumstances compel the President to speak in the day hours of small radio audiences, the chains re-broadcast transcriptions on the crowded night periods, displacing news broadcasts with the presidential recordings. Only the President ever has commanded a short-wave re-broadcast of his speeches in eight foreign languages."

Mr. Sullivan declared further that the persistent efforts in Congress to enact amendments specifically outlawing the FCC's assumed powers of censorship have encountered vigorous White House resistance, with the result that bureaucracy's domination of broadcasting today threatens the great American heritage of freedom of speech.

The writer said that in addressing a Town Hall luncheon in New York on April 28, 1938, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, traced the growing tendency of indirect Federal censorship through regulatory powers. "We have but to look to the autocracies of Europe to see what such governmental control of broadcasting may mean. When the dictator stands before the microphone, the citizens are regimented before the loudspeakers."

"Accumulated protests from the broadcasting industry over a period of six years have resulted recently in vigorous Congressional demands for amendments curbing the Government's assumed censorship authority over radio programs. The 1934 revision of the Radio Act required renewal of broadcasting licenses every three years, but the Federal Communications Commission then prescribed renewals every six months. This executive rule gave the FCC a tremendous leverage for keeping discussion programs in tune with Federal policies. At the same time it served to check appeals against all FCC decisions. As one radio station operator explained before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce: 'The technical right of appeal still remains. But nobody can afford to exercise it. . . No man with an investment of $200,000 to$300,000 in a radio station can risk non-renewal of his license.'

"In April, 1933, Postmaster General Farley sponsored appointment of Herbert L. Pettey as Secretary of the Radio Commission. Mr. Pettey had been Director of Radio for the Democratic

National Committee in the 1932 campaign. On August 14, 1933, the Commission issued a formal order demanding aggressive radio support of the NRA program. 'It is the patriotic, if not the bounden and legal duty of all licensees of radio broadcasting stations to deny their facilities to advertisers who are disposed to defy, ignore or modify the codes established by the NRA', this rule said. 'Under the Radio Act the Commission has no right of censorship. However, the Commission has the right to take into consideration the kind of programs broadcast when licensees apply for renewal. . . . During the World War those who refused to do their part were termed "Slackers" - a term of contempt. Those who refuse to aid the government in this critical time in its war against depression should be placed in the same category. . . . It is to be hoped that radio stations, using valuable facilities loaned to them temporarily by the government, will not unwittingly be placed in an embarrassing position because of the greed or lack of patriotism on the part of a few unscrupulous advertisers.' Such incidents illuminate the timeless wisdom of the Elder Pitt in his observation: 'Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants and the creed of slaves.'

"Another personal appointee of the Postmaster General was placed in charge of the FCC's Broadcast Division, recognized in the industry as 'the policeman of the air'.

"During the 1936 presidential campaign Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, arranged a fifteen-minute national hook-up late in October, in which he quoted some of Mr. Roosevelt's prior speeches by transcription, interjecting his own observations and comment. The program was duly announced and begun over the coast-to-coast chain. Then the telephone wires from Washington began to sizzle. Within two minutes, station after station began to fade off the chain, each interrupting itw own program to announce that transcriptions of this sort might be held a technical violation of FCC regulations. Before ten minutes of the period had elapsed, more than eighty per cent of the stations had choked off the broadcast. Such complete and speedy federal censorship of campaign utterances had not previously been imagined within the industry.

"But on June 2, 1940, after the White House, Congress, and the FCC had been petitioned to forbid broadcasting of the Communist Party's national convention in New York, the Commission ruled formally that it had 'no authority in any manner whatsoever' to intervene against the broadcast. A spokesman for the FCC explained this ruling by the statement that the federal authority 'can't put anybody on the air and it can't take anybody off the air'."

The writer expressed himself on the television situation as follows:

"By a summary order of March 23, 1940, the FCC halted the general application of commercial television broadcasting, as previously authorized, because of 'the fluid state of the art'. The Chairman of the FCC then commanded a nationwide hook-up, in which he advised the audience not to buy television sets, because they soon might be outmoded by technological advances. Thus, after twelve years of costly experimentation had brought television to the point

of general application, an arbitrary bureaucratic ruling decreed abandonment of the development program pending further study and hearings. A whirlwind of public indignation greeted this summary action, but the order was not withdrawn. The significance of the incident was presented forcefully by Mr. David Lawrence in the observation: 'Congress never delegated such authority to the FCC, but assumption of power is the habit of governmental commissions nowadays. Congress has not yet waked up to the fact that it is no longer the law-making body.'"

The publisher is The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis and New York, and the price is $2.50.

X X X X X X X X X

WAGE AND HOUR EXECUTIVE EMPLOYEES' REGULATIONS

In connection with general regulations announced yesterday (October 14), by Administrator Fleming of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, effective October 24, when the 40-hour week becomes operative, redefining "executive, administrative and professional" employees, the Radio Manufacturers' Association has sent the following special bulletin to members, along with copies of the regulations and detailed explanatory statement:

"General exemption from overtime is given to executive, administrative and professional employees have 'non-manual assignments which require the exercise of discretion and independent judgment and if they receive $200 a month or more'. In the radio industry the ruling is especially applicable to engineers and laboratory employees, auditors, credit managers, buyers, and others compensated over $200 a month.

"The Administration has previously ruled that when the 40-hour week becomes effective, October 24, weekly salaries may be reduced but it is illegal to reduce hourly rates of employees. Time and one-half must be paid for all time worked above 40 hours each week after the first regular work-week following October 24, and overtime must be based on the employee's regular hourly rate. Most work-weeks in the radio manufacturing industry will begin Sunday, October 27, or Monday, October 28, and there is no change in the legal minimum wage which remains at 30¢ per hour."

X X X X X X X X X

A media forum representing newspapers, radio, magazines and outdoor will discuss the economic and social challenges confronting their fields, will be a feature of the convention of the Association of National Advertisers to be held at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, on Oct. 23 to 26.

X X X X X X X X X

NO FURTHER EXTENSION OF OPERATOR CITIZENSHIP PROOF

The promptness and cooperative efforts of the amateur and commercial radio operators in filing satisfactory proof of their citizenship and identification as required by Order No. 75 has been very gratifying, according to a statement issued by the Federal Communications Commission.

"In order to avoid any unnecessary hardship to the operators, the filing date for the responses to that Order has twice been extended by one month periods from the original date of August 15. Under the provisions of the Order as amended the responses are due on or before October 15, 1940. It is apparent that there has been an honest attempt on the part of the large majority of the operators to meet that filing date", the statement continues.

"There will be no further extension granted. However, the Commission realizes that certain individuals and groups of operators will be unable to secure the necessary documentary proof of citizenship within the time provided by the Order due to factors beyond their control. Accordingly, the Commission is disposed to accept without further action such responses as may be tardily filed provided they are accompanied by satisfactory explanation of the reasons which prevented prompt compliance with the Order. At the same time it is desired to emphasize that arbitrary failure to submit the response in accordance with the Order, or to offer a reasonable explanation of the factors necessitating late filing, may be considered just cause for further action on the part of the Commission."

How one of the large companies, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., carried out this order is told in the October issue of Relay, the family magazine of RCAC:

"During the past week (Sept. 24) Central Office employees have begun to file FCC forms 737 and 738, recently required as a step in the national defense program. Filling out these papers makes necessary, among other things, a birth certificate (or other proof of citizenship), finger-prints, portraits, and notarization.

"In order to assist employees in preparing these papers properly, Mr. Harry Chadwick has been delegated by the Company to establish a temporary office in room 408. Mr. Chadwick answers the many questions which arise, directs various persons to the closest source of vital statistics, and gives personal attention to each finger-printing operation. He is assisted in this work by Miss Dorothy Tuder, typist.

"For convenience in obtaining photographs, RCAC has allowed an outside company to install an automatic photographing machine in room 412.

"Miss Thalia N. Brown completes the requirements by notarizing the two forms. Miss Brown has been handling this work from

room 801, but submissions have become so rapid she plans to join the staff in 408 within the next few days.

"Walter Roe filed the first papers; this is unusual in that the discintion is usually conceded to John Doe.

"Frank Ursitti pushed $3.60 in dimes down the photo-machine slot before he learned there was no possibility of hitting a jackpot. The ensuing 36 pictures compose a rare character study.

"We pointed out to Mr. Chadwick that his work necessitated holding the hands of every girl in the building.

"'If Mrs. Chadwick found this out', we asked, 'wouldn't you experience a quick change of address?'

"'Nonsense!' he declared. 'Every time I hold a hand, I leave a good impression!'"

X X X X X X X X

CLAIM CONSULS PROMOTE FASCISM HERE THROUGH RADIO

That the staffs of the Italian Embassy and Consulates have grown busier every year organizing Facist activities on the radio, through newspapers and other ways, is charged by Prof. Gaetano Salvemini in a study of Fascist activities in the United States issued by the American Council on Public Affairs, Dr. Salvemini cites these "Fascist radio activities" of a single month in New York on the basis of the following schedule:

Hour	Station	Speaker
8:00 A.M.	WOV	Negri
10:15 A M.	WBNX	Neri
1:00 P.M.	WOV	Capozzucchi
2:30 P.M.	WOV	Forno
4:30 P.M.	WOV	Cammarota-Cammi
5:00 P.M.	WOV	Scotti
6:45 P.M.	WOV	Di Giura
7:15 P.M.	WOV	Gloria
10:30 P.M.	WBNX	Garofalo

Whenever a liberal-minded Italian has bought time from a station to present a more democratic interpretation of events, his program has been banned by the station manager after a few broadcasts, says Professor Salvemini. He asserts that Italian Consuls have managed to get control of nearly all Italian organizations and clubs and to form numerous new ones.

Dr. Salvemini further urges that sources of Fascist radio and school propaganda should be investigated and radio speakers, journalists, parish priests and lecturers of Italian origin who have carried on Fascist propaganda among Italians or English-speaking people during the last few years should be deprived of their citizenship and deported to Italy.

X X X X X X X X

BIG ADVERTISERS CONTINUALLY INCREASING RADIO TIME

An increase from $19,000,000 annual network advertising expenditure ten years ago as compared with $83,000,000 last year was cited by John J. Karol, Columbia Broadcasting System market research counsel addressing the Production Men's Club of New York.

"The food industry, for example, showed a 120 per cent gain in network radio during the past ten years and last year food advertisers spent $24,600,000 for network time alone", Mr. Karol said. "The percentage of gains for other industries are almost two striking to quote, so to be conservative let me give you a few dollar-volume figures of radio expenditures during the past five years: The big-three soap advertisers, for example - Lever Brothers, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Proctor & Gamble - increased their buy of network time from $4,000,000 in 1935 to approximately $15,000,000 in 1939; the cigarette and tobacco industry increased from $3,400,000 in 1935 to $11,600,000 last year;and the drug and cosmetic industry, one of radio's largest users from the very first, has advanced year to year, going from $15,900,000 in 1935 to $22,400,000 in 1939. (As you know, many advertisers in this latter classification are not acceptable to the major networks.)

"In looking through the list of advertisers using our facilities in 1930 as compared with last year, we note a number of interesting changes. For example, ten years ago two categories of advertisers - radio set manufacturers and publications - accounted for about 30 per cent of our total revenue. Last year advertisers in these classifications amounted to less than 1 per cent of our total billing. On the other hand, the automobile industry in 1930 accounted for about one-half of 1 percent of our revenue, whereas last year the automobile industry accounted for 6½ per cent of our billing, increasing from $31,000 to $2,200,000.

"Daytime broadcasting was just getting under way in 1930. It amounted to slightly over $1,000,000, or about 1 per cent of our total revenue. Last year advertisers spent over $12,000,000 for CBS facilities prior to 6 p.m. and that amounted to over 35 per cent of our total revenue - in other words, over 1000 per cent increase in daytime broadcasting on CBS.

"Some of you may assume from the figures I gave you regarding tremendous increase in expenditures for network time that the cost of broadcasting has similarly increased. Let me give you just a few figures to prove that the reverse is actually true. In 1930, CBS had 61 stations and provided primary coverage of 7,600,000 radio homes. In 1940 CBS comprises 118 stations providing primary coverage of 27,552,000 radio families, an increase of 259 per cent since 1930. Now if we compute the gross cost per 1,000 radio families in Columbia's primary listening areas on the basis of the half-hour evening rate, plus 50 per cent of time for talent cost, we find that the average cost per 1,000 radio families in 1930 was $1.48 as compared with 77¢ per 1,000 radio familes in 1940, or a drop of 48 per cent. . . . .

"The simple year-to-year record of expenditures of advertisers for radio broadcasting during the past 10 years is perhaps the most convincing illustration of the effectiveness of radio advertising."

X X X X X X X X X X

RADIO PERFORMERS' PAY ROW COMPROMISED

An agreement covering all performers appearing on both commercial and sustaining radio programs, intended to insure industrial harmony until Nov. 1, 1943, has been negotiated by officials of the American Federation of Radio Artists, an A. F. of L. affiliate, and representatives of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia and Mutual Broadcasting Systems, it was announced last night.

A compromise on the basic pay for sustaining programs, one of the chief issues that for a time threatened to lead to a strike, was reached. For New York programs and those going out on the networks the fees were fixed at $19 for a fifteen-minute program, $23 for a half-hour program and $27.50 for an hour's program. The rates are proportionately lower for Chicago and the West Coast.

The broadcasters agreed to pay for rehearsals at a rate that represents a 10 per cent increase for union members if programs are held to a new minimum of rehearsal time and a 30 per cent increase if the programs are rehearsed as long as is the present practice.

X X X X X X X X X X

DEFENSE SPEEDS UP AND EXPANDS RCA

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, announced on Monday that the research and production facilities of the company are being expanded to speed national defense orders for radio equipment and to accommodate demands of increased business. In order to execute this expansion program, arrangements have been completed to obtain temporary funds from a group of banks.

These borrowings aggregating $15,000,000 will be for a term of five years at 1½ per cent interest, but with the privilege of payment in whole or in part at any time prior to maturity. A portion of the sum, Mr. Sarnoff announced, will be used to retire the company's currently outstanding bank loans of $2,000,000, which carry an interest rate of 1-3/4 per cent, and are due April 8, 1941.

The number of employees of RCA and its subsidiary companies at the end of September totalled 26,595 as compared with 22,640 in the corresponding month of 1939, an increase of 3,955 employees. The new program will further increase employment in the RCA organization.

X X X X X X X X

RITTER RCA MANUFACTURING V-P

E. W. Ritter, formerly General Manager of radio tube manufacturing for RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., has been elected Vice-President in charge of all manufacturing and production engineering activities. H. L. Sommerer, former Manager of Manufacturing, has been appointed Assistant to Mr. Ritter.

E. W. Engstrom, former Director of General Research, becomes Manager of all research activities; E. E. Lewis, is appointed Assistant Vice President as executive head of Accounts and Finance; H. L. Beisswenger, I. T. Kitzmiller and E. M. Moore are appointed Assistant Controllers.

X X X X X X X X

WMCA TO AID REGISTRATION

To expedite registration for selective service and to minimize congestion at polling places, New York City headquarters of the Selective Service Administration will broadcast timely bulletins during registration night on October 16th through the facilities of Station WMCA. The broadcasts will be heard from 6:30 to 10:30 P.M., EST.

All polling places in public schools throughout the five boroughs will be equipped with radios tuned to Station WMCA for the bulletins. These bulletins will be 'phoned to WMCA by officials of the Selective Service and all WMCA programs, commercial and sustaining, will cooperate in the broadcasts.

X X X X X X X X X

OUR S.W. CHEERS ENGLISH IN BLACKOUT

English radio stations either go off the air or turn to record programs during blackouts, and listeners prefer the American entertainment, explained Peter J. Sallis of Southgate in a letter to WGEA, General Electric short-wave station.

"We have had continuous attempts to upset our mode of life by air raids", wrote Mr. Sallis. "Apart from purely material damage, one of their drawbacks is that they have caused our wireless programs either to go off the air altogether or else we have had to listen to numerous record recitals.

"I tune in my receiver to the 19-meter band and listen to WGEA, and although I've done it plenty of times in the past, I must say that these days it's a boon."

X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 18, 1940

No. 1275

NEW COMMISSIONER PROBABLY WESTERNER

There seems to be every likelihood that the new member of the Federal Communications Commission to succeed Col. Thad Brown, whose reappointment was blocked by the Senate, will be a man from the West. That this part of the United States be represented on the Commission has been urged by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, and others. Senator Wheeler is Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which passes on nominations and virtually everything having to do with radio in the Senate.

As the Commission now stands, its complexion is decidedly Eastern. Although Chairman James L. Fly was born in Texas, he has spent most of his life in the East. Mr. George H. Payne was born in New York City; Commissioner Norman S. Case was born in Providence, R.I., and afterwards served as Governor of that State. Commissioner T.A.M. Craven was born in Philadelphia and has spent much of his life in the East and cruising about the world in his 17 years in the Navy. Mr. Frederick I. Thompson, born in Mississippi, was appointed from Mobile, Alabama. The nearest to Western representation is Commissioner Paul A. Walker, who spent most of his life in Oklahoma although born in Pennsylvania.

Already the name of a Westerner has been mentioned as a possibility for the vacancy on the Communications Commission. It is Carl Irving Wheat, who was telephone rate attorney for the Federal Communications Commission in 1936-37, and later telephone rate counsel and Director of Telephone Rate and Research Department of the FCC at the time of the Government telephone investigation in 1937-38.

Mr. Wheat, as a matter of fact, was born in Holliston, Mass., in 1892, but went to California at an early age. He was graduated from Occidental College Academy in Los Angeles, in 1911 with an A.B. at Pomona College, Claremont, Calif. in 1915, and an LL.B., at Harvard in 1920. He was admitted to the California bar in that same year and began practice in Los Angeles, first as attorney for the Railroad Commission of California, of which he later became Chief Counsel. There followed practice at San Francisco in his serving as Public Utilities Counsel for the City of Los Angeles from 1933-36 as well as being associated with the City Attorney's office during that time.

After the telephone investigation at the FCC, he returned to San Francisco and Los Angeles where he entered law practice and became consulting attorney of the Public Utilities Commission of Hawaii and Department of Public Service in Washington, D.C. He is now practicing law in San Francisco as well as the National Capital.

Mr. Wheat was with the American Ambulance Service in France in 1917 and was a First Lieutenant in the Air Service, 1918-19. He is a member of the California Historical Society, Southern California Historical Society, E. Clampus Vitus, Book Club of California, the Roxburghe Club of San Francisco, Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Delta. He is a Congregationalist and belongs to the following clubs: Commonwealth, Bohemian (San Francisco); Zamorano, University (Los Angeles); Cosmos (Washington).

Mr. Wheat is also a noted author and has written the following publications: "Life of Theodore D. Judah"; "Ned McGowan, the Ibiquitous"; "Trailing the Forty-Niners Through Death Valley"; "Regulation of Interstate Telephone Rates". He was editor of "The Journals of Charles E. De Long, 1929-31; The Shirley Letters from the California Mines, 1932; Wah-to-Yah, or The Taos Trail, 1935; also of Quarterly of Historical Society of Southern California, 1933-36. He compiled the following: Public Utility Regulation, California Railroad Commission, 1927; Digest of Decisions California Railroad Commission, 1927. He also has contributed to legal and historical periodicals.

Although the term of Commissioner Thad Brown expired June 30th, and the place has been vacant ever since, it may not be filled for some time. President Roosevelt said that probably no more major appointments will be made until after election. Asked about vacancies at present in the Communications Commission and the National Labor Relations Board, the President remarked that the Senate Committees are all short of quorums at present and that he very likely would make no appointments requiring Senate confirmation until the legislators return to Capitol Hill.

If the FCC appointment should be made before election, unquestionably it will be political. If afterwards, then very likely to some deserving "lame duck". It would be a juicier plum before the election because it has to be a Republican and favor might be curried among Republican voters as evidently the President tried to do in appointing Secretaries Stimson and Knox to the Cabinet.

As usual, the radio industry will probably have hardly anything to say about it. The Administration may go through the motion of consulting some of the industry leaders but as has almost invariably been the case in the past, when the announcement is made it will come pretty much as a surprise to all and this writer is willing to bet that rather than a man having any technical qualifications or knowing anything particular about the communications or radio industry, it will be another politician. It's the same old thing over and over again.

In connection with the Senate refusal to confirm the appointment, the following letters were exchanged by Colonel Brown and the President:

"October 14, 1940

"My dear Mr. President:

"May I express to you my deep appreciation of the trust and confidence you reposed in me in reappointing me on June 5 as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. Events which have transpired since then make it necessary for me to request at this time that my nomination be withdrawn and the appointment terminated immediately.

"As you will recall, during the early spring and before you appointed me a member of the Commission for another term, I had seriously contemplated entering the private practice of law. The opportunity which presented itself at that time is still available to me, and, in justice to my family and myself, I feel that it is my duty to carry out this original plan.

"With kindest personal regards and greetings, I am,

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Thad H. Brown

"October 14, 1940

"Dear Mr. Brown:

"The terms of the request in your letter of October fourteenth seem to leave me no alternative but to accede. It is, however, with reluctance and with very real regret that I withdraw your nomination as a member of the Federal Communications Commission, and in further acquiescence in your request permit termination of your services as a member of the Commission, effective as of this date.

"In taking this action, however, I desire to express my appreciation of your work and my confidence in your ability to carry on - a confidence which has reflected in my action in tendering you a reappointment last June.

"I have long known of your desire to return to private life and I desire to wish you happiness and all success in the practice of the law.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

X X X X X X X X X X X X

MONOPOLY REPORT ARGUMENT PUT OVER UNTIL AFTER ELECTION

Oral argument in connection with the investigation by the Federal Communications Commission of chain broadcasting will be held on Tuesday, December 2, and Wednesday, December 3. The subject matter for argument will be limited to the issues of fact and policy raised by the report of the chain broadcasting committee dated June 12, 1940.

It was further announced that at the request of interested parties, the final date for the filing of briefs would be extended to November 11, 1940.

X X X X X X X X X X

NO PAY FOR VOLUNTEER RADIO PERFORMERS

Col. Phillip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Law has ruled that persons who appear voluntarily on such programs as "Man on the Street" and "Quiz Game" broadcasts are not employees of the radio stations within the meaning of the law.

The instructions were issued relative to an order of Sept. 16 relating to sustaining radio programs because of a misunderstanding of its scope and the receipt of many inquiries.

X X X X X X X X

C O R R E C T I O N

In quoting from the Senate transcript in the article "Tobey Forces Brown to Quit", in our issue of October 15th, the following was inadvertently attributed to Commissioner T.A.M. Craven:

"* * * I heard a discussion, apparently coming from the direction where Mr. Brown was sitting; and I noticed that, as a result of that, he was holding the lady's wrist and I was holding it so as to prevent her from - apparently - attacking him in some form; because she seemed to be rather angry, as a result of the discussion."

This was incorrect. What Commander Craven really said was:

"I heard a discussion, apparently coming from the direction where Mr. Brown was sitting; and I noticed that, as a result of that, he was holding the lady's wrist and was holding it so as to prevent her from - apparently - attacking him, in some form; because she seemed to be rather angry, as a result of the discussion."

As stated in article, though Commander Craven was in the Club that night along with Commissioner Case and others, he was not in Colonel Brown's immediate party.

X X X X X X X X

FCC CLEARS UP OLD BROOKLYN SITUATION

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the applications for renewal of licenses for Station WLTH, The Voice of Brooklyn, Inc., and WARD, United States Broadcasting Corp., and denied the application for modification of license by WBBC, Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp., insofar, only as the facilities of WARD and WLTH are requested. All stations operate on the frequency of 1400 kilocycles with 500 watts power, sharing time equally, each station serving the Brooklyn area. It is a complicated case that has been before the Commission for years.

In 1932 four Brooklyn stations (WLTH, WARD, WBBC and WVFW), filed applications for increase of operating time, which if granted, would have required the delection of one or more of the other stations. A hearing was held before an Examiner in August and September, 1933. During this hearing and subsequent thereto a number of applications were filed by other parties seeking full-time use of the 1400 kilocycle frequency. Also, the licensees amended their applications as to operating time requested Therefore, the Commission ordered a further hearing to include these subsequent applications, which was held in December, 1934, and the Commission rendered its decision on December 17, 1935. Thereafter upon consideration of petitions for rehearing the Commission on February 5, 1936, ordered a hearing de novo to be held before it upon all the applications then pending and involving the use of the 1400 kilocycle frequency in Brooklyn, including renewal applications of the licensees. This hearing was held in March and April, 1937. On June 29, 1937, the Commission entered its order (1) granting the applications of WBBC for renewal of license and for renewal of auxiliary transmitter license, and granting in part, the application for modification of license, insofar as that application requested the facilities of Stations WARD and WLTH, and denying the application insofar as it requested the facilities of WVFW; (2) granting the applications of WVFW for construction permit to make equipment changes and for renewal of license, and (3) denying all other applications involved in the proceeding.

Thereafter WLTH and WARD each filed notice of appeal in the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from the Commission's decision of June 29, 1937, denying their applications for renewal of licenses. Appeals were also taken by the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., and the Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., from the same decision which denied their applications for the operating time of WBBC, WLTH, WARD and WVFW. Later the appeals of Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., and the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., were withdrawn.

On September 30, 1937, the Court of Appeals, on petitions filed by WLTH and WARD stayed the effectiveness of the Commission's order of June 29, 1937, insofar as it terminated the service of WLTH and WARD and assigned the operating time of said stations to WBBC. Pursuant to a motion filed by the Commission the Court of Appeals on October 13, 1939, remanded back to the Commission for

further proceedings the cases which were the subject of the above appeals taken by WLTH and WARD with the stipulation that "The Commission and the other parties in interest agree that the status quo will remain until the Commission has acted on the remand."

Based upon the foregoing the Commission on October 27, 1938, ordered temporary licenses be issued to WLTH and WARD for their continued operation, and on the same date set aside its order of June 29, 1937, insofar only as the same denied the applications of WLTH and WARD for renewal of licenses and granted in part the application of WBBC for modification of license to utilize the time of WLTH and WARD. The Commission's order of October 27, 1938, also set aside the Statement of Facts and Decision of June 29, 1937, insofar as the same denied the renewal applications of WLTH and WARD and granted the application of WBBC for the operating time of WLTH andWARD. The Commission's reconsideration of this record has been limited to the evidence which relates to the applications of WLTH, WARD and WBBC.

In its grounds for decision the Commission concludes:

1. The broadcasting service rendered the public by Stations WLTH and WARD has been of the same general character and quality as the service rendered by Station WBBC and there is, in fact, no substantial distinction in the merits of the services of these three stations.

2. The licensees of Stations WLTH and WARD are qualified legally, technically, financially, and otherwise to operate their respective stations on the limited basis of a time-sharing station.

3. The granting of the application of WBBC for modification of license insofar as said application request authority to operate during the hours used by WLTH and the hours used by WARD would not serve public interest, convenience and necessity.

The order in this case will become effective Oct. 22,1940.

X X X X X X X X X X

WIND BOOSTED TO 5 KW

One of the fastest growing stations in the Chicago are, Station WIND, operated by the Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corporation at Gary, Ind., has been granted a construction permit to increase night power from 1 kilowatt to 5 kilowatts and make changes in directional antenna system for day and night use; 560 kilocycles.

X X X X X X X X

TESTS FOR NATIONAL TELEVISION COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED

In line with its policy of cooperating with the National Television Standards Committee, which is endeavoring to determine standards so that the development of the television industry may go forward, the Federal Communications Commission has granted authority to operate television Station W2XBS in New York with special emission in addition to A3 emission on Channel No. 1, in order to conduct experimental tests for the Committee and the National Broadcasting Co., to not later than January 1, at which time proper standards may be arrived at.

Because of the enthusiasm of Chairman Fly with regard to color television, additional requirements may be made so that when television is again reintroduced to the public, it may be in color instead of black and white. It is said the industry fears that if this rule is laid down for all television stations, there will be further delay as it may take longer to produce color apparatus and that the expense will be much greater.

X X X X X X X X X X

BROADCASTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES MUST BE RECORDED

Following the recent meeting in Washington of the representatives of U. S. short-wave broadcasting stations and by way of tightening up in connection with National Defense, the Federal Communications Commission has adopted the following rules affecting international broadcast stations:

(1) Each licensee of an international broadcast station shall make verbatim mechanical records of all international programs transmitted.

(2) The mechanical records, and such manuscripts, transcripts, and translations of international broadcast programs as are made shall be kept by the licensee for a period of two years after the date of broadcast and shall be furnished the Commission or be available for inspection by representatives of the Commission upon request.

(3) If the broadcast is in a language other than English the licensee shall furnish to the Commission upon request such record and scripts together with complete translations in English.

X X X X X X X X

One of the oldest stations in the United States, WWJ, owned by the Detroit News, is increasing its power to 5 KW.

X X X X X X X X X

PRESIDENT'S PEACE TIME RADIO POWER DISCUSSED

The extent to which the President can interfere in peace-time with communication, production, and distribution is the extent to which he can interfere with the freedom and the property rights of the American citizen, according to "The President's Peace Time Power in 1940", a pamphlet prepared under the direction of The Industrial Survey and Research Service in the Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

It carries an introductory note:

"This publication has been prepared in response to urgent requests for 'plain English' information to answer such questions as, 'Well, suppose the President can take over radio stations and industrial plants, what can that do to me so long as I do not own the stations or plants he commandeers?' With one notable exception, the pages that follow are concerned with the effect of the President's peace time power upon all American citizens, rather than with its effects upon the owners of producing or servicing agencies. The laws quoted in this publication have been selected in the light of a fact which everybody knows but which too many citizens forget -- that all the goods and services essential to our everyday family and community life are furnished by the country's producing and distributing facilities. . . . . .

"The information is confined to specified power grants that convert liberties, heretofore exercised as a citizen right, into privileges enjoyed at the discretion of the President."

"Radio programs come into American homes in peace-time at the pleasure of the President - not by right of the American citizen." ("Except for homes having radios capable of receiving foreign broadcasts directly - not through American chains.")

There follows the wartime radio statute with capital letters to emphasize the points which the Research Service desires to make.

"Upon proclamation BY THE PRESIDENT that there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster <u>or other national emergency</u>, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, the President may suspend or amend, FOR SUCH TIME AS HE MAY SEE FIT, the rules and regulations applicable to any or all stations"(radio) "within the jurisdiction of the United States as prescribed by the Commission" (Communications) "and may cause the <u>closing</u> OF ANY STATION for radio communication and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, or he may authorize the use or control of any such station and/or its apparatus and equipment by any department of the government under such regulations as he may prescribe, upon just compensation to the owners." (48 Stat. 1104) ("The Press throughout the country during the last week of September, 1940, carried announcements that the President had set up a board to prepare an operating plan for this power.")

"The President is empowered to nullify in time of peace any order for goods or services from any American citizen or group of citizens - whether such goods or services are for use in the American home, in hospitals, schools; in private business, including transportation, communications, or in any other activity of normal American life."

"The draft-industry provision of the Act (Section 9, Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, approved September 16, 1940) makes no explicit or implied exemption of newspapers or periodicals. The printing plants of newspapers are not exempt."

"Telephone and telegraph, motion pictures, railroads, electric and gas stations, all have plants capable of furnishing war supplies. And, therefore, they are not exempt."

X X X X X X X X X X

AUTHORIZES RADIOTELEPHONE TO CHESAPEAKE BAY ISLANDS

The Federal Communications Commission has granted an extension of telephone facilities from Crisfield, Md. to Tangier and Smith Islands by means of radiotelephone. In granting these applications to the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City and the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia, the Commission made it clear that it was not establishing the policy of authorizing radiotelephone facilities instead of wire line facilities, but recognized that radiotelephone might be used in extenuating circumstances to provide telephone service to the public when such service could not be rendered through wire line facilities.

The above-mentioned islands are located in the Chesapeake Bay area approximately 13 miles from the shore. The proposed stations will provide a telephone circuit available between Crisfield and each of the islands on a shared basis or between the two islands. At Crisfield connection with the general telephone system will be provided. During the past few Winters these islands have become isolated due to ice and weather conditions and it has become necessary to organize relief parties for the purpose of providing food for the inhabitants. During one Winter the life of a State trooper was lost while attempting to cross the ice with necessary food and supplies. During the Winter of 1939 and 1940 the applicant, while planning on a permanent means to connect these islands with the regular telephone system, established emergency radio facilities. Experience has shown that there is an important need for communication, since the facilities were employed on a number of cases to request foodstuffs and medical supplies for the people on the islands. At the present time, there are approximately 800 people on Smith Island and 1400 on Tangier Island who are engaged principally in the fishing industry.

The service between Crisfield and the Islands can best be provided by means of radiotelephone rather than submarine cable, since the large amount of activity by fishing and oyster boats in the vicinity would create a hazard to the cable.

X X X X X X X X X

TRAMMELL PUTS PREMIUM ON ALMONTE COURTESY

Anyone who has been pushed around and high-hatted by the male attendants in broadcasting stations will approve a very unusual order issued by Niles Trammell, new President of the National Broadcasting Company, who is shaking things up all along the line and making numerous changes in personnel. It is that the employees of the company be courteous to the studio and office visitors. Niles suggests to get further pointers on this that they see Senor Don John de Jara Almonte, longtime Nigh Manager of NBC, who, because of his gentlemanly ways has been frequently referred to as the "diplomat of the kilocycles". In fact, one Washington visitor was so impressed by Mr. Almonte's diplomacy in handling people that he suggested he would be a good man for our Ambassador to Spain.

Mr. Trammell being from Georgia, the home of good manners, was likewise impressed with this outstanding ability of Mr. Almonte and also the value of courtesy to the customers and visitors, accordingly issued the following memo to all departments and division heads of the NBC:

"It is a matter of concern to me that in the discharge of our responsibilities as executives of the National Broadcasting Company, neither you nor I are able to devote as much time as we would wish to those courtesies which mean so much in fostering good will and developing closer friendships between NBC and its clients, agencies, affiliated stations and other important contacts.

"To remedy this situation the office of Assistant to the President, occupied by Mr. John Almonte was created. Now, while an attractive brochure 'After Hours' was mailed to clients and agencies last April, it is from within our own organization that the fullest appreciation of the opportunity to create good will through the use of Mr. Almonte's services must come. In this connection, I may say that 'After Hours' did not quite cover the whole picture. Mr. Almonte is available at any hour when he can be of service to NBC.

"While the very nature of Mr. Almonte's assignment makes it necessary that he be kept free of the details of operation of any department, his unique ability may be very helpful to all departments. For example, the September 1940 list of network advertisers carries the names of seventy-four clients - our networks embrace over two-hundred stations - potential clients are continually having auditions. I believe you will agree with me that in our relationship with all of these a little extra courtesy and helpful friendliness might be very useful to NBC.

"I plan to discuss these matters with Mr. Almonte at regular intervals and I shall hope to hear that you are all taking advantage of the services he can render. I have found him a help."

X X X X X X X X

ALL AMERICA CABLES STANDS BEHIND DRAFTED EMPLOYEES

Frank W. Phelan, President of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., and President of the Commercial Mackay Corp., which comprises the Commercial Cable Co., Mackay Radio and Federal Telegraph, announced this week that any American citizen, who is a regular employee of these companies or subsidiaries, who is called into or voluntarily enters active service in the National Guard, Army, Navy or Marine Corps for a period of one year and 40 days or less, will be re-employed in his former position or an equivalent position upon satisfactory completion of such service.

An employee entering any of these services for this period of time will be granted a leave of absence and will be given credit in his record of service with the company. The company will give one month's pay to any employee who has been with the company for over one year and will carry his entire group insurance for him for the period.

X X X X X X X X X

RCA CIRCUIT BETWEEN U.S. AND FINLAND OPENED

The world-wide services of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., were increased this week by the opening for the first time of a direct radiotelegraph circuit between the United States and Finland. Heretofore, it has been necessary to route messages between the two countries by way of Stockholm.

The new circuit operates between the cities of New York and Helsinki. Messages between this country and Finland may be filed or received at any R.C.A. Communications office in the United States.

In addition to the circuit's obvious advantages to business and government circles, RCAC officials said, it is believed that operation of a direct radio link should do much to further cement the excellent relations long existing between Finns and Americans.

X X X X X X X X X X

COLUMNISTS TO REPORT ON DEFENSE?

The Washington Post carried this paragraph recently by Leonard Lyons:

"Arrangements have been completed for a series of Sunday night broadcasts, sponsored by the United States Government, over all the hookups. The broadcasts will feature four commentators - Wythe Williams, Walter Winchell, Elmer Davis and H.V. Kaltenborn - each of whom, for 6 minutes, will report to the National exactly what the Government has accomplished for National Defense during the preceding week. Their reports will be in four classifications: Army, Navy (Winchell), Air and Industry. Each will be free to make his own analysis and criticism, unhampered by any censorship."

X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 22, 1940

No. 1276

October 22, 1940

DECREASE IN COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTS

Manufacturers of communication equipment reported moderate decreases in employment, wages, and production for 1939 as compared with 1937, according to preliminary figures compiled from returns of the Census of Manufactures for 1939 and released by Director William Lane Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

This industry, as constituted for census purposes, embraces establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of electric signaling apparatus (other than railway); signals and attachments (railway); telephone and telegraph equipment; and miscellaneous radio parts except loud speakers and microphones which are a part of the Radios, Radio Tubes, and Phonographs industry.

The wage earners primarily engaged in manufacturing in this industry in 1939 numbered 32,119, a decrease of 21.6 percent, compared with 40,981 reported for 1937, and their wages, $44,444,379 decreased 19.7 percent as compared with $55,326,496, reported for 1937. These decreases may be partially accounted for by the fact that the 1939 Census of Manufactures questionnaire, for the first time, called for personnel employed in distribution, construction, etc., separately from manufacturing employees of the plants. It is not known how many of the wage earners reported for 1937 were engaged in distribution and construction and how many were engaged in manufacturing. Employees of the plants reported as engaged in distribution and construction activities in 1939 are not included in this preliminary report but will be included in the final report.

The value of products of the industry for 1939 amounted to $191,326, 489, a decrease of 15.9 percent, compared with $227,-523,931 reported for 1937.

Summary statistics for 1939 and 1937 are given in Table 1. Detailed statistics on production are given in Table 2. All figures for 1939 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Table 1. - Summary for the Industry: 1939 and 1937

(Because they account for a negligible portion of the national output, plants with annual production valued at less than $5,000 have been excluded since 1919)

(Table follows next page)

Table 1 (Cont'd)

	1939	1937	Percent of increase or decrease(-)
Number of establishments	227	187	21.4
Salaried personnel 1/.	9,305	13,470	-30.9
Salaries 1/ 2/	$ 25,325,092	$ 29,740,220	-14.8
Wage earners (average for the year) 3/	32,119	40,981	-21.6
Wages 2/ 3/	$ 44,444,379	$ 55,326,496	-19.7
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work 2/ . .	$ 48,353,690	$ 65,180,565	-25.8
Value of products 2/	$191,326,489	$227,523,931	-15.9
Value added by manufacture 4/. .	$142,972,799	$162,343,366	-11.9

1/ No data for employees of central administrative offices are included.

2/ Profits or losses cannot be calculated from the census figures because no data are collected for certain expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, and advertising.

3/ The itme for wage earners is an average of the numbers reported for the several months of the year and includes both full-time and part-time workers. The quotient obtained by dividing the amount of wages by the average number of wage earners should not, therefore, be accepted as representing the average wage received by full-time wage earners.

4/ Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work.

Table 2 - Products, by Class, Number, and Value: 1939 and 1937

	1939	1937
1. Communication Equipment industry, all products, total value	$191,326,489	$227,523,931
2. Communication equipment made in the industry.	150,862,615	167,560,396
3. Miscellaneous products not specified.	4,016,460	14,856,630
4. Receipts for contract and repair work.	347,660	91,029
5. Other products (not classified in this industry).	1/36,009,754	45,015,876
6. Communication equipment made as secondary products in other industries	2/14,543,233	26,050,800
Communication equipment, aggregate value (sum of 2 and 6)	$165,405,848	$193,611,196

(Table continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	1939	1937
Radio apparatus:		
Miscellaneous parts.	$ 45,665,666	$ 47,328,415
Radio transformers--		
For receiving sets--		
Number reported--		
Number.	6,767,722	8,859,645
Value	$ 3,279,936	$ 4,479,608
Number not reported, value . .	$ 1,931,811	$ 3,389,605
For transmitting sets, value . .	$ 607,783	$ 487,630
Signaling apparatus, electric (other than railway).		
Audible signals	$ 4,252,460	$ 3,162,475
Burglar-alarm and hold-up apparatus	$ 833,822	$ 1,007,687
Contact devices.	$ 284,930	$ 239,887
Electric street traffic-signal apparatus and accessories	$ 1,265,595	$ 1,243,950
Fire and watch signal apparatus. . .	$ 881,647	$ 495,954
Hospital signaling apparatus	$ 757,071	$ 452,920
Nonautomatic internal telephone apparatus.	$ 395,434	$ 383,812
Relays	$ 238,211	$ 288,112
Visible signals.	$ 416,500	$ 420,701
Municipal fire and police signaling systems, including sprinkler supervisory and automatic fire-detecting devices	$ 1,010,865	(3)
Railroad highway grade crossing signals (exclusive of relays and other control apparatus	$ 1,454,244	(3)
Other 4/	$ 7,791,928	$ 14,347,792
Telephone and telegraph apparatus (not including wireless)	$ 94,337,945	$115,882,648

1/ Ignition apparatus, insulated wire, telephone and telegraph cable, laboratory testing instruments, resistance welding electrodes, transformers.
2/ Incomplete; complete figures will be given in the final report.
3/ Included in "Other" electrical signaling apparatus in 1937.
4/ Includes laboratory electrical test equipment, and railway signals and attachments (including automatic train controls), and visual and audible code-calling systems for 1939 and 1937. See all items covered by footnote 3.

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

NEW BROOKLYN STATION SOUGHT

Following the granting of license for Station WLTH, The Voice of Brooklyn, and a general clearing up of the Brooklyn broadcasting situation after years of litigation, an application has been received from the Frequency Broadcasting Corporation of Brooklyn to construct a new station to be operated on 620 kilocycles, 500 watts, daytime only.

The same company has applied for a new high frequency broadcast station to be operated on 43,700 kilocycles with a coverage of 14,400 square miles, and a population area of 11,900,000.

X X X X X X X X X X

DESPITE COLOR EARLY TELEVISION STANDARDS HOPED FOR

Notwithstanding the apprehension the industry seems to have that there may be delay and added cost if Chairman James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission insists that the rebirth of television be in color instead of black and white, W. R. G. Baker, of the General Electric Company, Chairman of the National Television System Committee still expressed the hope that television standards could be completed by January 1. Already several panels, or committees, have completed plans for undertaking this work. Certain of the panels whose work involves consideration of color and the possible application of Frequency Modulation still have a great deal of work ahead of them. Among the panels yet to be heard from and the tentative completion dates are:

Panel 1 - System Analysis, November 1
Panel 2 - Subjective Aspects, November 1
Panel 7 - Picture Resolution, November 1
Panel 8 - Synchronization, November 15
Panel 9 - Radiation Polarization, December 1

"The sixteen members of the National Television Systems Committee represent manufacturing companies, research organizations, and utilities actively engaged in, or closely associated with the radio industry. Of the fifteen voting members - the Chairman having no vote - eight represent companies associated with the Radio Manufacturers' Association. There is, in addition, one representative of the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Canada, Ralph A. Hackbush, who acts as an observer only", Mr. Baker reported.

"The detailed analytical work is handled by nine panels consisting of 138 members representing 41 companies or organizations. Of these 41 companies, 19 represent receiver manufacturers; 5 represent manufacturers producing both transmitters and receivers; 9 represent universities or research organizations; 4, utilities; 3, broadcasting organizations, and one, consultant."

X X X X X X X X

FEDERAL PROTEST SEEN IF ASCAP BLACKOUT

Duplicating a similar performance held recently at the San Francisco Exposition, which it is alleged was deliberately ignored by the radio stations, the American Society of Composers will sponsor a Cavalcade of American Music at the New York World's Fair on Thursday, October 24. This may prove the first Eastern showdown in the big fight between ASCAP and NAB. How many stations or networks will broadcast this performance remains to be seen.

If there is a duplication of the West Coast radio blackout, it is understood the Composers will address a strong protest to President Roosevelt, the Federal Communications Commission and Congress.

Gene Buck, returning from the ASCAP show at San Francisco, said:

"The fact that the Fair was able to draw such a crowd for a special event without a bit of help from radio is proof that anyone with an important message to put across to the public can still do it exclusively through the press. It shows that, in contacting the public, newspapers still come first."

The New York World's Fair Cavalcade will comprise the highlights of American music, composed and written by members of the Society. It is being given as part of the ceremonies celebrating its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

There will be two concerts, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. Both will be free to the public. The afternoon concert will feature the Rochester Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, and symphonic works of members of the Society, including Henry Hadley Deems Taylor, Dr. Howard Hanson, William Grant Still and Morton Gould.

The evening concert will have Gene Buck as Master-of-Ceremonies and will be devoted to a Cavalcade of American songs of the past and present. There will be a tribute to the memories of Victor Herbert, ASCAP's Founder; John Philip Sousa and George Gershwin.

The following composers and authors have come from Hollywood for the occasion: Jerome Kern, Sigmund Romberg, Jean Schwartz and Walter Donaldson. An extra added attraction will be Gene Autry, the cowboy singer-composer, who wil sing some of his own Western melodies.

The partial program of composers and authors who will appear in person and who will either play or sing their own compositions, follows:

Irving Berlin - "God Bless America"; George M. Cohan - "I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy"; "Give My Regards to Broadway", "Grand Old Flag"; Jerome Kern - "Ole Man River", "Smoke Gets In Your Eyes", "All the Things You Are"; Sigmund Romberg - "Lover Come Back To Me",

"One Alone", "Sweethearts"; W. C Handy, "The St. Louis Blues"; Harry Von Tilzer - Medley; Joe Howard, "I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now"; Harry Armstrong - "Sweet Adeline"; Jean Schwartz - "Chinatown"; Johnny Green, "Body and Soul"; Billy Hill - "The Last Round Up"; Ferde Grof - "On the Trail" from "The Grand Canyon Suite"; Milton Ager - "Happy Days Are Here Again"; Fred E. Ahlert, "Where the Blue of the Night Meets the Gold of the Day".

X X X X X X X X X X

CHANGING AN EDITOR'S POLITICS

In his book "The Dead Hand of Bureaucracy" just published, Lawrence Sullivan writes, in a chapter called "We, The Government":

"An amusing story in the records of the Federal Communications Commission relates how, by the astute political use of governmental powers, a Massachusetts editor of militant Republican inclinations was converted to New Dealism. The editor decided to supplement his newspaper with a local radio station. Sometime between the date of his application and its approval by the FCC, the editor dropped all criticism of Democratic policies, both state and national. But the first radio license give this editor only daylight broadcasting hours - after a considerable investment in equipment. Thereafter a promise of night hours at some future date kept him a loyal Democrat through the following three elections, for his only chance to bail out on the heavy investment was to obtain night hours in the profitable range of commercial broadcasting."

X X X X X X X X X X

WJSV CELEBRATES EIGHTH BIRTHDAY

WJSV in Washington celebrated its eighth anniversary last Sunday as a member of the Columbia Broadcasting System. WJSV, now one of the foremost stations in the country and broadcasting with 50 KW, went into the network with a higher power, 10 KW, than many stations did on that day.

The initial program was at 9 P.M. on the night of October 20, 1932. Harry C. Butcher, now a Vice-President of CBS, was General Manager of the station. The master of ceremonies was A. D. ("Jess") Willard, Jr., now General Manager. Handling the program with him were Bob Trout, afterwards stationed at the White House, and Larry Elliott, now two of the networks best known announcers.

X X X X X X X X

BROADCAST APPLICATION EXAMINATION REVISED

The procedure of the Federal Communications Commission for examination of standard broadcast applications by the staff departments has been revised with a view to more orderly and expeditious handling. Provision has been made for the consideration of these applications simultaneously, as far as possible, by the technical departments. The methods of operation of each of the individual units responsible for the review of applications is also being studied with a view to speeding up the work.

The Secretary of the Commission has been directed not to regard applications as formally filed with the Commission until they are in his hands, duly executed, and complete with respect to the answering of all required questions. Under the new procedure, an acknowledgment card will be sent to the applicant immediately upon receipt of the application. If it is necessary to return the application for the correction of formal defects or to enter into correspondence with the applicant with regard to correcting his application in respect to any matters of form, the applicant will be notified that his application is not in form for consideration by the Commission and that the application will not be shown on the records of the Commission as officially filed until the formal defects specified in the letter of notification have been corrected. Upon the return of the application in proper form, a file number will be assigned and the application will take its place in the regular order for consideration.

X X X X X X X X X X

WQXR ASKS MORE TIME FOR EXPANSION

WQXR in New York City has applied for more time to complete enlargement and improvement of the station; likewise to meet North American Regional Agreement requirements. Changes at WQXR contemplate new equipment, installation of directional antenna for day and night use and an increase in power from 5 to 10 kilowatts; also a change of frequency from 1550 to 1560 kilocycles.

X X X X X X X X X X

ANOTHER LONG TITLE FOR MR. ROCKEFELLER

Nelson Rockefeller, President of Radio City, who is now spending practically all of his time in Washington as Coordinator of Latin-American Economic and Cultural Problems of the National Defense Commission, has had another impressive title conferred upon him. This time by Jesse Jones who has appointed Mr. Rockefeller, Chairman of the Inter-American Development Commission of the Department of Commerce.

X X X X X X X X X X

BOAKE CARTER COMEBACK MAY CAUSE CONGRESSIONAL IRE

When Boake Carter returns to the radio tomorrow (Wednesday) night after a two years' absence from the networks, he may again find himself the subject of Congressional debate. It was the assertion of Senator Rush Holt, of West Virginia, that Mr. Carter was put off the air because he was preaching a doctrine of isolationism against Britain and it was at the instance of the British that he was no longer allowed to broadcast. According to Senator Holt, the door was closed to Mr. Carter by the cancellation of a contract with the company owned by Mrs. Marjorie Post Davies, wife of Joseph E. Davies, then American Ambassador to Russia, and a firm supporter of the Administration's foreign policy.

In addition to the Administration's objection to Mr. Carter, himself a naturalized Britisher opposing the British, he also found disfavor with the Administration because of his strong support of the amendment of Representative Louis Ludlow, of Indiana, providing for a popular referendum before Congress and the President could declare war. This amendment, so strongly supported by Carter in spite of the opposition of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull and almost unanimous newspaper opposition, was lost only by the tiny margin of 214 to 196.

In view of all this, the Administration, as well as Congress, will no doubt listen with considerable interest to Mr. Carter to see whether or not he will change the tone of his comments.

Mr. Carter was born in Baku, Russia, son of a British consular agent and an Irish mother, Edith Harwood-Yarred Carter. He served in the Royal Air Force and came to the United States in 1920, but was not naturalized until 1933. He was at one time a newspaper reporter and worked for some years in the oil business in Mexico and Central America. Since 1932 he has been amazingly popular as a radio commentator.

Mr. Carter will be on the air from 8:30 to 8:45 P.M.,EST, from WOR, every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. He returns under the auspices of the United Air Lines, marking the first time an airline has sponsored a regular series on a major network. A network of 10 Mutual stations will carry Mr. Carter's news analyses.

With his new commercial series, Mr. Carter will shift his headquarters from Philadelphia where he has generally had his offices to New York.

In addition to his broadcasts, Mr. Carter will continue to write his syndicated column for over 100 papers. He also plans to keep up his lecture engagements all over the country making use of airplane transportation to allow him sufficient time for his newscasts.

X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The United Broadcasting Company has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for modification of license to operate Stations WEHU, portable-mobile, WEHV, mobile, and WRPM, portable mobile, in connection with stations WCLE and WHK, Cleveland.

Emanuel Dannett, for 9 years its legal representative, has been elected to the WOR Board of Directors.

Charles B. Brown has been appointed manager of Station Promotion for the National Broadcasting Company, succeeding B.J. Hauser, who has been transferred to Blue Network Promotion.

Applications for the following attorneys to practice before the Federal Communications Commission have been approved: Milton Diamond, New York City; Paul J. Kaveney, St. Louis, Mo.; Israel Harvey Levinson, Chicago, Ill.; Morton F. Melnik, Madison, Wis., and G. Mallet Prevost, Washington, D. C.

Bingham, N. Y. is seeking a new station to be operated on 1420 kilocycles with 250 watts power.

The Vacuum Tube Section of the Radio Manufacturers' Association is now being reorganized under the chairmanship of R. M. Wise, of the Hygrade-Sylvania Corporation.

Dr. C. Guy Suits, 35-year-old research physicist, was recently appointed Assistant to the Director of the General Electric Research Laboratory. Dr. Suits has been a member of the Laboratory staff since 1930 and is widely known for his research in high-temperature arcs.

Hygrade Sylvania Corporation - Nine months to Sept. 30: Net profit, before provision for excess profits taxes, $648,263, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $2.64 a share on 207,184 common shares. No comparable figures for 1939 period are available.

Paul McCluer has been made Central Division Red Network Sales Manager and E. R. Borroff named Blue Network Sales Manager of the National Broadcasting Company. McCluer has been Manager of the Division's Blue Network sales force and Borroff has been a member of the Division's Red network sales staff.

X X X X X X X X X X

REVIEWS BROADCASTING REGULATIONS

Reprints are now available of a detailed discussion of "Law Developments in Federal Regulation of Broadcasting" written by Louis G. Caldwell, former General Counsel of the old Federal Radio Commission, for the 1940 Variety Radio Director.

In his introduction Mr. Caldwell writes:

"On the credit side of developments in federal regulation of radio in the year just closed should be listed increasing efficiency, in the sense of prompt and incisive action, and the freedom from external evidence of bickering and dissension, which began during the closing two months of the previous year, and has continued during the year just closed. The commission's prestige has been correspondingly enhanced. Counterbalancing this (or as additional credits, depending on the viewpoint) must be placed (1) the persistent procedural trend toward decisions in quasi-judicial matters without hearing, toward avoiding or minimizing the rights of persons adversely affected to be heard either before the Commission or on appeal, and toward substitution of the 'investigative technique' for due process of law in the traditional sense; (2) the equally persistent substantive trend toward so-called 'value judgments' without statement of reasons or fixing of principles and with frequent disregard of principles or standards already announced, necessarily leading to lack of uniformity and unpredictability; and (3) a marked effort toward expansion of power, particularly in the direction of economic regulation of industries subject to the Act.

"The one new factor is the crisis engendered by the war in Europe which at times bids fair to reverse the downward trend of censorship and to open up an all-too-tempting vista for further expansion of inquisitorial and bureaucratic control over broadcasting."

In his review Mr. Caldwell discusses broadcast regulation under the following heads: "The Machinery of Regulation", "Regulation of Standard Broadcast Stations", "Regulation of Radio Services Related to Broadcasting", "Appeals from the Commission's Decisions", and "International Radio Regulation".

X X X X X X X X X

IMPROVED ELECTRICITY BROADCAST DEVICE SHOWN

An improved "Klystron", a generator that sends electrical power through the air, was demonstrated before 100 engineering professors and other educators from seventy-five Eastern colleges and universities and other guests at the laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in Bloomfield, N.J. The new type of generator was hailed as bringing the wireless transmission of electricity a step nearer to practical application, such as providing power for illumination and domestic uses in homes. The short-waves emitted by the machine were demonstrated by I. E. Mouromtseff, Research Engineer of the company's Special Products Engineering Department.

X X X X X X X X X X X

I. T. & T. PROTECTS MILITARY SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Col. Sosthenes Behn, President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, has announced the Company's policy in regard to employees who enter the active military service of the United States.

Leave of absence up to one year will be granted to any such employee. Upon application within 40 days of the conclusion of such period employees will be reinstated by the Company in previous positions or positions of comparable status unless the Company's circumstances are so changed that it will make it impossible to do so.

Employees of more than one year's standing will receive one month's regular pay. Under the Company's pension plan these employees will receive full credit for the previous term of employment plus such period. The Company will pay the employee's present Group Insurance premiums for him during such period of service and during this time the employee will be entitled to the Company's regular death benefit under its pension and benefit plan less that which is paid by the Government.

X X X X X X X X X X

WAGE-HOUR LAW RECOMMENDATIONS DECIDED UPON

In anticipation of prospective appointment by the Federal Wage and Hour Administration of a radio "Industry Committee" to consider wage standards under the law, the Radio Manufacturers' Association has made preparations to recommend appointments on the employers' group of such a committee. For these appointments the RMA Set Division has chosen A. S. Wells and J. P. Rogers, of Chicago; the Tube Division, Roy Burlew of Owensboro, Kentucky, and M. F. Balcom, of Emporium, Pa.; the Parts and Accessories Division, Octave Blake of So. Plainfield, N. J., and J. H. Stackpole of St. Marys, Pa., and the Amplifier and Sound Equipment Division, Messrs. G. Hamilton Beasley, of Chicago, and L. A. Randall, of Rochester, N.Y. Further procedure toward organization of the contemplated Radio Industry Committee is expected within the next month or two on the initiative of the Wage-Hour Administration.

X X X X X X X X X X

WMCA STUDIOS REPRODUCED BY AL JOLSON

An unusual promotion venture was concluded when Broadway's current musical hit starring Al Jolson "Hold On To Your Hats" redecorated their sets with WMCA call letters in the secnes of an interior of a radio broadcasting station. The call letters, some standing three feet high, decorate the walls of the stage and the microphones in scenes 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act 1. The theatre program also lists the settings in this act as taking place on "Stage of WMCA Broadcasting Studio" or its studio, reception room and corridors, respectively.

X X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 25, 1940

No. 1277

NOT THE WAR BUT IONOSPHERE STORMS

If the short-wave programs from Europe do not come in as clear this Winter as those from South America, don't blame it on the war. Dr. A. T. Consentino of the Argentine Ministry of the Interior, and Dr. J. H. Dellinger in the U. S. Bureau of Standards in Washington, declare in a joint article that because of ionosphere storms radio signals going north and south at this season are much greater in volume and considerably less variable than broadcasts between the United States and Europe.

The study was made to determine what happens on transmission paths between South America and the other continents, and has yielded an explanation of the North Atlantic anomaly.

The work was confined to the northern winters or southern summers, because it is only at that time of year that there is an opportunity to make observations in the Americas on radio broadcasting from Europe. Radio transmission at broadcast frequencies occurs over great distances only at night, and it is only in December and adjacent months that there are periods when local interference is absent and night prevails throughout the region between Europe and eastern North America or Argentina.

The work of the noted Argentine and American scientists has established the fact that radio transmission between South America and either North America or Europe is relatively free from influences that seriously impair transmission between North America and Europe. For the time of year at which the measurements were made (northern winter or southern summer), the received intensities for transmission between North America and South America average approximately 25 times the intensities between North America and Europe, and are only about one-fifteenth as variable.

The conditions of low and variable received intensity are characteristic of radio transmission over any path at times of inosphere storms. Since the North America-Europe transmission path is near the magnetic pole and auroral zone, where ionosphere storms have maximum effects, that path is thus markedly subject to ionosphere storms, even relatively slight ones which would have no effect on transmission over paths farther south.

The effect occurs at high as well as broadcast frequencies and is so marked that it is commonly impossible to communicate directly between North America and Europe during ionosphere storms, and radio traffic is then actually carried on by relaying through Buenos Aires. As these conditions prevail for several days, the North America-Europe transmission path is almost never entirely

NOT THE EAS PVT LONGFURTHER STUDIES

If the administrative problems that Lunne do not come in as other fields Winter as those from South America, don't blame it on the war. Dr. A. T. Consentino-Alvarez Argentine Ministry of Foreign Interior and Dr. G. H. Dahlstrom of the U. S. Bureau of Standards in Washington, believe in a point of view that occurrence of ionospheric storms varies mainly going north and south or still seasons are much greater in volume and considerably less variable than between the United States and Europe.

The study was made to determine what happens on transmission paths between South America and the other continents, and has thus an application on the South Atlantic Ionosphere.

The work was confined to the northern winter or summer months because it is only at that time of year that there is an opportunity to gain observations on the Argentine on radio broadcasts from Europe. Radio transmissions or broadcast frequencies usually have great distances only at night, and it is only in December and January during that there are periods when local interference is absent and night prevails throughout the radio path between Buenos Aires and Northern Europe or Australia.

The work of the noted Argentine and American scientists has established the fact that radio transmission between South America and either North America or Europe is relatively free from interference that actually limits transmission between South America and Europe. For the same reason as with the measurements made during northern winter or southern summer, the previous transmission or transmission between North America and South America averaged approximately 20 times the intensities between North America and Europe, and are only about one-fifteenth as variable.

The conditions of low and variable received intensity are characteristic of radio transmission over any path at times of ionospheric storms. Since the North American-Europe transmission path is near the magnetic pole and auroral zone, where ionospheric storms have maximum effects, that path is most strongly subject to ionospheric storms, even relatively slight ones which would have no effect on transmission over better Southern paths.

The effect results of high as well as low intensity transmission on a certain path is extremely important to communications and broadcast Worldwide Radio and Navigation during ionospheric storms. Radio traffic is thus seriously upset or by relaying through other Nations. Authorities conclude that it may be several days, the South American-Europe transmission path is almost down entirely.

free from ionospheric storminess, the prevalence of which in the transmission path appears to present a complete explanation, Dr. Consentino and Dr. Dellinger conclude, of the unsatisfactory transmission between North America and Europe.

X X X X X X X X X

FCC AMENDS AMATEUR RULES

The Federal Communication Commission's Rules and Regulations was modified for a temporary period so as to permit an amateur station which is moved from one permanent location to another permanent location prior to May 1, 1941, to be operated at the latter location (in accordance with the provisions governing portable stations) for a period not exceeding four months, but in no event beyond the expiration date of the license; provided a proper application for modification of license is duly filed with the Commission.

X X X X X X X X X

PAID TIME SEEN AS POLITICAL TEST

Mark Sullivan, the political writer, has offered the following suggestion as to how to tell the difference between "President Roosevelt" and "Mr. Roosevelt, the Third Term candidate".

"To save hearers and readers from the inconvenience of determining which of Mr. Roosevelt's utterances is political and which presidential, a method of labeling has been thoughtfully arranged. When the Democratic National Committee pays the cost of the radio time and the expense of the trip, it is a political speech. When the Government pays the expense of the trip, and the radio time is donated to the President as a public official, that is a presidential speech.

Thus, the public is benevolently enabled to know when Mr. Roosevelt is appealing impartially and officially to all the people, in the interest of national defense, and when he is seeking votes for himself."

X X X X X X X X X X

RICHMOND STATION ASKS INCREASE

A construction permit to install a new transmitter, make changes in directional antenna for night use and an increase of power from 1 kilowatt to 5 kilowatts on 880 kc., has been applied for to the Federal Communications Commission by Station WRNL, Richmond Radio Corporation, Richmond, Va.

X X X X X X X X X

NEWFOUNDLAND STATION FIGURES IN PORTLAND DENIAL

International, as well as domestic considerations, figured in denial by the Federal CommunicationsCommission of two petitions for rehearing of its grant, on July 16, to the Portland Broadcasting System, Inc., of a construction permit to change the frequency of radio station WGAN at Portland, Me., from 640 to 560 kilocycles, and to increase power from 500 watts limited time to 5 kilowatts unlimited time.

Rehearing was sought by two petitioners each of whom has an application pending for the use of 560 kilocycles. They are Community Broadcasting Service, Inc., licensee of WABI, at Bangor, which has applied to change its frequency from 1200 kilocycles to 560 kilocycles and to increase its power from 250 watts to 1 kilowatt; and William H. Rines, who has applied for a construction permit to erect a new station at Portland to operate on 560 kilocycles, with power of 5 kilowatts day and 1 kilowatt night. The three applications are mutually exclusive.

The Commission points out that before WGAN filed its present application, it had filed an application (later withdrawn) for unlimited time on 640 kilocycles. Shortly thereafter the government of Newfoundland advised the Commission that the 640 frequency was assigned to it by the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement and that Station VONF, which operates on this frequency, is in many instances the only effective means of keeping the Newfoundland public informed as to weather reports, government decrees, and other news. Newfoundland pointed out that even as then operated WGAN caused serious interference to the secondary service area of VONF and that the grant of the application would increase the interference. Newfoundland proposed that if the Commission would not assign 640 kilocycles to any station in the United States which would cause interference to VONF's secondary service area, Newfoundland would relinquish in favor of the United States all claims to the frequency 560 kilocycles also assigned to Newfoundland. These terms are mutually agreeable to both countries.

The Commission found that WGAN and WABI were both qualified to operate stations as proposed in their applications. Between these two stations the question narrowed as to whether the public would be better served by location of new facilities in Portland (WGAN) or in Bangor (WABI).

It was found that WGAN would provide a greater service than WABI. Further, it appeared that there is greater need in Portland for the radio service requested than in Bangor. Portland, Maine's largest city, is served both day and night by only one local station as compared to two stations serving Bangor, with less than half Portland's population.

In the case of the Rines application, the Commission determined that public interest, convenience or necessity would be better served by the WGAN grant. WGAN offered more adequate cover-

age. The WGAN grant did not involve objectionable interference to any station, whereas the proposed Rines service would interfere with CJKL at Dane, Ontario, in violation of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. The WGAN equipment is satisfactory but part of the proposed Rines installation is not. The licensee of WGAN is better qualified and has had more radio experience than Rines. Competition between radio stations in Portland will be keener under the WGAN grant, for the Rines family is interested in Portland's other station - WCHS - as well as WRDO, Augusta, and WFEA, Manchester, N. H.

X X X X X X X X

ENGINEERS PREPARE FOR FALL MEETING

Several hundred radio manufacturers and executives are expected to attend the annual Fall meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Engineering Department of the Radio Manufacturers' Association in Rochester, N.Y., beginning November 11th.

James S. Knowlson, of the Stewart Warner Company, Chicago, President of the RMA, will be the speaker at the banquet Tuesday evening, November 12, on the subject, "Engineers and Industry". The toastmaster will be Dr. A. F. Van Dyck of New York.

Many meetings of engineering committees and subcommittees will be held during the Rochester sessions, and there will be a meeting of the RMA General Standards Committee on Monday, November 11.

Numerous papers by outstanding engineers on television, frequency modulation and other subjects will be read at the technical sessions, whose Chairmen will include L. C. F. Horle, President of the IRE, W. R. G. Baker, of the General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Conn., Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith of the Radio Corporation of America, Keith Henney and Henry Sheve of New York, and Ralph A. Hackbusch of the Canadian Radio Manufacturers' Association. Also there will be technical exhibits of component parts and testing equipment, specially arranged for engineering staffs and manufacturers, by thirty-two exhibiting companies.

X X X X X X X X X

The Federal Communications Commission has had to censure, by mail, a Pacific Coast ship captain who, in radio discussion with another vessel about position and weather, could not refrain from cussing the latter. His unlawful superfluous language was heard by others and reported to the Commission.

X X X X X X X X X

FULL STEAM AHEAD FOR RCA IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

National defense has become the radio industry's main theme song, according to an RCA press statement. Radio from research to assembly line is geared and moving as never before in its history to provide Uncle Sam with the most efficient and extensive communication system ever operated on land, sea and in the air.

The recent $7,605,773 order placed by the United States Army with the Radio Corporation of America was the largest order of its kind in the records of radio manufacturing. The industry is gearing the machinery of manufacturing to accelerate production of all types of radio apparatus. Vacuum tubes now are being turned out by the industry as a whole at the rate of 400,000 daily.

Evidence of RCA's policy of "full steam ahead" is found in the recent announcement that the corporation has arranged with a group of banks to borrow $15,000,000 at 1½ percent for five years, for expansion of research and production facilities to speed national defense orders of the Government.

Recognizing the vital role of communication in national defense, the radio men last Summer placed large orders for tool machinery and took steps to remove any possible "bottlenecks" long before actual orders were received. In the case of RCA, throughout the entire organization national defense is the "must" program bulletined as No. 1 all the way from television research to manufacturing, from domestic broadcasting to international communication. It is no secret that the National Research Council at a time such as this calls in the experts of all fields, and that the RCA Laboratories have been enlisted to help the United States Government.

"As a leader in radio, the RCA is conscious of its obligation to the Government in the speedy advancement of the defense program", said Meade Brunet, Manager of Engineering Products, who is also in charge of the Washington Office of the RCA Manufacturing Company. "For more than six months RCA has been training additional personnel, while expanding research and production facilities in a program that has added considerably to employment. Employees by the thousands have pledged themselves to play their parts in the defense program and to deliver all equipment on schedule.

"The program was carefully mapped last June", said Mr. Brunet, "and we are following it to the letter. Thoroughly coordinated all along the line, it has entailed an expenditure of several million dollars in tools and in expanding manufacturing space. The RCA did not wait for the passage of the amortization and tax bill before swinging full forice into action for national defense. We recognize defense as self-preservation, and that is why plans were so elaborately made early in 1940. This foresight has averted any curtailment of our regular manufacturing of radios for the home. We took time by the forelock, since the World War shed evidence

enough of what might be expected of radio in national defense", said Mr. Brunet.

So vast has the radio industry become since the World War that it is estimated military orders for radio equipment in 1940 will be fifty to one compared with 1917, when radio did not have the world-wide scope it has today. It is pointed out that vacuum tubes in 1917 were limited in number and highly expensive, yet today more than 500 different types are manufactured at prices that represent only a fraction of those prevailing twenty years ago. Also during the World War an aviator "just looked to the ground" to find his way or get back to his base. Today, radio provides him with a voice that travels far, with blind flying instruments, and with direction finders.

Furthermore, development of auto radios, short waves, microwaves and broadcasting, unknown or little used during the World War, are now powerful "weapons" in communication on land, sea and in the air. The massive alternators of 1917 have been replaced by the more efficient vacuum tubes that hurl spoken words around the globe. It was a real achievement in 1917-18 to toss dots and dashes across the Atlantic on long wavelengths. Communication experts point out, therefore, that all the new uses discovered for radio since the Armistice was signed in 1918, now put radio far to the front in any program that pertains to national defense. To a large extent, radio men confess, their activities must be couched in secrecy at this time, especially in regard to the development of secret communication. But they are quick to add, "national defense is our No. 1 theme song".

In addition, through broadcasting and continued improvement of the American system, the public is being informed quickly of all new developments at home and abroad. Since broadcasting as a public service was a "by-product" of the World War, such simultaneous contact with the populace was not possible when the A.E.F. was overseas. Also today, radio is an important Pan-American link of friendship that helps to knit the Americas "all for one, one for all".

The key to putting the United States far in the lead in radio is generally recognized as research, out of which it is expected, based on World War experience, to bring forth new instruments, if, as, and when world peace lifts the curtain of mystery behind which the radio research experts are now at work.

X X X X X X X X X

A Baltimorean has made inquiry at the Federal Communications as to his eligibility for a license to operate an amateur station on premises which he owns jointly with his mother who is an alien. This would be contrary to regulations which restrict place of amateur station operation to control of United States citizens exclusively.

X X X X X X X X X X

SIXTEEN STATIONS GRANTED POWER INCREASES

At one sitting this week the Federal Communications Commission granted increases in power to sixteen stations and set hearings for boosts for three more. The stations and their increases follow:

WJAR, The Outlet Company, Providence, R. I., increase night power from 1 to 5 kilowatts, move transmitter to five miles southeast of center of Providence, install new directional antenna with different adjustments for day and night use; 890 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts day, unlimited time.

KARK, Arkansas Radio & Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., increase night power from 1 to 5 kilowatt, and make changes in directional antenna; 890 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts day, unlimited time.

WMMN, Monongahela Valley Broadcasting Co., Fairmont, W.Va. increase night power from 1 to 5 kilowatts, make changes in directional antenna; 890 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts day, unlimited time.

WBAA, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind., increase power from 1 kilowatt day, 500 watts night, to 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts until local sunset; 890 kc.; move transmitter to 5 miles south of Lafayette, and install directional antenna for night use.

WBRY, American Republican, Inc., Waterbury, Conn., install new transmitter, change directional antenna system, increase power from 1 to 5 kilowatts; 1530 kc., unlimited time.

KFUN, Las Vegas Broadcasting Co., Inc., Las Vegas, Nevada, increase in night power from 100 to 250 watts; 1420 kc., 250 watts day, unlimited time.

KENO, Nevada Broadcasting Co., Las Vegas, Nevada, approval of transmitter location and antenna, change in type of transmitter and increase in night power from 100 to 250 watts; 1370 kc., 250 watts day, unlimited time.

WTJS, The Sun Publishing Co., Inc., Jackson, Tenn., increase from 250 watts to 1 kilowatt, change frequency from 1310 to 1360 kilocycles, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use.

KLPM, John B. Cooley, Minot, N. Dak., increase nighttime power from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt, upon compliance with Rule 3.45; 1360 kc., 1 kilowatt day, unlimited time.

KFOR, Cornbelt Broadcasting Corp., Lincoln, Neb., move transmitter, antenna changes and increase in night power from 100 to 250 watts; 1210 kc., 250 watts day, unlimited time.

KPRC, Houston Printing Corp., Houston, Tex., install directional antenna for night use and increase from 1 kilowatt night 5 kilowatts day to 5 kilowatts unlimited; 920 kc.

WTAW, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., install new transmitter, increase from 500 watts day to 1 kilowatt day, and extend completion dates 60 days after grant and 180 days thereafter; 1120 kc., specified hours.

KFEL, Eugene P. O'Fallon, Inc., Denver, Colo., increase from 1 kilowatt to 5 kilowatts day and night, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use; 920 kc.

WPEN, Wm. Penn Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., install new transmitter, increase from 1 kilowatt to 5 kilowatts, using directional atenna at night; 920 kc., unlimited.

KOMO, Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash., install directional antenna for night use and increase from 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day, to 5 kilowatts unlimited; 920 kc.

KRNT, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Ia., move transmitter locally, install new transmitting equipment, install directional antenna for night use, and increase power from 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day, to 5 kilowatts unlimited time; 1320 kc.

The stations seeking more power and scheduled for a hearing are: KOWH, World Publishing Co., Omaha, Nebr., increase from 500 watts to 5 kilowatts; also to change frequency from 660 kc., to 890 kc.; increase hours of operation from day only to unlimited; move transmitter site, install new transmitter, and directional antenna for night use; requests facilities of KUSD and KFNF

KUSD, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. Dak., C.P. to install new vertical antenna, change frequency from 890 kc. to 660 kc., change hours of operation from 500 watts night and day to 500 watts daytime, shares-KFNF; to be heard jointly with KOWH, and application for renewal of license KFNF, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WNAX, South Dakota Broadcasting Corp., transferor Iowa Broadcasting Co., transferee Yankton, S. Dak., asks to transfer station of Station WNAX from South Dakota Broadcasting Corp., to Iowa Broadcasting Co.; 570 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day, unlimited time.

X X X X X X X X

CROSLEY ON ALL SIX INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCIES

Less than one week after its formal dedication, WLWO, Cincinnati, little brother of WLW at Cincinnati, becomes the only international short wave station in the United States, according to a Crosley press statement, authorized to operate on each of the six international wavelengths, with unshared frequencies and with unlimited time. The distinction came to WLWO when the Federal Communications Commission granted WLWO's application to operate on the 9, 11, and 15 megacycle bands, with exclusive frequencies and no restrictions on time.

R. J. Rockwell, Technical Director of the Crosley Corporation, Broadcasting Division, reported that WLWO can now establish schedules for Latin American coverage which will utilize each of these frequencies at their periods of maximum effectiveness.

Mr. Rockwell explained that different frequencies are more effective in reaching Latin America at different times of the day. During the past Summer, for instance, studies revealed that the 21 megacycle band was excellent for South American coverage from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.; EST. As evening drew near, lower frequencies were employed.

The complete list of WLWO frequencies in kilocycles is as follows: 6,080; 9,590; 11,710; 15,250; 17,800; 21,650

Mail response from South America indicates that WLWO is now delivering the most powerful international signal in South America, Mr. Rockwell said. He stated that in addition to a large volume of mail from regular listeners in countries throughout South America, reports from Embassy and other sources also indicate that WLWO is "coming in" with greater intensity than any other station, North American or European. The WLWO signal is reported to be "much stronger" than those of German and other signals originating in Europe.

The unusual effectiveness of WLWO is attributed to the combination of frequencies with an antenna structure that enables engineers to "beam" the signal within a comparatively narrow area, instead of dispersing it in all directions. Though the radio wave enters the antenna system with a strength of 50,000 watts, a power attained so far only by WLWO on international frequencies, the effect of the beamed signal in South America is that of a 600,000-watt station.

X X X X X X X X X

CORNELL-CBS HOOKUP APPROVED

The Federal Communications Commission recently put its O.K. on the application of Station WHCU, owned by Cornell University at Ithaca and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The official order on this was as follows:

"It appearing that the contract of April 1, 1938 between Cornell University and the Elmira Star-Gazette, Inc., upon the basis of which the renewal application herein was designated for hearing, has been cancelled; that the existing contract between Cornell University and the Columbia Broadcasting System is in the usual chain affiliation form; that the general subject of chain affiliation contracts is now being studied by the Commission and that any decision or opinion with respect to the existing contract between Cornell University and Columbia Broadcasting System should be reserved until consideration and action by the Commission upon the entire subject of chain broadcasting agreements;

"It is ordered, that said petition for reconsideration and grant without hearing be, and it is hereby, granted; that the hearing on the above-described application be, and it is hereby, cancelled; and that the application of Cornell University for renewal of license for Station WHCU be, and it is hereby, granted."

Station WHCU at Cornell, now the principal Eastern university representative of CBS, will also originate for the network programs of information and entertainment in which students and faculty will participate. In addition to the studio already on the campus, there will be another studio in downtown Ithaca completed at a cost of $25,000. Students in the Cornell School of Engineering will fill many of the positions in operating the station; the Cornell Radio Guidl will prepare the programs.

WHCU will operate daytime only on 850 kc., 1 KW power.

X X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

Station WEAF has requested an extension of time from the Federal Communications Commission of the completion date of its new station in New York City from November 6 to December 6.

Gerald A. Vernon, of the Research Department of the National Broadcasting Company, has been transferred to the Sales Promotion Department in the Central Division with headquarters in Chicago.

The TropicalBroadcasting Company desires to construct a 250-watt station at DeLand, Florida, on 1340 kilocycles under the North American Regional Agreement.

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and Radio Parts National Trade Show will be held in Chicago, June 10, 1941.

Galveston, Texas, has added four additional portable mobile police high frequency police transmitters.

KFBK, Sacramento, KWG, Stockton, KERN, Bakersfield, and KOH, Reno, will be formed into a group to be known as the California-Nevada Group to become a part of the Pacific Coast Blue Network.

X X X X X X X X X X X

DEFENSE COMMISSION SURVEYS RADIO

The National Defense Commission, through Stacy May, Director of its Bureau of Research and Statistics, has requested the assistance of the Radio Manufacturers' Association to discuss possible procedure regarding radio requirements of the National Defense program. James S. Knowlson, of Chicago, President of the Association, will appoint a committee of five to cooperate with the said Commission. Radio necessities of the Army, Navy, British procurement and civilian demands will be canvassed with a view to providing adequate industry capacity to meet the greatly increased demands and prevent "bottlenecks" in production and deliveries. Similar procedure with other industry organizations is contemplated by the Council of National Defense, but the radio industry is one of the first approached in the new field of industrial cooperation.

X X X X X X X X X

NBC RETURNS TO AIR WITH TELEVISION TESTS

The National Broadcasting Company announced that it would shortly resume television tests over Station W2XBS. Operation of the station was suspended August 1 to make changes required by the new assignment of television frequencies by the Federal Communications Commission.

"These test programs, the first of which will be a film transmission on Sunday evening, October 27, will necessarily be irregular", said Alfred H. Morton, NBC Vice-President in Charge of Television. "As we try out each of the different pieces of equipment, time will be required to coordinate them with other parts of the complete system.

"We plan to put power through the sight and sound transmitters on Friday and Saturday evenings, October 25 and 26, transmitting test pattern on both occasions. This will enable us to make the first of the necessary adjustments to the new equipment and circuits and will give the televiewer a chance to tune up his receiver."

The new test images will be in 441 scanning lines with transmission at the rate of 30 complete images a second, pending the final conclusions of the National Television Systems Committee.

The NBC television station will broadcast over the new No. 1 television channel, 50-56 megacycles, which can be found on most receivers in the New York area under No. 2 or No. 4 on the station selector of the receiving set.

X X X X X X X X X X

WJJD AND WIND ON COMPETITIVE BASIS

Ralph Atlass this week moves the studios and sales office of WJJD and WIND to new headquarters on Michigan Avenue, according to a news dispatch from Chicago.

Complete separation of offices for the WJJD, Chicago, and the WIND, Gary-Chicago, outfits has been arranged by Mr. Atlass so that the two stations will work on a strictly competitive basis.

X X X X X X X X X X

A poll of the Association of National Advertisers in convention at White Sulphur Springs revealed that 56 percent of the members who had set tentative budgets for 1941 expect to boost their expenditures; 38 percent will spend approximately the same amount as this year, and only 6 percent indicate a lowering of budgets.

X X X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 29, 1940

No. 1278

October 29, 1940

IF WILLKIE ELECTED BELIEVE FLY WILL BE SWATTED

Because of previous clashes when James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission was a Department of Justice trust-buster and later General Counsel for the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Wendell L. Willkie was President of the Commonwealth and Southern, it was predicted that Mr. Fly would be among those under fire if Mr. Willkie is elected President.

"Do you really think Mr. Willkie would land on Fly?" this writer asked a well-informed friend.

"Land on him", my friend retorted, "you don't know the half of it, dearie! Why Willkie would stop off on his way back from the Inauguration just to give himself the pleasure of firing Fly personally."

"Come, come", this writer replied, "of course Mr. Fly might be demoted as Chairman, but he still could serve his term out - he has two years to go."

"The heck he could", my informant argued.

"You remember how President Roosevelt stubbed his toe trying to fire former Congressman William E. Humphrey from the Federal Trade Commission and how the Supreme Court aroused the President's ire by backing up Humphrey. In the light of subsequent events, that was more important than it seemed then as it was one of F.D.R.'s first encounters with the Supreme Court."

"Willkie would do it another way", my friend persisted.

"How?"

"He'd abolish the Commission. That would be easier than bothering with personalities. It would be easy for him to secure the necessary legislation. I believe he would abolish many Commissions and unless I miss my guess, the Communications Commission headed by his old enemy Fly would be among the first to get the axe."

It is well known that Mr. Willkie has no love for Commissions.

"I am considering the method of administration by Commissions", Mr. Willkie wrote in the Saturday Evening Post in 1939. "Since the laws are concerned with very complex activities, the administrative commissions were probably necessary. Laws governing wages and hours or social security or public utilities or any other vast national activity cannot possibly prescribe for every situation that might arise; and so these commission are empowered to make the rules

that should apply. Obviously, this is dangerous. It involves a subtle transfer of Government power. The rules of these executive commissions are superseding the laws of Congress.

"From the standpoint of a businessman, there is a very important difference between a congressional law and a commission rule. The congressional law is fixed. It is down in black and white. It is the same for everybody, and anybody can find out what it is. A commission rule may be changed in twenty-four hours. It need not be on paper at all. It can be varied to fit different cases. Under the present commission regulation of industry, therefore, we have a highly personal form of government - a government by caprice in which the good will of a commission chairman may have a considerable effect upon you and your business.

"The present network of Government bureaus regulating the activities of employer and employees thus imposes a grave responsibility upon the regulators. The members of the commission who hold in their hands such extraordinary power must exercise it so justly that business and the public will have confidence in their administration. Personal prejudice must not enter into their decisions, and political influence must not warp their integrity."

According to Lawrence Sullivan, in his new book "The Dead Hand of Bureaucracy", which is causing such a stir just now in Washington, exactly 124 new Federal agencies have been established since President Roosevelt came into office. Among these was the Federal Communications Commission, a successor to be sure, of the Federal Radio Commission, but a bigger and better one. The old Radio Commission only had five members but the FCC has seven at $10,000 a year. The Radio Commission only had a handful of employees but the FCC, a regular patronage Christmas tree, is now getting up towards a thousand people. And, take it from this writer, very few get on unless they are right politically.

The FCC appropriation in 1940 had climbed to $1,800,000 but in 1941 it will be $2,176,340 for the regular appropriation, $1,600,000 added for National Defense, and $175,000 for the re-establishment of monitoring (checking foreign propaganda) stations - a grand total of almost $4,000,000.

This, of course, is chicken-feed compared to other New Deal expenditures but nevertheless it might be of some interest to Mr. Willkie sweeping clean with a new broom. If he were elected President, and the Commission continued, the first man up for reappointment would be Frederick I. Thompson, Democrat, newspaper publisher, of Mobile, Ala., whose term expires in 1941. Then comes Mr. Fly in 1942. Following this, George Henry Payne, Republican, in 1943, campaign manager in New York for Hiram Johnson when the latter ran for Vice-President. Mr. Payne, an old Bull Mooser, was also one of the campaign managers in New York for President Theodore Roosevelt. This would go good with Willkie probably, who was a great admirer of "Teddy". Then comes Commander T.A.M. Craven, whose term expires in 1944, a Democrat, the best qualified man technically and in many ways otherwise on the entire Commission. Norman S. Case, formerly

three-term Governor of Rhode Island, Republican, might be considered for Chairman, if health permits. And finally, Paul A. Walker, Democrat, Oklahoma trust buster whom Mr. Willkie would probably not love because of Walker's investigation of the A.T. & T.

There is no question but what Walker would draw the new President's fire, but it seems to be the general consensus of opinion that Mr. Fly, described by a Washington columnist as the "cockiest official who ever scuttled a royal economist's ship", and described by many prominent broadcasters and radio manufacturers in terms considerably worse, would be among the first to get preferred presidential attention.

X X X X X X X X

COMMUNICATIONS DEFENSE BOARD GETS DOWN TO BIZ

Members of the Defense Communications Board, the chief function of which is to coordinate the relationship of all branches of communication to the national defense, have pulled off their coats and are getting down to work. They will have another meeting next Monday. FCC Chairman James L. Fly is also Chairman of the Defense Board and the other members are Maj. Gen. J. O. Mauborgne, Chief of the Signal Corps; Rear Admiral Leigh Noyes, Director of Naval Communications; Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, and Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Coast Guard.

The Board is now considering committees and what duties they may undertake. Jurisdiction of the Board, in addition to broadcasting, takes in commercial radio-telephone, radio-telegraph as well as other telephone, telegraph and cable facilities. No consideration is being given to radio programs as the Board has no power of censorship or to take over any radio facilities. As yet the new Board has had no chance to study international programs.

Chairman Fly had a two hour conference with the British Propaganda chief just before the meeting of the Defense Board last Monday. Nothing was given out as to the actual discussion which took place.

It was said that the recording of international station broadcasts was considered adequate for the present. Script may be called for the future but as this would impose a substantial burden on broadcasters, recording would be considered sufficient at this time.

X X X X X X X X X X X

FCC ALL READY TO CLEAR FM

The final steps to pass on all pending Frequency Modulation applications and to really get the thing going are expected to be taken by the Federal Communications Commission when they meet next Friday (November 1).

There are about 50 of these so-called FM applications now pending, mostly for high-powered stations in the 50 KW class planned to cover large areas of population. Typical among the applicants are WJR, Detroit; A. S. Abell, Baltimore; Don Lee System, Los Angeles; Walker & Downing Radio Corporation, Pittsburgh; National Broadcasting Company, Chicago, and General Electric Company, Schenectady.

Many more groups are known to be planning FM activity and it is said that radio set manufacturers have set a sales goal of at least 100,000 frequency modulation receivers for 1941 for use in those areas covered by FM broadcasting.

X X X X X X X X X X

NO EVIDENCE OF SABOTAGE IN CROSLEY FIRE

Although investigation by insurance officials continued, no further developments were reported after fire temporarily disrupted operations of WLWO in Cincinnati, powerful international short wave sister station of WLW, early this week.

After the fire, three extra Warren County deputies were stationed at the WLWO transmitter, which is located at Mason, Ohio, 20 miles north of Cincinnati. Ordinarily one deputy guards the site, on which the WLW antenna and transmitter also are situated.

The fire occurred in a tuning house on the WLWO transmitter grounds. Besides throwing the station off the air for more than 30 hours, the blaze destroyed equipment which was used in changing WLWO from one frequency to another in order to be of maximum effectiveness in reaching South American countries. Until new tuning equipment is built, WLWO will operate only on 9,950 kilocycles, one of the six international frequencies to which it has been assigned by the Federal Communications Commission. Repairs will require about a month.

Damage was estimated at "several thousand dollars" by James D. Shouse, Vice-President of the Crosley Corporation in Charge of Broadcasting. A more definite estimate was impossible, Mr. Shouse said, because most of the equipment was specially built by Crosley engineers in their own laboratory, instead of being purchased as a unit.

X X X X X X X X X X

ROCKEFELLER WOULD USE MORE RADIO WITH S.A.

Radio will be one of the great mediums of removing the barriers to a better understanding in the Americas, Nelson A. Rockefeller President of Radio City, and Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, told the New York Herald Tribune Forum.

"We must increasingly use the radio, the press and the cinema to promote a more effective interchange of the finest in the thought and action of both continents", Mr. Rockefeller declared. "Appropriately, private enterprise is taking the leadership in this great work. To assist in the task the Office of the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics was established by the Council of National Defense. As the name implies, the function of the Office is to coordinate the activities of the many government and private agencies in both the commercial and cultural fields. Furthermore, funds now available permit an intensification of programs through existing media as well as the expansion which is indicated by studies now in progress.

"These are times which call for clear thinking, effective action. We must all unit in working for the Inter-American objective, national defense through hemisphere solidarity. Over and beyond the many commercial problems with which we are concerned, the plans of our Office call for the careful correlation of a well-knit expanded program in the several different cultural fields. Eminent leaders in the arts and sciencies of our country will go to South American schools and universities and, in turn, we hope soon to be welcoming in greater numbers the leading scholars from the institutions of learning in Central and South America. The two-way exchange of outstanding educators will be supplemented by research fellowships which will permit more widespread investigations designed to assist both continents in problems of agriculture, sanitation, health and industrial engineering. Similarly we hope to stimulate an increase in the exchange of the best technical and literary publications between the various countries.

"Moving into other fields, our office will cooperate with all of the broadcasting systems. Two of these systems will soon inaugurate 50,000 watt directional antenna stations for programs dedicated to Inter-American understanding. The motion picture industry has been most responsive to our invitation to cooperate. The press associations with an intensified hemisphere service will promote a much needed two-way news coverage which will be supplemented by special services in the fields of news pictures and magazines."

X X X X X X X X X

A New York State resident wants authority to record certain radio programs as they are broadcast to the public. The Federal Communications Commission replies that this does not come within its jurisdiction, being a matter involving the private rights of the radio station, the artists, and the sponsor of the program.

X X X X X X X X X

CONFERENCE HOLDS DEF WORK SHOP WITH U.A.

Radio will be one of the great allies of teaching the data [illegible] to a Better understanding in the American Mission A. Somerville President of Radio City, and Representative of Industrial and Commercial [illegible] between the American Foundation, half in New York Herald Tribune today.

"We must immediately use the radio, the movie and the [illegible] to provide a more effective understanding of the Israel in the [illegible] and action of both countries", Mr. Somerville declared. "Industry, private enterprise is making the beginning in this [illegible] work. It started in the Near East Office of the Coordinator of [illegible] and Cultural Relations between the American Republics with [illegible] on the Council of National Defense. As the name implies, [illegible] function of the Office is to coordinate the activities of the many government and private agencies in Cuba the commercial, [illegible] cultural fields. Furthermore, funds are available, mainly on interest [illegible] of programs through existing media as well as the expansion [illegible] is indicated by studies now in progress.

"There are three main ways in which we can help industry, activities [illegible]. We must all work in working for the Inter-American objectives [illegible], national defense through maintaining a liberty. Over and beyond [illegible] commercial problems with which we are concerned, the image [illegible] cities call for the general consideration of a vigorous effort [illegible] in the several different cultural fields. Science Leading [illegible] in the arts and sciences of our country will go to South American [illegible] and universities and, in turn, we have much to be welcoming [illegible] the teaching specialists from the institutions of [illegible] in Central and South America. The economic exchange of [illegible] something concrete will be consummated by research following which [illegible] will permit more advanced investigation in Cuba to assist both [illegible] in production of agriculture, manufacture, health and the [illegible] Similarly we have to stimulate an interest in [illegible] the exchange of the most technical and literary publications between [illegible] various countries.

"During this whole affair, our radio will be very important [illegible] all of the broadcasting systems. Two of these systems will soon [illegible] approximately 50,000 watt Inter-American broadcasts for programs [illegible] to International relations. The United States [illegible] [illegible] to our Latin-American neighbors. The open [illegible] with an International background [illegible] modern industry more convenient which will be specialized [illegible] cultural services in the fields of art, literature and recreation."

X X X X X X X X X

A Dr. [illegible] in Buenos Aires recently [illegible] the problems as they are involved in the conflict. He believed the [illegible] Investigation revealed that when there was some [illegible] [illegible], being a modern Lady Bountiful the [illegible] [illegible] conditions, the methods, and the [illegible] of the [illegible].

X X X X X X X X X

ROBERT E. LEE, JR. ENLISTED AS PRIVATE

Apropos the criticism of Elliott Roosevelt, Texas broadcaster, son of President Roosevelt accepting a captaincy, a reader of this service suggests that attention be given to the fact that Robert E. Lee, Jr., youngest son of General Robert E. Lee enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private. Only after a year of the hardest kind of fighting did he win his promotion as a lieutenant. There are several references to young Lee in the splendid biography of Lee written by Douglas Southall Freeman (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York).

Robert was intent on entering the Army, and General Lee did not wish Robert to claim the exemption allowed students. Of this Dr. Freeman wrote:

"'I must leave the rest in the hands of our merciful God", Lee told his wife. 'I hope our son will do his duty and make a good soldier.' The next day he went with Robert to get his outfit, with which the boy left in a few days to join the Rockbridge Artillery as a private."

The next reference to young Lee by the noted Southern historian was: "While awaiting developments (at the Chickahominy) Lee rode over part of the ground of the previous day's action, working his way toward the left, looking all the while for the Rockbridge Artillery, with which his youngest son was serving as a private. He had heard that the battery had followed Jackson; he did not know whether Robert was dead or alive. Finally, in front of the McGhee house, he found the battery, which had not been engaged in the action of the 27th. A crowd gathered after Lee halted, but Robert was not in it. Search discovered him so soundly asleep under a caisson that calls did not arouse him. Only a vigorous prodding with a sponge staff in the hands of a zealous comrade brought him out, at last, half-dazed. He was well and unscathed, though much the worse for dust and hard marching. Greetings exchanged, Lee rode away, and nobody seemed to think it in any way odd that the son of the commanding general should be serving in the ranks."

Another dramatic meeting of the great General and his son was described at the second battle of Manassas as follows:

"'General', said Captain Mason of the staff, when Lee at last dropped his glasses, 'here is some one who wants to speak to you.'

"Lee looked and saw a powder-blackened gunner, his sponge staff in his hand. Ever since he had been asked for a chew of tobacco by the raw private in western Virginia, he had been accustomed to receive all manner of complaints and requests at unexpected places from unknown members of the voluntary association known as the Army of Northern Virginia; so there was no surprise in his voice when he said, 'Well, my man, what can I do for you?'

"'Why, General', said the cannoneer in aggrieved and familiar tones, 'don't you know me?'

"It was Robert."

X X X X X X X X

1941 OFFERS 1200 MODELS

With 1200 different new radio-receiver models being offered by the radio manufacturers of America, in their 1941 lines, a tremendous variety of choice is made available for retail buyers, just as the most important listening season in all radio's history opens up, O. H. Caldwell, editor of Radio Retailing writes.

"Looked at as a vast 'radio show', these 1200 radio-set offerings would fill the largest exposition building erected at either of the recent World's Fairs", Mr. Caldwell continues. "Allowing four feet to a model, some 4,800 ft. of aisle displays would be taken up, nearly a mile of continuous, unduplicated displays!

"And for the radio buyer who undertook to inspect this tremendous array of radio sets, if he allowed only two minutes for the study and scrutiny of each model, he would have to plan on 2,400 minutes or 40 hours of unremitting seeing! Taken in a succession of evenings say from 8 to 10:30 p.m., he would need two full weeks of radio-show going, to make the rounds!"

X X X X X X X X X X

FCC AMENDS AMATEUR RULES GOVERNING RADIO

The Commission on October 22, 1940, modified for a temporary period Section 12.93(a) of its Rules and Regulations so as to permit an amateur station which is moved from one permanent location to another permanent location prior to May 1, 1941, to be operated at the latter location (in accordance with the provisions governing portable stations) for a period not exceeding four months, but in no event beyond the expiration date of the license; provided a proper application for modification of license is duly filed.

The Commission also amended, effective November 1, 1940, Section 12.115 of the Rules Governing Amateur Radio by deleting the frequency band 1800 to 2000 kilocycles for use of Type A3 emission wherever it appears therein and by substituting therefor the frequency band 1800 to 2050 kilocycles.

The Commission has likewise amended, effective November 1, 1940, Section 12.155(b) of the Rules Governing Amateur Radio by deleting the frequency band 1975 to 2000 kilocycles wherever it appears therein and by substituting therefor the frequency band 2025 to 2050 kilocycles.

X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The license of Station WGY at Schenectady has been renewed and a hearing that was set to inquire into the new contractual relations between the General Electric Company and the National Broadcasting Company has been cancelled pending action by the Federal Communications Commission upon the entire subject of chain broadcasting.

Both the Republican and Democratic rallies at Madison Square Garden, climaxes of party efforts to win the 1940 presidential election, will be telecast experimentally in New York by the National Broadcasting Company. President Roosevelt will address the Democratic rally on the evening of October 28. The Republican meeting, on November 2, will hear Wendell Willkie.

Tests are being made to establish a two-way municipal police radio in Philadelphia.

The Roanoke (Va.) Broadcasting Company has been granted a license to cover construction permit which authorized a new station to operate on 1500 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

W. C. Bridges, Manager of the Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co., writes to the General Electric Company, operators at W9XYH, Duluth, "Public acceptance of frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting in this locality has exceeded expectations. It is our opinion that the listening public needs only a demonstration of FM to completely sell them on the noise-free, high-fidelity advantages of this new system."

Fifty thousand watts power is sought by Station KIRO, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Washington. It is now using 10 KW.

As shown by the second Editor & Publisher Survey just completed, President Roosevelt is favored by 289 daily newspapers, or 22.7% as against 20.1% in August. Mr. Willkie has 683 newspapers, or 63.8%. Thirteen percent of the papers are not committed to either candidate.

Station WSGN, of Birmingham, Ala., has asked permission of the Federal Communications Commission to increase its power from 250 to 1,000 watts and to broadcast on 610 kc.

X X X X X X X X X X

AMERICAN CABLE AND RADIO SEEKS INCOME DEBENTURES

Frank W. Phelan, President of American Cable & Radio Corporation, announces that the Corporation, which holds all of the Common Stock of All America Corporation, is prepared to invest up to an aggregate amount of $250,000 in Income Debentures, Series B, of All America Corporation, and has issued an invitation for tenders of the Series B Income Debentures and of Scrip Certificates representing fractional interests therein. American Cable & Radio Corporation heads the group of companies controlling the communication systems of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., the Commercial Cable Company and the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Companies.

Debentures of Series B are presently outstanding in the amount of $1,013,500. In addition there are outstanding $2,043,600 of Income Debentures, Series A, All America Corporation having retired since the original issue the $1,250,000 of the SeriesA Debentures required to be retired before the application of funds by that Corporation to the redemption of Debentures of Series B.

X X X X X X X X X

INTERFERENCE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY FCC CHIEF ENGINEER

E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, talks on"Radio Interference Problems" when he is guest speaker on "Adventures in Science" over Columbia network on Thursday, October 31 (WABC-CBS, 3:45 to 3:55 P.M., EST).

Mr. Jett will be heard from the studios of WJSV, Columbia's station for the nation's capital.

The FCC official plans to describe the various kinds of interference possible in radio. First, there is interference of one station with another. This is taken care of through international and government regulation, by assigning the stations to separate frequencies.

The second type of interference is caused by nature -- thunder storms or electric discharges, static or atmospheric disturbances.

The third type of interference is industrial -- electrical or man-made. It is caused by electric devises used in industry or the home.

X X X X X X X X

AMERICAN PUBLIC AND RADIO SERVICE FIRMS CONSOLIDATE

Frank N. Phelan, President of American Public & Radio Corporation, announces that the Corporation, which holds all of the common stock of All American Corporation, is prepared to invest up to an aggregate amount of $500,000 in Income Debentures, Series B, of All American Corporation, and has issued an invitation for tender of the Series B Income Debentures and of Class "A" Common Stock of All American Corporation. American Public & Radio Corporation is a holding company controlling the communication systems of Radio Station WOAI and Television Station WOAI-TV, San Antonio, Texas, and the Commercial Public Address and Industry Radio and Television Companies.

Debentures of Series B are presently outstanding in the amount of $1,012,000. In addition there are outstanding $1,040,000 of Income Debentures, Series A. All American Corporation having notified the holders that on $1,000,000 of the Series Debentures it is willing to be entitled to the application of funds to that purpose of all or a portion of Debentures of Series B.

X X X X X X X X

INTERNATIONAL PAPERWORK DEVELOPED BY ITT CORP. PLANNERS

A. A. Orr, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, talks "Paper Interchange Problems" from be a great number on "Advantages in Science" over Telephone Network on Paperwork Problem at IRE-PGCS, also on WRGE E.M., Erie.

Mr. Orr will be heard from the studios of WIRE, Indianapolis, starting on the mobile's program.

The ITT Technical Paper to demonstrate the reality behind it. Interchange problems in radio. First, there is interchange of the problem with another. This is hence more of a paper interchange. Paperwork regulations, by analyzing the shortcut to monetary transactions.

The manual type of interchange is needed to reduce — money among on electric telegraph. Radio or electronic data processing.

The right type of interchange is necessary — electrical or manual. It is needed by electric service items in banking or the bank.

X X X X X X X X

SENATOR WHEELER'S RE-ELECTION SEEMS ASSURED

Reports from Montana are that Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and a power in radio matters in the Senate, will be re-elected by a large majority. Gould Lincoln, political correspondent of the Washington Star now touring the United States, writes from Helena:

"The most powerful Democratic figure in Montana - so far as vote getting is concerned - is Senator Wheeler. An original Roosevelt man when the President was striving for his first nomination, Senator Wheeler broke with the administration seriously in 1937 and led the Senate fight against the Supreme Court bill. After that fight the New Dealers decided to go after Mr. Wheeler's scalp. An effort was made to build up former Representative Jerry O'Connell with the idea that O'Connell was the man to take Wheeler's measure and his seat in the Senate in 1940. Senator Wheeler did not wait for 1940 to roll around. He went right after O'Connell in 1938 and allied Gov. Roy E. Ayres with him. The upshot was the election of Representative Thorkelson, a Republican, in Mr. O'Connell's place. New Deal plans to 'purge' Senator Wheeler went up in smoke.

"This year, Senator Wheeler declared himself against a third term for President Roosevelt or any man. He became a presidential candidate himself, but withdrew his name before the balloting began in Chicago, as soon as it became definitely known the President would run. He announced he would go along with the party nominee. There is grave doubt out here, however, that Senator Wheeler will do any work for the presidential ticket.

"Running against Senator Wheeler on the Republican ticket is E. K. Cheadle, Jr., of Shelby, an attorney. Mr. Cheadle is a Lieutenant Colonel in the National Guard and is now on active duty in Washington. He is not campaigning in the State, leaving that job to the Republican leaders here. The senatorial contest brings into opposition two classes of thought on the present national defense program - represented by Wheeler, who opposed the conscription bill and who has attacked much of the foreign policy of the President, and by Mr. Cheadle, who is a supporter of the defense program. There is a wide difference of opinion as to how popular or unpopular the conscription bill is in this State.

"No one, however, gives Mr. Cheadle the slightest chance to win over Senator Wheeler, who is regarded as a sure winner no matter what else happens in the election. That is the view frankly given by Republican leaders speaking 'off the record', as well as the view of the Democrats."

Writing from the State of Washington, Mr. Lincoln has this to say about former Senator Dill, co-author of the old Radio Act:

"In the gubernatorial race, the youthful Mayor of Seattle, Arthur B. Langlie, elected a few years ago because the people were sick of the kind of government they were getting, together with

10/25/40

SENATOR WHEELER'S RE-ELECTION SEEMS ASSURED

Reports from Montana are that Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and a power in radio matters in the Senate, will be re-elected by a large majority. Gould Lincoln, political correspondent of the Washington Star now touring the United States, writes from Helena.

"The most powerful Democratic figure in Montana - so far as vote getting is concerned - is Senator Wheeler. An original Roosevelt man when the President was striving for his first nomination, Senator Wheeler broke with the administration violently in 1937 and led the Senate fight against the Supreme Court bill. After that fight the New Dealers decided to purge Mr. Wheeler if possible. An effort was made to build up Representative Jerry O'Connell with the idea that O'Connell was the man to take Wheeler's measure and his seat in the Senate in 1940. Senator Wheeler did not wait for 1940 to roll around. He went right after O'Connell in 1938 and licked him in the primaries. The upshot was the election of Representative Thorkelson, a Republican, in Mr. O'Connell's place. Now all efforts to 'purge' Senator Wheeler seem to be in vain.

"This year, Senator Wheeler declared himself against a third term for President Roosevelt openly and he became a presidential candidate himself, but withdrew his name before the balloting began in Chicago, as soon as it became apparent that the President would run. He announced he would go along with the party ticket. There is grave doubt out here, however, that Senator Wheeler will do any work for the presidential ticket.

"Running against Senator Wheeler on the Republican ticket is E. K. Cheadle, Jr., of Shelby, an attorney. Mr. Cheadle is a Lieutenant Colonel in the National Guard and is now on active duty in Washington. He is not campaigning in the State, leaving that to the Republican leaders here. The substantial vote that Cheadle may get will come from two classes of people: those opposed to the present national defense program - represented by Wheeler, who opposed the conscription bill and who has attacked much of the foreign policy of the President, and by Mr. Cheadle, who is in uniform as a member of the defense program. There is a wide difference of opinion as to how popular or unpopular the conscription bill is in this State.

"No one, however, gives Mr. Cheadle the slightest chance to win over Senator Wheeler, who is supported by [illegible] in the Republicans. [illegible] regarding their [illegible], as well as [illegible] of the Democrats."

Writing from the State of Washington, Mr. Lincoln has this to say about former Senator Dill, [illegible] of his old seat:

"In the gubernatorial race, the youthful Mayor of Seattle, Arthur B. Langlie, [illegible] of the people here. Tired of the kind of government they were getting, together with

incessant labor strife, has been nominated by the Republicans. The Democratic nominee is former Senator Clarence C. Dill, who left the Senate in 1934. Mr. Dill is given the edge. He is a good campaigner. However, some of the Democrats who supported Governor Martin, regarded as a conservative, may swing to Mayor Langlie. Mr. Dill won over the Governor in a hot primary race. Four years ago many Republicans voted in the primary for Governor Martin, prefering him to his Democratic and radical opponent. Many republicans voted in this year's primary for Governor Martin, hoping to defeat Mr. Dill for the nomination, but were unable to pull it off."

Reports from Indiana are that Senator Minton (D), a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who has shown considerable interest in radio, may be defeated by the heavy Willkie tide which seems to be prevailing there at this writing.

X X X X X X X X

WOR PLANNING NEW ELECTION RETURNS METHOD

Listeners to this year's election returns over WOR will no longer have to wrestle mentally with a trickle of votes from incomplete election districts. A completely different method of handling returns has been devised which it is believed will revolutionize the giving of election returns over the air, according to a WOR Press statement.

Under the supervision of Dave Driscoll, WOR Director of Special Features and News, and his assistant, Alvin Josephy, a plan has been set up whereby listeners will be able to determine instantly who is leading the presidential race.

In place of the former "so many election districts out of so many give John Blank 100,000 votes and John Double Blank 125,000", the new streamlined WOR method will deal with percentages and ratios in terms of States only. Thus, the announcer will say:

"At 7 P.M. with 2% of the votes in New York State already tabulated, John Doe leads Joe Smith by 100,000 votes or a ratio of 2 to 1." It will be as simple as that with States being mentioned in place of election districts. Comparisons with 1932 and 1936 will also be included.

The election returns over WOR will make use of United Press news. They have already been sold to a sponsor who will use ten five-minute periods which will be supplemented by other bulletins of importance.

X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 1, 1940

No. 1279

FCC LICENSES FIFTEEN "STATICLESS" STATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission on Thursday started a new industry in the radio broadcasting field with the granting of 15 licenses to operate frequency modulation stations on a commercial basis. These permits were the first to be granted since the FCC provided 35 channels between 43,000 and 50,000 kilocycles for FM service and adopted rules to govern the operation of the staticless stations.

Frequency modulation, dubbed FM in the trade, by making use of bands in the extreme high range of frequencies, performs with "bell-like clarity", its sponsors claim. It is said to be entirely free from static, to offer a much wider tone range than standard broadcasting and to permit more stations on the same channels without interference. The last-mentioned asset opens up a new field for broadcasting, which has long clogged the present standard broadcast band.

Its chief drawback, as brought out at FCC hearings, is that its short radius of 50 miles restricts its use, at least for the present, to urban areas, listeners in rural sections out of range of the broadcasting stations being forced to rely on standard broadcasts.

FM will require new receiving sets and special broadcasting equipment, all of which, the FCC feels, will contribute to employment and to trade.

The new stations are widely scattered geographically and are designed to service millions of listeners with the new type of radio transmission. Three are in New York City. Thirty-six more applications are pending and others are expected to pour in shortly.

The pioneer FM commercial licensees and location of the authorized stations are:

Detroit - The Evening News Association; Los Angeles - Don Lee Broadcasting System; Baton Rouge - Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co.; Salt Lake City - Radio Service Corporation of Utah; Chicago - Zenith Radio Corporation; Mt. Washington, N. H. - The Yankee Network; Milwaukee - The Journal Co.; New York City - National Broadcasting Co., William G. H. Finch, Marcus Loew Booking Agency; Evansville, Ind. - Evansville On the Air, Inc.; Binghamton, N. Y. - Howitt-Wood Radio Co., Inc.; Brooklyn, N.Y. - Frequency Broadcasting Corp.; Columbus, Ohio - WBNS, Inc.; Schenectady, N. Y. - Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc.

On the basis of testimony by engineers of both the radio manufacturing and the broadcast industries, the Commission heralds the business debut of FM as inviting public demand for service and sets, which will have a stimulating effect on programming as well as on the purchase and maintenance of new equipment.

At the same time, FCC officials pointed out that there is no likelihood that FM broadcasting will develop so rapidly that present-day standard receivers will become obsolete.

X X X X X X X X X

ROCKEFELLER ADDS TWO MORE TO CULTURAL STAFF

Nelson A. Rockefeller, President of Radio City, and Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, has announced the addition of Karl August Bickel and Don Francisco to his Committee on Communications.

John H. (Jock) Whitney and James W. Young had been previously named to the Committee; Mr. Young serves as Chairman.

The Committee will execute the radio, news, motion picture and related phases of the program drafted by the Office of Coordination.

Mr. Bickel, of Sarasota, Fla., served as President of the United Press from 1923-35 and is Chairman of the Board of the Scripps-Howard Radio Company. Mr. Francisco, of New York City, has resigned and taken leave of absence as President of Lord and Thomas, advertising agency, to assume his Government assignment.

X X X X X X X X X

WIRELESS LOUD SPEAKER EXPERIMENTATION

As a result of hearing, the Federal Communications Commission has ordered a grant of a construction permit to Guy S. Cornish of Cincinnati, Ohio, for a new high frequency experimental station to operate on 310,000 kilocycles, with power of 1 watt, and type A3 emission. The applicant proposed to develop facilities for the transmission of aural signals between the announcer or speaker at public gatherings and the loud speaker system in instances where it is not possible or practical to use microphone cable.

The permit is granted upon an experimental basis only, subject to change or cancelation at any time, and upon further condition that no interference shall be caused to other radio service.

X X X X X X X X

FCC REPORTS TELEVISION PROGRESS

Following a meeting between James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and W.R.G. Baker, of the General Electric Company, Chairman of the National Television Systems Committee, it was announced that considerable progress was being made in the effort to arrive at an agreement with regard to television standards by January 1. A particular effort is being made to accomplish this for not until standards have beet set can the "go ahead" signal be given to the industry.

In this connection, the FCC has announced that it will confer with the NTSC early in January for the purpose of receiving a progress report on that Committee's study of the television situation.

The Commission will hear the Chairman of the Committee and the various Panel Chairmen, but will not call for recommendations as to whether standards should be fixed at that time.

The conference, which will not be in the nature of a hearing, will be held in Washington at a date to be announced later and will be open to the public.

Although Chairman Fly evidently has the manufacturers pretty badly worried by his enthusiasm over television in color, it was said the Commission as yet has had no engineering report on it. There seems to be two schools of thought with regard to introducing television images in color as against black and white. One is that it will be tremendously more difficult and expensive and will slow up the effort. On the other hand, a high Government official expressed the opinion to this writer that rather than color slowing things up quite the contrary - the introduction of color would stimulate it.

That the Columbia Broadcasting System had already spent a million and a half dollors in color television experimentation was revealed this week in a spirited reply Paul W. Kesten, Vice-President, made to a story in Variety. Mr. Kesetn wrote, in part, as follows:

"Variety says: 'It is doubtful that as things now stand, RCA could justify new huge experimental program expenditures to its stockholders.' CBS, of course, has frankly no intention of doing anything more than 'shadow-boxing.'

"The facts are that CBS has expended to date over $1,500,000 in television, has built and equipped the largest television studio in America, has created and tested hundreds of television programs, but has consistently refused to broadcast them as 'bait' to sell consumers expensive receiving sets until technical standards had sufficiently 'jelled' to protect the consumer against radical change which might make sets useless.

"CBS has done all this up-hill. It has found the best camera equipment in England or America not good enough to do the job it wants to do, not good enough to give television a lusty start as a new art. CBS engineers have designed and ordered better equipment, have already waited 14 months to get it, have produced color television without it.

"Variety reports about CBS: 'Recently when its one man engineering department, Peter Goldmark, rushed in a demonstration of color television . . . the immediate result was to steal the show from RCA-NBC.'

"The facts are: CBS has a 47-man full-time television organization, a 25-man television engineering personnel. Dr. Goldmark may or may not be the most able inventive engineer in television ranks - he could not alone have produced color television after hundreds of engineers in the vast laboratories of equipment manufacturers had abandoned hope that it could be done in the limited six megacycle 'width' of present television channels. Full credit is due him and his compact but talented staff for having lifted television out of its drab grays into full and glorious color, perhaps lifting all television, in this process, from a defeatist slough to a sound, sure-footed optimism.

"As for Variety's statement that: 'Faced with the Government philosophy that all must wait for the slowest among them and with no plausible way of getting back any portion of an already staggering investment in television, RCA is understood to be loath to go beyond routine programs such as are recommencing...' Whatever may or may not be Government philosophy, the net result of deferring 'commercial television broadcasting has been to permit the swiftest, not the slowest, to lead."

X X X X X X X X

MUTUAL ANNOUNCER HEARS OWN DRAFT NUMBER CALLED

Stephen McCormick, 26-year old Mutual Broadcasting System announcer, was describing the dramatic scene in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, and interviewing selectives and their relatives over a coast-to-coast hook-up, when a fellow announcer tugged at his sleeve.

"Isn't your number 105?" asked Walter Compton.

"Yes, why?" McCormick whispered back. Mr. Compton pointed at the blackboard on which the numbers were being listed. No. 105 was the nineteenth drawn. So one announcer interviewed another on how it feels when the Government gets your number.

"I'm proud to be called", said Mr. McCormick.

A native of Taunton, Mass., Mr. McCormick has been a Washington resident for six years. He is chief announcer for WOL.

X X X X X X X X

STILL TRYING TO GET WHEELER TO WORK FOR FDR

The following observation regarding Senator Wheeler, radio leader in the Senate, is made by Ray Tucker of the McClure Newspaper Syndicate:

"New Deal strategists are still coaxing Burton K. Wheeler to declare for F.D.R. and campaign for the national ticket in areas where 'Old Bob' LaFollette's 1924 running mate carries vast influence. But the Montana man recently inserted in the Congressional Record a magazine article which will discount any last-minute switch. It appeared in Foreign Affairs, and is entitled: 'National Defense - Plan or Patchwork.'

"'Our Congress', it said, 'is not willing to write a blank check in respect to grants of power, and I do not think we should blame Congress. It encounters vagueness in high places. It knows that in June its adjournment was proposed, and that now there is much work for it to do. But Congressional delays or even refusals will not be decisive. The President of the United States has emergency powers already granted that give him, as Commander-in-Chief, sufficient freedom of action - to make or mar his reputation and perhaps save or sacrifice the country.

"'If we go the way of France, no one will be able to blame it on Congress. It has been generous, almost profligate, in granting money and, within the limitations it has imposed, there is ample authority for the spenders to be intelligent. Likewise there can be no legislative barrier to their intelligence.' And that's just how the Senator talks in private."

X X X X X X X X X X

ANOTHER NEW WASHINGTON STATION

Washington's radio stations soon will have a new member, it was disclosed this week when the Federal Communications Commission approved application of the Capital Broadcasting Co.

The new station, assigned a wave length of 1420 kilocycles, 250 watts power, will be located at Pierce and North Capitol Sts., North East, with a second booster tower on the East-West Highway between Bethesda and Silver Springs, Md. Stanley Horner, District auto dealer; former F. T. C. Auto Consultant Dyke Cullum, and Ed Spence, former WBAL (Baltimore) Manager, head the venture.

Construction will commence soon and the station will be ready about January 1. It will be on an 18-hour schedule and feature only local talent and events.

Meanwhile, Station WINX, operating on a frequency of 1310 kilocycles, plans to start schedules within the next few days. Headed by Washington Attorney Lawrence Heller, WINX is at Eighth and I Streets, Northwest, with a synchronized booster station on American University campus. It, too, will feature only local affairs. Reggie Martin has been named General Manager.

X X X X X X X X

SPECIAL MEETING CALLED TO SPIKE DIATHERMY INTERFERENCE

Because of the interference of electro-medical apparatus with National Defense communication, as well as the trouble it gives to broadcasting in general, the Federal Communications Commission has scheduled an informal engineering conference in Washington on Friday, November 29, to facilitate establishing particular frequencies for the exclusive use of such apparatus. The sessions will be presided over by Chief Engineer E. K. Jett, who has made a thorough study of the subject and who is largely responsible for its consideration at this time.

It is through the cooperation of interested individuals and groups that the Commission hopes to adjust the technical problems in connection with operation of high frequency electro-medical equipment. Such effort, it points out, is in keeping with views expressed at the Inter-American Radio Communications Arrangement signed at Santiago, Chile, last January.

"The serious nature of diathermy interference was first brought to my attention in 1935 when commercial and government communication agencies began to experience interference on the high frequencies used for long distance communication", Commander Jett said, in a recent broadcast. "The disturbances were at first attributed to stations operated by persons under the jurisdiction of foreign governments. The severity of the interference increased rapidly and agencies such as the Army, Navy and the commercial operating companies, cooperated with the Federal Communications Commission in an extensive search for the source of the interference. The signals were observed to shift from one spot on the dial to another without, of course, any call signal or other identifying characteristics. Observations indicated that the signals emanated from points far removed from the receiving stations.

"An investigation finally disclosed that the interference was caused by diathermy machines operated in medical centers and offices of private physicians. Radiations from one of these machines located in the vicinity of Boston were controlled by an ordinary telegrapher's key and the signals thus emitted in the international Morse code were easily read in Washington, D. C., and at Great Lakes, Ill., near Chicago. Since that time interference has rapidly increased as more and more diathermy machines have been brought into use by the medical profession.

"Local interference of radio programs is not our greatest cause for concern. The transmissions from diathermy machines are capable of being received across the continent and even across the ocean. The frequencies upon which they operate are used by the national defense and safety services. Interruptions of these services may jeopardize life or property, or seriously affect the nation's interests.

"I wish to emphasize that the Federal Communications Commission recognizes the importance of electro-medical apparatus

to the medical profession in the treatment of human ills. As a matter of fact, the Inter-American Radio Communications Arrangement signed at Santiago, Chile, in January of this year, specifically states that the use of diathermy apparatus has an important place in therapeutics, surgery and industry. The immediate problem, therefore, is how may the public enjoy the benefits of radio communication as well as those resulting from the use of electromedical apparatus without conflict between these services.

"The Commission has been studying this problem for several years and has received excellent cooperation from the Council on Physical Therapy of the American Medical Association and other interested parties. A number of states and municipalities have enacted statutes and ordinances to deal with the subject. However, the general problem of interference has been approached by the Commission from the point of view that the public as a whole will be best served through cooperation in the industry. The Commission believes that through further cooperation it will be able to adopt standards of good engineering practice to guide manufacturers and users of electrical equipment and thus prevent radio interference."

X X X X X X X X X

FTC ISSUES STIPULATION ORDER

George's Radio Company, Inc., 814 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., a corporation, engaged in selling merchandise, including radio receiving sets together with cabinets in which the sets are housed, has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from stating or representing that its products have a "factory" or "list" price of $99.95, or any other designated price, when in fact the designated price is fictitious or in excess of or is other than the price for which the products are customarily sold in the usual course of retail trade.

Also it has stipulated to cease and desist from use of the phrase "More Than 1/2 Off", or "Reduced $60" in connection with the offered retail selling price of $39.95, or in any other way so as to import or imply that the regular or customary retail selling price of the products is $99.95 or that the price of $39.95 is a special price or is less than one-half of the customary sales price or is $60 less than the customary sales price or is other than the regular or customary retail sales price of the products. Likewise refrain from use of the word "Grunow" as an escutcheon on cabinets housing radio receiving sets so as to import or imply that the radio receiving sets were made or manufactured by Grigsby-Grunow Corporation, formerly of Chicago; and from use of the word "Grunow" in any way, the effect of which tends or may tend to mislead or deceive the purchasing or consuming public as to the origin, size, capacity, make, manufacture, brand or type of the sets.

X X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

In outward appearance looking like any other automobile and having no identifying marks, a specially built car now carries the Federal Communications Commission's new directional locating apparatus on its detection tours. The apparatus can, by moving from place to place, locate any "bootleg" radio station to within 100 yards. Simultaneously cylinders record broadcasts.

Crosley Corporation and Subsidiaries - Nine months to Sept. 30: Net loss, subject to audit, $509,910, compared with net profit last year of $158,376, or 29 cents a share, on 545,800 capital shares.

The Mutual Broadcasting System will have a total of 159 stations in its network when three 250-watt Virginia stations become affiliated with the chain on Monday. They are WLVA, Lynchburg, 120 kc.; WBTM, Danville, Va., 1370 kc., WSLS, Roanoka, Va., 1500 kc.

As a feature of the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of regular daily radio programs, Dr. Frank Conrad, and the man credited with having first used the word "broadcast" in connection with radio, will be the guest of Musical Americana, Thursday, November 7, at 10:30 P.M., EST, over the NBC-Red Network.

Frank Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company and founder of the Farm and Home Hour, was the principal speaker at the Fifteenth Anniversary of agricultural broadcasting on Station WGY, Schenectady.

Employment has increased at such a fast pace in the Cincinnati area that it has been found necessary for radio station WSAI to replace its "I Want A Job" program with a weekly news summary, due to the scarcity of competent persons now without employment.

WOR will record off the line several major Mutual nighttime shows which cannot be fitted into WOR's evening schedule and will rebroadcast these programs during daytime house. As a result, WOR listeners will now be able to hear "In Chicago Tonight" a Thursday night Mutual variety show from Chicago, every Friday morning at 10:30 A.M. "Lew Loyal", a Friday evening dramatic series, will have its matinee performance on WOR at 5:15 every Tuesday; Similarly, each episode of "Ned Jordan, Secret Agent" heard on Tuesday nights, will be recorded Saturday mornings at 8:30 A.M.

X X X X X X X X

[illegible]

NEW ACCOUNTING SYSTEM FOR TELEGRAPH AND CABLE CARRIERS

A revised uniform system of accounts for wire-telegraph and ocean-cable carriers was adopted this week by the Federal Communications Commission, to go into effect January 1, 1942.

Giving recognition to changes of operation in that industry and to the progress of accounting generally, the new system supplants the one made effective by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1914, which has been found impractical of application to many present-day operations.

The variations from the old system are generally recognized as warranted by the carriers and by the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, which is representative of State public utility bodies. They are fundamentally the same as those contained in the system of accounts prescribed by the Commission for telephone and radiotelegraph carriers. The prescribed system is the result of studies initiated by the former Telegraph Division of the Commission and thereafter developed by the Accounting, Statistical and Tariff Department. It conforms to Government accounting principles.

The revised rules provide, through prescribed segregation, for instant determination of the extent to which variations in revenue, expenses, and other elements of net income are attributable to changes in the rates of foreign currency exchange. This provision is considered sufficiently flexible to provide appropriate accounting for transactions involving foreign currencies under stabilized conditions as well as under present conditions of rampant fluctuation in the rates of exchange.

The new rules provide further for the segregation, among the charges against income, of amounts, if any, paid to other carriers or persons, on basis of the revenue or traffic volume of the accounting company, when the payee has not incurred any expense or participated in the service upon which the charge has been based. The revision also seeks to provide in general design for such future changes as can reasonably be anticipated.

The effective date was set in order to give the carriers a reasonable time in which to make accounting reclassifications accordingly.

X X X X X X X X

FCC ATTORNEYS' APPLICATIONS APPROVED

Applications for the following attorneys to practice before the Federal Communications Commission, approved by the Bar Committee on October 25, 1940, were approved by the Commission this week:

Thad H. Brown, former member of the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C.; Arthur W. A. Cowan, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sam L. Collins, Fullerton, Calif.; Gerald J. Meindl, Portland, Ore.; James S. McCluer, Parkersburg, W. Va.; David Elden Tolman, Washington, D. C.; George H. Toole, Boston, Mass., and Philip M. Traynor.

X X X X X X X X X X

AGAIN THE ROOSEVELT RADIO EARNINGS

In his syndicated column, Westbrook Pegler writes:

"It is often said, on what basis I do not know, that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt gives all of her earnings to charity. I have never heard or read any announcement to this effect and suspect that those who believe this to be true have carelessly misconstrued the announcement of several years ago that she was donating to charity the proceeds of her radio orations only.

"According to John T. Flynn's figures in his book, "A Country Squire in the White House", Mrs. Roosevelt would have had $750,000 over and above her radio income. And even if it is true that she gives most or all of this to charity, the question still is not what Mrs. Roosevelt does with the money but to what extent the presidential office figures in the calculations of those who pay it. Moreover, Mrs. Roosevelt need not give away a dime of this income. By her precedent, another First Lady could make as much or more by her work and showmanship and keep it all.

"John N. Garner stated the correct position when, early in the first term of the New Deal, in rejecting an offer of $1,500 a week for radio work, he said that if the sponsor was trying to hire the Vice President of the United States, the price was too little, and if he was trying to hire John Garner, it was much too much.

"It is conceded that Elliott Roosevelt participated in negotiations before the Communications Commission which yielded him a profit of extraordinary size for a boy of his years at the time, and it has since been said by his own representative that he has been earning an income of $1,000 a week as a broadcaster."

X X X X X X X X

"WE THIRD TERMERS" QUIPS MR. FLY

Some comment has been caused by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, allegedly beginning a talk to radio manufacturers in New York by saying "We Third Termers have been under considerable fire lately".

This remark was construed to refer (a) to the criticism of President Roosevelt in the present campaign, and (b) the recent dressing down Mr. Fly himself received in the Saturday Evening Post. Also it would seem to indicate that Mr. Fly felt that he was pretty well entrenched in his present position.

X X X X X X X X X X

LIMITATION STATUTE IN RCA SUIT DISMISSAL

Supreme Court Justice Bernard L. Shientag dismissed last Tuesday in New York the major causes of action in an accounting suit brought by Rose Druckerman and eleven other stockholders of the Radio Corporation of America. They had charged conspiracy by present and former directors of the corporation with the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company to defraud R.C.A. for the benefit of the other companies.

Justice Shientag ruled that the six-year statute of limitations applied to the causes of action which he dismissed. These included the major portion of the $500,000,000 losses alleged in the suit to have resulted from negligence and conspiracy on the part of the directors of R.C.A.

Justice Shientag specifically ruled out charges that RCA paid $82,000,000 more than the book value of assets in acquiring the Victor Talking Machine Company, Inc., in 1929, and lost $10,000,000 in a subsequent deal with General Electric and Westinghouse concerning the manufacturing properties of Victor. Another charge dismissed was that RCA paid at least $170,000,000 too much in 1930 for exclusive patent rights of General Electric and Westinghouse, the exclusive feature of which subsequently was cancelled.

Justice Shientag ruled out also charges of excessive payments before 1930 to General Electric and Westinghouse, alleged losses through underwriting of certain Radio-Keith-Orpheum debentures, payment of allegedly improper dividends and fees for "fictitious services" before 1932 and wrongful profits in 1928 by directors from trading in Victor stock.

X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 5, 1940

No. 1280

November 5, 1940

U.S. PUTS MORE STEAM ON ITS SHORT-WAVE PROGRAMS

Beginning with this week's issue, several changes for the better have been made in the printing of the consolidated programs of the United States short-wave stations by John H. Payne, Chief of the Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Heretofore, these programs, which are published by the Commerce Department and distributed by the Division of International Communications of the State Department, of which Thomas Burke is Chief, were issued in two sections - one for Europe and the other for Latin America. They now go out in one section weekly, the European program on the left-hand page each day opposite the Latin-American program on the right-hand page, so that the whole thing may be seen at a glance and, if desired, the hours compared.

The changes include a new title which reads in bold-face type "U.S.A. SHORT WAVE RADIO PROGRAMS" and there is an attractive revised design on the cover sheet, a combination of the Commerce Department's seal and radio beams flashing to Europe and Latin America. Large titles are put at the top of each sheet to make sure of no mixup on the part of anyone who has been accustomed to dealing with the programs separately. Asia programs are shown on the back.

The following note appears on the front cover:

"This program service is designed primarily for use in newspapers and other periodical publications, and is made available to them through the Commercial Attaches, Trade Commissioners and the Consular Officers of the United States. They may also be made available to others having a particular interest in short-wave reception from the U.S.A."

The Radio Manufacturers' Association compiles the programs but the idea of a consolidated U. S. short-wave program to be distributed by the Government to newspapers throughout the world originated with Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago.

The companies whose programs are distributed are the Columbia Broadcasting System; General Electric Company; National Broadcasting Company; WCAU Broadcasting Company, Philadelphia; World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, Boston; Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

There are three essential functions in international broadcasting:

First, technical perfection, which involves the use of adequate power and equipment. The Federal Communications Commission is now requiring that all United States international short-wave broadcasting be operated with a minimum of 50 kilowatts. This is a first essential for unless a broadcast can be well heard, it will have very limited utility.

Second, the selection of suitable programs and the artistic or effective presentation of them is vital. For even though programs might be easily heard, only those will listen who are entertained or interested. The tuning knob is the individual's censor. Nothing gets by it without the listener's permission.

Third, publicity is necessary even for the good things which are readily available. You must tell your prospective listeners when and where (at what frequency) they can hear the things in which they may be interested. This third item is the reason for distributing short-wave programs throughout the world.

If it is assumed that all American international broadcasters are supplying programs of interest that can be well heard, then the importance of having all the programs scheduled together becomes evident. Otherwise the listener cannot choose except by habit the program which will interest him most. The significance of this is evident when it is known that there are as many as eight programs beamed on Latin America at the same time by United States short-wave broadcasters. Also the listener must choose between these and the programs offered from London, Berlin, Rome, Moscow and any others which may be available at the same time.

The character of the U. S. shortwave programs is most important. It is believed by good authorities that a large part of our programs, as designed for home consumption, are not suitable for international broadcasts and that too many of them at present are so used. Using a few of the best of these is no doubt appreciated by some beside the few Americans living abroad. Practically all should be especially prepared or very carefully selected for reception by the natives in other countries. Further, it should be much more effective if we were to provide only three or four such carefully prepared programs simultaneously, rather than eight or more of which only a few are appropriate. Such a reduction in quantity with a corresponding increase in quality would also simplify and so increase the effectiveness of the program schedule. Greater free publicity for these program schedules and increased reference to them would thus be secured, if they could be substantially reduced in size and complexity.

These U. S. short-wave programs are being used effectively in a way other than for newspaper and periodical publicity. It will be realized that ships which are any distance at sea can seldom hear the programs on our standard domestic broadcast wave lengths. They are dependent on short-wave reception.

Accordingly, these programs are used on practically all passenger ships operating in the Western Hemisphere and are available to freighters which request them. It is conceivable that in times of emergencies, the ability to tune in on the several news services, which are conspicuously marked by capitalization in the programs, should provide helpful information to the captain in determining his movements.

X X X X X X X X

ANTENNA MEASUREMENT TIME EXTENDED

The Rules and Regulations Governing Standard Broadcast Stations (Section 3.51(a)(2)) now requires that all standard broadcast stations on and after December 1, 1940, determine the operating power by direct measurement of the antenna power.

In September, 1940, the Commission released the proposed reallocation of standard broadcast stations effective March 29, 1940, which requires that the majority of stations change frequency. In most cases the change in frequency will make only a minor change in the antenna resistance. However, in some cases a substantial change in the antenna resistance will result.

In view of the above, Section 3.51(a)(2) of the Rules and Regulations Governing Standard Broadcast Stations is hereby amended to read "Each existing standard broadcast station after June 1, 1941."

This extension of time within which to determine power by the direct measurement does not apply to new stations (that is, stations beginning operation for the first time) or to existing stations installing new or readjusting the existing directional antennas on frequency assignments prior to March 29, 1941.

In order that consulting engineers may be free to adjust directional antennas and measure the antenna resistance of stations which cannot be made until the antennas are adjusted for the new assignment, it is urged that stations for which a new frequency is not indicated by mimeograph form No. 43252, as well as those stations for which a frequency change is indicated by the above form but which employs a nondirectional series excited antenna (resistance measurements of such stations may be readily made for both frequencies) have the antenna resistance measured and submit application for authority to determine power by the direct method at the earliest possible date.

It is also urged that all other stations have measurements made and submit application for authority to determine power by the direct method as soon after March 29, 1941, as practicable. It is not contemplated that further extension of this time will be made.

X X X X X X X X

CBS ORDERS POWERFUL MACKAY FOREIGN SERVICE TRANSMITTERS

The Columbia Broadcasting System has completed arrangements with the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company for two powerful short wave radio broadcasting transmitters to be located at Brentwood, Long Island, for high efficiency beam service to South America and Europe. The new transmitters will have a power output of 50 kilowatts each which, when coupled with highly efficient directional antennas, places them among the most powerful short wave transmitters in the world. The equipment for the new stations will be manufactured and installed for CBS by the Federal Telegraph Company of Newark, N. J., manufacturing associate of Mackay Radio.

The CBS transmitters will share the 1200 acre site at Brentwood with the international radiotelegraph transmitters of the Mackay Radio Company, and Mackay Radio will make extensive alterations to its main building to accommodate the CBS equipment and personnel.

CBS engineers have selected for these new transmitters special designs of antennas which Mackay Radio has recently developed for producing more effective short wave broadcasting service, particularly to the countries of Latin America.

It is expected that the new stations will be in operation in the Summer of 1941.

X X X X X X X X X X X

SIXTY PERCENT NON-MET. DAILIES OMIT PROGRAMS

A recent survey made by Dial-Lite, newly-projected Chicago publication devoted to radio programs of mid-west stations, shows that 60% of the non-metropolitan dailies in the Middle West carry no radio program listings whatsoever. Circulation managers whose papers do not publish radio programs may be interested to know of the preponderance of dailies in this category.

The survey covered 335 dailies in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wisconsin. More than 71% of the papers surveyed have no national network listings. More than 84% of the papers do not carry what Dial-Lite chooses to term "a reasonably adequate program listing, national, local, or both." In this survey, metropolitan dailies were not included, since most of them run radio station program listings. Consequently, nine cities were omitted: Chicago, Des Moines, Milwaukee, Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha.

Of the 335 papers surveyed, 200 carry no program listings; 40 publish national network programs only; 39 list local programs and 56 carry both local and national programs.

X X X X X X X X

BURGLARS TURN INTO RADIO SONG WRITERS

The broadcasters have turned to new fields in their fight on the American Society of Composers by adding a trio of alleged burglars to their list of composers last week. As announced in National Association of Broadcasters' Reports:

"John McGettigan steps out of jail on Saturday, November 2, to carry on a career which brought success to him through prison walls. He composed the music of 'Stars Went To Sleep', said to be the first song ever completely written, printed, and published from within a penintentiary. The song has been successfully performed on the radio and the sheet music has been selling well, according to Billboard. The tune has now been acquired by Broadcast Music, Inc. The composer is discharged from jail to hear his music go on the air from coast to coast.

"Merritt Marsh, who wrote the words, and Edmund M. Duffy, the publisher, still remain behind the bars. The trio were strangers until they all landed in the State Penintentiary at McAlester, Oklahoma. The song and the trio who produced it have already had some publicity. A fellow-prisoner wrote Elsie Robinson about them and Miss Robinson devoted her widely syndicated column for one day to his letter, saying, in part:

"'Buried in their cells, poisoned by grim memories, there came to a trio of convicts a flash of sheer beauty - the whisper of a song. For two years, without the slightest outside aid and in the face of incredible handicaps, they worked on that song.

"'Marsh, serving a seven-year term for armed robbery, composed the lyrics; McGettigan, serving a five-year prison sentence for burglary, produced the melody; and Duffy, serving a fifteen-year sentence for armed robbery, financed the publication.'"

X X X X X X X X X X

C. I. O. LOSES RADIO PLEA TO FCC

The Federal Communications Commission officials said last week that they had no authority to act on the protest of President John L. Lewis of the C.I.O. against the refusal of Station KYA, San Francisco, to renew a broadcasting contract held by the C.I.O. for two years. The station, owned by Radio, Inc., held that the C.I.O.'s program was controversial and therefore could not be broadcast on purchased time, being contrary to a provision of the National Association of Broadcasters' code adopted a year ago.

Pointing out that radio broadcasting, unlike the telephone and telegraph, is not "a common carrier", the FCC officials said radio stations are under no compulsion to sell time to any individual or group. The Commission, they explained, has no power to interfere with the contractural relations between broadcasters and purchasers of time.

X X X X X X X X

FM OFF TO GOOD GEOGRAPHICAL START

More than 27,000 persons are embraced in the 110,000 square miles of potential service areas of the 15 frequency modulation broadcast stations initially authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to go on a full commercial basis as soon as practicable.

Varied geographic regions - from New England to the Pacific Coast and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf - are represented by the 10 States first slated to be able to listen to this newest type of broadcast.

Subject to certain engineering requirements, the following FM applicants are the first to receive Commission grants to go commercial:

Location	Applicant	Frequency (kc)	Population
Detroit	Evening News Ass'n	44,500	2,498,000
Los Angeles	Don Lee Broadcasting System	44,500	2,600,000
Schenectady	Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc.	44,700	967,700
New York	Marcus Loew Booking Agency	46,300	
	National Broadcasting Co.	45,100	- 12,000,000
	Wm. G. H. Finch	45,500	
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Frequency Broadcasting Corp.	45,900	
Evansville, Ind.	Evansville On the Air, Inc.	44,500	465,000
Mt. Washington, N.H.	Yankee Network	43,900	2,000,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	Howitt-Wood Radio Co. Inc.	44,900	256,300
Baton Rouge, La.	Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co.	44,500	361,400
Columbus, Ohio	WBNS, Inc.	44,500	1,100,000
Salt Lake City	Radio Service Corp. of Utah	44,700	194,000
Chicago	Zenith Radio Corp.	45,100	4,500,000
Milwaukee	The Journal Co.	45,500	1,522,000

Some of these stations have been operating experimentally and hope to start commercial operation almost immediately; the rest have construction work to do before going on the air.

Thirty-six additional applications are awaiting early action, the result of a rush of requests for high frequency broadcast facilities since the Commission, last May, paved the way for FM commercialization.

Meanwhile, the Commission is investigating the possibility of assigning identifying call letters to FM stations to distinguish them from standard broadcast stations.

FM OFF TO GOOD ECONOMETRICAL START

More than 50,000 persons are employed in the 10,000 square miles of potential service area of the 18 frequency modulation broadcast stations initially authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to go on a full commercial basis [illegible] operationable.

Varied geographic regions - from New Orleans to the Pacific Coast and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf - are represented by the 18 stations first slated to go "full" - one commercial or broadcast.

Subject to certain engineering requirements, the initial FM applicants are the first to receive [illegible] commercial:

Location	Applicant	Frequency (Mc)	Population
Detroit	Detroit News Radio	44.700	[illegible]
Los Angeles	Don Lee Broadcasting System	44.900	[illegible]
Philadelphia	Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc.	44.[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	Empire State Broadcasting Corp.	44.[illegible]	[illegible]
	National Broadcasting Co.	44.100	
	W. G. H. Finch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp.	[illegible]	
Louisville, Ky.	Louisville Courier-Journal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	Viewers Network	[illegible]	[illegible]
Binghamton, N. Y.	Weston-Brooks Radio Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baton Rouge, La.	Union Broadcasting Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Ohio	WBNS, Inc.	44.500	[illegible]
Salt Lake City	Desert Broadcasting Co.	44.700	[illegible]
Chicago	Zenith Radio Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	The Journal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Some of these stations have been operating experimentally for more to start commercial operation shortly. Others are constructing work to be ready during the year.

Thirty-six additional construction permits are awaiting action, the result of a rush of requests for high frequency facilities since the Commission lifted a freeze on the commercialization.

Meanwhile, the Commission is investigating the qualifications of applicants identifying small interest and petitions to [illegible] the free standard broadcast stations.

Under Commission rules and regulations, FM stations are available to every community. They are not subject to the same interference as standard broadcast stations and, therefore, can operate on the same channel with less mileage separation. However, FM stations serving the same area are not assigned adjacent channels. As many as a dozen or more different FM stations using alternate channels may operate in a large metropolitan area.

These high frequency broadcast stations are authorized to serve a specified area in square miles. Service area is comparable in places where one or more such stations may be located. To obviate possible monopoly, and to encourage local initiative, no person or group is permitted to control more than one FM station in the same area, and not more than six in the country as a whole.

At the outset, the Commission is requiring a daily (except Sunday) minimum operating schedule for FM stations of at least three hours during the day and three hours at night. To demonstrate the capabilities of the new service, one hour a day at least must be devoted to programs not duplicated simultaneously in the same area, which means programs distinct from standard broadcast. Otherwise, FM operation is governed largely by standard broadcast rules.

FM will not interfere with standard broadcast (amplitude modulation). The two types of services are on different bands - AM in the lower part of the spectrum (550 to 1600 kilocycles), and FM in the higher frequencies (43,000 to 50,000 kilocycles). Introduction of FM does not make standard broadcast obsolete. FM has a more limited range and the rural areas particularly must continue to depend upon AM for years to come.

Because of their different positions in the spectrum, FM cannot be received on standard broadcast receivers and vice versa. That is why certain manufacturers are making separate FMsets or a combination of the two. Besides being claimed static-less, FM offers more tone range than standard broadcast and has particular appeal to listeners who like fidelity of sound, such as in musical broadcasts. It also opens up new broadcast facilities to augment the congrested standard broadcast band.

The service area of the station at Salt Lake City is limited to considerable less area than the basic trade area of Salt Lake City. The topography of the area surrounding Salt Lake City makes it technically impractical to serve a larger area which would include anything like all of the basic trade area. All other service areas are made to conform substantially with the basic trade area of the city in which the station is located. In the case of Los Angeles, there are certain technical limitations due to the topography and configuration of the trade area which have been taken into consideration.

X X X X X X X X X

X X X X X X X X

CAMPAIGN BROADCASTS ESTIMATED $1,500,000

More than $1,200,000 has been spent to date in this presidential campaign by the major political parties for sponsored time on the radio, it was estimated by the New York Times last Sunday. By the time the campaign ends, it is likely another $200,000, or more, may be added to the sum.

When John L. Lewis went on the air recently over three large networks aggregating nearly 300 stations, radio, according to reports, charged a fee of about $60,000, a considerable part of which represented rebates returning to the Fred Allen and Eddie Cantor shows. When Mr. Willkie missed a recent microphone appointment of about thirteen minutes on the NBC at Erie, Pa., his political sponsors were charged about $8,000, nearly half of which went for organ music used to fill the gap until he arrived.

Based on an estimate, National Broadcasting Company, including all broadcasts to last Friday, will charge against the Democrats about $230,000, with the possibility that another $120,000 may be added by election day. Against the Republicans the NBC will bill to Friday about $225,000, with an addition of about $75,000 by the end of the campaign. The estimated total is about $650,000.

Columbia Broadcasting System charges against all parties by the close of the campaign, it is estimated, will be $400,000 to $450,000. About 50 percent of the CBS bill for radio time is expected to be against the Democrats, 30 percent Republican and the remainder against various independent political organizations.

Another $250,000 will be charged in 1940 by the Mutual System against all political organizations.

Of these amounts the Associated Willkie Clubs of America will have spent this year about $200,000.

X X X X X X X X

SHE TOLD IT TO THE MARINE!

When E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation visited Zenith's Automobile Show booth the night of his arrival in New York, he found they had hired a new girl to sit in one of their cars to demonstrate the new Zenith foot-controlled auto radio. She did not know Commander McDonald who walked over to see what her line of chatter was. But just as he landed at the starboard side of the car, a man in muftis came to the port side of the car and engaged the demonstrator's attention. He wasn't interested in the foot switch but seemed to be very near-sighted as he was interested in the valentine Zenith had demonstrating the foot switch. He told her he was a Marine and was in civies for the day.

Mr. McDonald stayed there for some time - 12 minutes to be exact - trying to get the lady to tell him something about the foot switch. She did finally condescend to speak to him after the Marine asked her for her address. She turned to Commander McDonald and asked him if he had a pencil!

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, sets out on Nov. 7 with two other executives of the Company on a six-week aerial tour of South America. Mr. Paley will be accompanied by Paul W. White, Director of News Programs, and Edmund Chester, newly appointed Director of Latin American Relations. Mrs. Paley also will make the trip. The itinerary calls for visits to Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Venezuela.

The Red Cross Certificate, awarded to only three persons in Washington, was presented to Edgar Morris, Zenith distributor in the Capital, by Brig. Gen. F. R. Keifer, District Chapter Chairman for the leadership of Mr. Morris in the Roll Call just ended, the most successful in local history.

The Federal Communications Commission has granted an application of Guy S. Cornish of Cincinnati to erect a new Class II experimental station to operate on the frequency 310,000 kilocycles with a power of 1 watt and Type A3 emission.

Station WBAL in Baltimore has ordered a 50,000 watt transmitter from the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Air-cooled tubes and other improvements will permit an operating efficiency of approximately 50 percent. This means that the station will radiate 50,000 watts in the antenna from an input of about 105,000 watts at the transmitter. A few years ago, operating efficiencies were not more than 30 percent.

The transaction was completely local to Baltimore, as the transmitter will be manufactured in the Radio Division of Westinghouse, whose plant is in Baltimore.

Pioneer air entertainers will again broadcast on Friday, November 8, when Station WEAF dedicates its new transmitter, at 8:30 P.M., EST. Niles Trammell, NBC President, will inaugurate service over the new transmitter.

Dedication of the new transmitter, marking the establishment of a new standard of service to the listener, coincides within a few days with the celebration of radio broadcasting's twentieth anniversary.

X X X X X X X X

RCA UP SHARPLY TO $98,204,219

The Radio Corporation of America and subsidiaries had a consolidated net income of $5,713,943 in the first nine months of this year. This was equal, after full preferred dividend requirements, to 24 cents a share on the corporation's 13,881,016 shares of common stock outstanding, and compares with a net of $4,066,425, or 12 cents a common share, in the first nine months of 1939.

Gross revenues of the RCA group for the nine months aggregated $98,204,219, compared with $74,780,658 in the corresponding 1939 period, while operating expenses, exclusive of depreciation and taxes, rose to $78,579,251 from $66,650,333 a year ago.

X X X X X X X X X

SEARCHING CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY FOR EDUCATIONAL RADIO MATERIAL

Archibald MacLeish, the Librarian of Congress, has announced that the Rockefeller Foundation has placed at the disposition of the Library of Congress the services of two Fellows in Radio Research whose first duty will be to survey those resources of the Library which might be of service to educational broadcasting groups.

University broadcasting stations and other educational stations throughout the country may apply to the Fellows by mail or wire for their assistance in planning programs, in supplying background material, and in suggesting bibliographic and other supplementary material. It is believed that the Fellows will be of particular use in connection with programs drawing upon the rich resources of the Library of Congress in the fields of American History and of American Folk Music and Folk Tales.

The Library's Fellows in Radio Research are Philip H. Cohen, former Production Director of the Office of Education Radio Division and Associate Director of the New York University Radio Workshop, and Charles T. Harrell, Program Director of Station WLB, on leave from the University of Minnesota station.

X X X X X X X X

An Ohioan is informed by the Federal Communications Commission that no Federal license is required for a short wave receiver installed in an automobile. However, his attention is invited to that section of the Communications Act which prohibits unauthorized interception and use of radio communications other than those intended for public use.

X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 8, 1940.

No. 1281

SABOTAGE DENIED IN U. S. STANDARDS RADIO FIRE

An investigation of a fire that destroyed the $50,000 Bureau of Standards radio transmitting station at Beltsville, Md., near Washington, D. C., last Wednesday, was said to have revealed no evidence of sabotage. The station was used to transmit various frequencies by which the standard broadcast stations measure and check their own frequencies.

Luckily a small building nearby was saved. It is expected that a temporary 5 megacycle standard frequency transmitter will be in operation there within a few days and that others may soon be set up. It is expected that the entire plant will be rebuilt but it will necessitate an emergency appropriation from Congress.

Firemen from three companies, hampered by high winds had difficulty in securing water to check the flames. So fierce was the blaze that it fired two acres of wooded land behind the two-story frame structure, located on the Agriculture experimental farm grounds, and C. C. C. workers battled for four hours to stamp out the forest blaze.

A watchman noticed smoke coming from the attic of the building at 6:30 A.M. Firemen from the Government farm, Branchville and Berwyn answered the alarm he gave. They were forced to stretch hose lines almost half a mile to reach the nearest hydrant, since a water tap near the building was not large enough to permit a sufficiently heavy flow of water, firemen said. By the time water was flowing from the distant hydrant, the building was in ruins, with only a chimney standing.

E. C. Crittenden, Chief of the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Standards said that he did not believe any serious trouble would result from destruction of the transmitter and that it would be replaced as soon as possible.

The whole apparatus is automatic, unattended except for maintenance. Mr. Crittenden said a mechanical defect probably was responsible for the fire and described much of the equipment as being "quite old", having been installed eight years ago.

It was explained that the small Congressional appropriation wasn't sufficient to employ a full-time watchman. This is the second Government fire at which the question of sabotage has been raised. The other one was the recent disastrous Munitions Building blaze where the War Department Radio Center is located and which also occurred in the early hours of the morning. Although sabotage was denied, a well-known newspaper columnist declared there had been twenty fires there in almost as many days.

At the War Department, the question of watchman vigilance was also raised. Although the fire could be seen for miles, when the alarm was sounded, this writer was told that Engine #1 only about eight blocks away, one of the first companies to respond, was obliged to crash down by driving through the Munitions Building gates because no watchman was at hand to open them.

Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Division of the Bureau of Standards, suffering from a bad cold at the time of the Standards fire, was still confined to his home but it was said at the Bureau that it was hoped there would be only a temporary suspension of the standard frequency transmission work.

X X X X X X X X X

FCC PASSES BUCK ON FATHER COUGHLIN

Various letters referring to discontinuance of broadcasts by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin have been received by the Federal Communications Commission. In reply to these, the Commission reiterates that the censorship provision of the Communications Act places responsibility for the selection of program material upon the respective licensees, and the Commission cannot require a station to put any individual on the air or take him off the air.

In answering mail prompted by refusal of radio time, the Commission points out that the Act further provides that a broadcast station is not a "common carrier" such as is the telephone and telegraph. Consequently, a radio station is not required to make its facilities available to a person or group, even though offer is made to purchase time. Unlike common carrier tariffs, broadcast station rates are not required to be filed with the Commission.

X X X X X X X X X X

MILWAUKEE GETS NEW TELEVISION STATION

A permit for a new television station has been granted to the Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., on a frequency of 6600-72000 kc., (Channel No. 3), 1 KW aural and visual power. The site of the station is to be determined.

The application for a television station at Springfield, Mass., made by Henry J. Walczak, has been voluntarily dismissed.

X X X X X X X X

FCC COMMISSIONERSHIP BIGGEST RADIO PLUM

Insofar as radio is concerned, it is believed things in Washington will wag along about as usual following the re-election of President Roosevelt. A new Federal Communications Commissioner - a Republican to succeed Thad H. Brown - is due to be appointed and this is being fondly eyed by the politicos. There will be a few new faces on the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committees, which handle radio matters in the Senate and House, but Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the former Committee, and Representative Schuyler Otis Bland, of Virginia, Chairman of the latter, both having been re-elected, things will doubtless continue to move along smoothly under the same old management.

According to returns available at this writing, Senator Wheeler defeated his opponent in Montana overwhelmingly and ran ahead of President Roosevelt with whom he has frequently disagreed. Senators on the Committee who were re-elected were Truman, of Missouri; Andrews, of Florida; Lister Hill, of Alabama; Austin, of Vermont; Shipstead of Minnesota; Reed of Kansas, and Gurney of South Dakota.

Senator Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire, so well-remembered with his cracking of the whip in the Thad Brown hearings, is also a member of the Committee, was not up for re-election. There will be several vacancies. Senator Minton, of Indiana, was defeated. Senator Mathew M. Neeley will retire, having been elected Governor of West Virginia. The late Senator Lundeen of Minnesota, was also a member of this Committee.

There will be about four vacancies on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, one of these being Representative Eugene, Democrat, of Indiana, who was defeated. Apparently all of the other Committee members have been re-elected.

Several names have already been mentioned for the Federal Communications Commissionership, and many more will doubtless be proposed, because this is a nice juicy $10,000 plum which may or may not go to some deserving Roosevelt Republican for campaign services. This would cause no great surprise to the communications industry which has never yet had a hand in any of the appointments, or as a rule have the appointees been specially qualified. One new Commissioner was asked what he knew about radio and he answered, "Well, I like to listen to it."

Among the names suggested for the Commissionership, the only one of which the industry has probably ever heard - and he has its highest respect - is E. K. Jett, present Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission. Lieutenant Jett succeeded Commissioner T.A.M. Craven in this position, and like Commander Craven, was formerly a Naval officer. Mr. Jett was born in Baltimore in 1893 and served in the Navy as radio officer from 1911-29.

11/5/40

FCC COMMISSIONERSHIP BIGGEST RADIO PLUM

Insofar as radio is concerned, it is unlikely things in Washington will run along about as usual following the re-election of President Roosevelt. A new Federal Communications Commissioner - a Republican to succeed Thad H. Brown - is yet to be appointed and that is being fondly eyed by the politicians. Apparently it will be the same on the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committees, which handle radio matters in the Senate and House, but Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the former Committee, and Representative Schuyler Otis Bland, of Virginia, Chairman of the latter, both having been re-elected, things will doubtless continue to move along smoothly under the same old management.

According to returns available at this writing, Senator Wheeler defeated his opponent in Montana overwhelmingly and ran ahead of President Roosevelt with whom he has frequently disagreed. Senators on the Committee who were re-elected were Truman, of Missouri; Andrews, of Florida; Lister Hill, of Alabama; Austin, of Vermont; Shipstead of Minnesota; Reed of Kansas, and Gurney of South Dakota.

Senator Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire, so well remembered with his crusading of the radio in the [illegible] hearings, is also a member of the Committee, but not up for re-election. There will be several vacancies. Senator Minton, of Indiana, was defeated. Senator Matthew M. Neely will retire, having been elected Governor of West Virginia. The late Senator Lundeen of Minnesota, was also a member of this Committee.

There will be about four vacancies in the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, one of these being Representative Schulte, of Indiana, who was defeated. Apparently all of the other Committee members have been re-elected.

Several names have already been mentioned for the Federal Communications Commissionership, and many more will doubtless be proposed, because this is a nice juicy $10,000 plum which may or may not go to some deserving Republican for campaign services. This would cause no great surprise to the Communications industry which has never yet had a hand in any of the appointments. As a rule here the appointees knew absolutely nothing. One early Commissioner was asked what he knew about radio and he answered, "Well, I like to listen to it."

Among the names suggested for the Commissionership, the only one of which the industry has expressed any opinion - and he has the highest respect - is E. K. Jett, present Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission. He succeeded present Commissioner T. A. M. Craven in this position, and like Commander Craven, was formerly a Naval officer. Mr. Jett was born in Baltimore in 1893 and served in the Navy as radio officer from 1911-29.

Senator Wheeler, who, it is expected, may have a voice in the appointment, has frequently demanded somebody from the West. One of the first of these to be proposed was Carl Irving Wheat, of San Francisco, who was telephone rate attorney for the Federal Communications Commission in 1936-37, and later telephone rate counsel and Director of Telephone Rate and Research Department of the FCC at the time of the Government telephone investigation in 1937-38.

Mr. Wheat, as a matter of fact, was born in Holliston, Mass., in 1892, but went to California at an early age. He was graduated from Occidental College Academy in Los Angeles, in 1911, with an A.B. at Pomona College, Claremont, Calif. in 1915, and an LL.B., at Harvard in 1920. He was admitted to the California bar in that same year and began practice in Los Angeles, first as attorney for the Railroad Commission of California, of which he later became Chief Counsel.

Another California Man spoken of is Ray C. Wakefield, of Palo Alto, former President of the California Railroad Commission. Mr. Wakefield is 45 years old, was Inheritance Tax Appraiser for State of California in Fresno Co., 1923-37; member law firm of Wakefield & Hansen, 1928-32, Wakefield & Staniford, 1935-37; member of the California Railroad Commission since January 1937 (President of Commission August 1938-January 1940; Vice-President, National Railroad and Utilities Commissioners since August, 1940; Secretary Republican Central Committee, Fresno Co., 1920-21; Chairman, 1922-23; member State Republican Central Committee, 1922-23; Delegate to Republican National Convention, Chicago, 1932. Director of Community Chest and Y.M.C.A., Fresno. He is a member of the American Bar Association, California State Bar Association, Order of Coif, Delta Chi. He is also a member of the First Christian Church, Fresno and is a Mason. His clubs are Kiwanis International (Lt. Gov. Calif.-Nev. Dist. 1932); Commonwealth (San Francisco).

Still another Westerner mentioned is John C. Kendall, radio practitioner, formerly of Portland, Ore. Another is Arthur G. Crane, President of the University of Wyoming, Chairman of the National Committee on Education by Radio since 1936. His biographical sketch follows:

Mr. Crane was born at Davenport Center, Delaware Co., N.Y., September 1, 1877, son of Edward Payson and Mary Ward (Griswold) C.; B.S. Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., 1902; studied University of Wisconsin, Summers, 1908, 09; A.M., Teachers College (Columbia) 1918; Ph. D., Columbia, 1920; married Laura May DeArment, of Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1904; children - Paul, Mary. Superintendent of Schools, Minot, N. Dak., 1902-05; Principal, Fergus Co. High School, Lewiston, Mont., 1905-07; Superintendent of Schools, Jamestown, N. Dak., 1907-12; President, State Normal School, Minot, N. Dak., 1912-20 (built and organized this school); Principal, State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa., 1920-22; President University of Wyoming since 1922. Major in Sanitary Corps on duty in office of Surgeon General, Washington, D. C., 1918-19, as Director, Educational Sect. Division of Physical Reconstruction, in rehabilitation of

disabled soldiers and sailors. Member North Dakota State Board of Education; Chairman, National Committee on Education by Radio since 1936, Committee on Higher Education of N.E.A., since 1936. Member. North Dakota State Educational Association (President 1915), Phi Beta Kappa (Carleton College), Delta Sigma Rho, Phi Delta Kappa. Republican, Presbyterian, Mason; Author of "History of Physical Reconstruction" in official Medical History of the World War. Joint editor, courses of study for use in Army hospitals. Home, Laramie, Wyoming.

Theodore Granik, who conducts the American Forum of the Air over the Mutual Network, has been spoken of as an FCC appointee, also Nelson Lee Smith, Chairman of the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission. Likewise Willis Jerome Ballinger, economic adviser of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Ballinger's biographical sketch follows:

Mr. Ballinger is an economist; born Washington, D. C., May 17, 1901; son of Webster and Marva Faye (Dixon) B.; Ph. B., Yale, 1923; studied law, Yale, 1924-25, George Washington University, 1926-27; student Harvard Graduate School, 1932-33; unmarried. Instructor Economics, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., 1923-24; Instructor, Political Science and International Relations, Amherst (Mass.) College, 1923-24; Lecturer Roxbury School, New Haven, Conn., and editorial writer, New Haven Union, 1924-25; Staff correspondent, United Press, covering Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., 1925; Feature writer UPC News Service, Inc., N.Y.City, 1925, Associate Editor, 1926-28; Instructor, Economics and Sociology, Goucher College, Baltimore, 1928-31; Professor, Economics, American Institute of Banking, 1930-31; editorial writer, Baltimore Sun, 1930; Member, editorial staff, New York Herald Tribune, 1931; Assistant Professor Economics, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., 1931-32; editorial writer Washington (D.C.) Post, 1933; St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 1934; Chief of Special Studies, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C., 1934-37; Economic Adviser to the Federal Trade Commission, 1937. Chairman, Speaker's Bureau, LaFollette-Wheeler presidential ticket, 1924, for State of Connecticut. Dir. studies for Federal Trade Commission before Temporary National Econ. Com. Member, American Economics Association, American Statistical Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Sigma Rho, Alpha Sigma Phi. Episcopalian. Clubs: Yale, National Press. Home: Washington, D. C.

X X X X X X X X X X

Advertised as the book that stopped trial by newspaper in Massachusetts "Contempts by Publication" also contains Chapters devoted to contempts by radio, television, telephone and the movies. The author is Harold W. Sullivan, of the Yale School of Law. The Price is $10, postage prepaid: Frank T. Day, Inc., 729 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

X X X X X X X X X

FCC AUTHORIZES MANY CHANGES

These are busy days at the Federal Communications Commission. Among the increases in power authorized recently were WALA, Mobile, Ala., from 1 KW to 5 KW day and night; WNBC, New Britain, Conn., from 1 KW to 5 KW day, 1 KW night; KOIL, Omaha, Nebr., from 1 KW to 5 KW night, 5 KW day; WHIO, Dayton, Ohio, from 1 KW to 5 KW night, 5 KWday; WNBX, Kenne, N. H., day and night power from 1 KW to 5 KW. (Stations KOIL, WHIO and WNBX, worked out mutual interference problems by agreement on directional antenna); KDFN, Casper, Wyo., from 500 watts to 1 KW day and night.

Also WIBA, Madison, Wis., to 5 KW night and day; WORC, Worcester, Mass., from 500 watts to I KW; KLS, Oakland, Calif., from 250 watts to 1 KW; WRR, Dallas, Texas, from 500 watts to 5 KW; WDOD, Chattanooga, Tenn., from 1 to 5 KW night (now has 5 KW LS); KFBB, Great Falls, Mont., from 1 to 5 KW, night; KGIO, Mason City, Ia., from 100 watts night, 250 watts LS, to 1 KW unlimited.

Station KCMO, Kansas City, has made application to the FCC to change power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day to 5 KW day and night.

Construction permits for new stations have been granted to Batavia Broadcasting Corp., Batavia, N. Y., 1500 kc., 250 watts power, unlimited time; Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind. on 1280 kc., with power of 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited time, employing directional antenna at night; Brown County Broadcasting Co., Brownwood, Tex.; to operate on 1350 kc., 500 watts, unlimited time; Capital Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C., on 1420 kc., 250 watts, unlimited; The Maryland Broadcasting Co., Baltimore, Md., on 1200 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; Nueces Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, Tex., on 1500 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

Applications have been received for a new station from the Natchez Broadcasting Co., Natchez, Miss., to be operated on 1500 kc., 250 watts; Monroe B. England, North Adams, Mass., to be operated on 1500 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; Richard Field Lewis, Jr., Winchester, Va., to be operated on 1370 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

Construction permits have been granted for new relay broadcasting stations the Amarillo Broadcasting Corp., Amarillo, Tex., Loyola University, New Orleans, La., and Racine Broadcasting Corp., Racine, Wis.

Applications for new high frequency broadcast stations have been received by the FCC from Metropolitan Television Inc., New York, N. Y., The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass., and Rockford Broadcasters, Inc., Rockford, Ill.

X X X X X X X X

SEES COLOR TELEVISION TEST NEW ADVERTISING ERA PEEPHOLE

Seeing it from the significant viewpoint of the retail department store, Ira A. Hirschmann, Vice-President of Bloomingdale's one of the largest establishments in New York City, expresses the greatest enthusiasm for color television and believes it will bring a new era in retail advertising.

"A month ago, in the small, dark laboratories on the fifth floor of the Columbia Broadcasting System building in New York, I sat with a group of gentlemen who were huddled together in front of two television sets", Mr. Hirschman writes in The Department Store Buyer. "The sets were identical in appearance, but there the similarity ended, as I was soon to discover.

"A hand reached up and pulled on the electric cord, and the laboratory was plunged into darkness. Behind a table against the wall the soft, precisely accented English of a man's voice gave instructions to begin and upon the screens of both sets appeared the same title: 'Color Television'.

"But the titles might as well have been in different languages, the screen on the left might better have shown Sanskrit writings or Babylonian hieroglyphs from that point on. For on the screen at the right, following in exciting succession - and in full color - were a series of pictures of luxurious flowers, of laughing girls, of gliding sailboats, of striking fashions - all the rich true colors first given them by nature. . . and returned to them once again, in their brilliant and vivid shades, by color television.

"I can't begin to tell you how impressive the colors were, and how much they added to the clarity and impact of the pictures. This was sharpened by the contrast with exactly the same picture on the other set shown in black and white.

"From the moment the light went out in the room, our attention was divided between the two sets at first, gradually became focused on the color television set. The dull gray and black and white pictures on the left, being shown simultaneously with the color films, seemed almost to characterize its sudden antiquity, its rather out-moded usefulness, its immediate obsolescence, next to the young, arrogant reds, deep blues and yellows of the color movies.

"So here was a revolution done so quietly that it was not until much later that the full effect of the implications of this 'new world' became evident. We who had nodded our heads in somewhat bewildered agreement as to the method's faithfulness in transmitting color, and its clarification of minor detail agreed: 'most amazing thing I've seen in years. By God, it works!'

"The truly significant result of that showing, in my opinion, lies in the simple fact that full color-in-action can now be transmitted over the air, and over wires. That which has been

talked about as a millenium in communication and promotion is suddently here. And that should be cause for rejoicing, especially for retailers.

"For radio, as we know it today, with its prodigious success in selling goods for manufacturers has never quite been able to make the grade for the retailer. I blame this on the retailer's inability to learn how to use it. Others see in the vocal message alone a barrier which sight of goods alone can overcome.

"Whatever the reason, here was the answer incontrovertible, right in front of my eyes. For seeing is believing, and the colors and fabrics and active use of goods could be seen in motion through this miracle revelation.

"One hesitates to make prophecies, especially in times like these. But if this is not the peep-hole to the new world in retail advertising, I will be greatly mistaken. For unquestionably, bringing the feel and color and active use of merchandise into the home with focused interest should revolutionize the art of selling and propaganda. . . . . .

"To those of us in the retail trade, there is more of importance in this successful transmission of color by radio than any previous news of the imminence of television.

"As a department store retailer, our interest in this development should be boundless. The sudden opening of an entirely new vista of ether advertising, in which not only are our garments, our furnishings and equipment, our every product able to be shown the consumer in black and white pictures, but the added value of showing those products in their original true colors, will bring a new advertising era to the retailer.

"As a consumer your interest in that addition to your entertainment can be estimated in financial tersm. It is estimated that it will cost but thirty dollars extra to equip a standard ($300) television receiving set with this attachment. A small figure for unlimited improvement in entertainment.

"All this, of course, is in the future. The transmission of color films has been accomplished, but the next and greater steps, as I have said, are ahead.

"Color television actually is now in the fourth of five stages of laboratory development. The first was application of the optical and electronic formula to the practical problem; the second involved joining of motion to color; third was adaption of a standard black-and-white television receiver with a nine-inch tube to receive color, and fourth, an actual test of the color system on the air.

"Work on this problem is being carried on, and it is hoped that before January 1st 'live' pick-ups will have been successfully demonstrated. This phase of the work may require, however, the development of pick-up tubes not yet available, and may therefore require the cooperation of manufacturers who specialize in this field.

X X X X X X X X X

NOTE - DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES ARE TO BE CLOSED ON ARMISTICE DAY, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THE HEINL SERVICE ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

X X X X X X X X X X X X X

NO ELECTION DILLY-DALLYING FOR DILL

Former Senator Clarence C. Dill, Democrat, co-author of the Dill-White radio law, and for years one of the leading radio legislators in the Capitol, met with the fiercest opposition in his entire career, and possibly defeat in his fight for Governor of the State ofWashington. He ran against Mayor Arthur B. Langlie, Republican, Mayor of Seattle.

According to latest reports with only 44 precincts missing, Mayor Langlie's vote was 373,483, and Senator Dill's 371,372. Mr. Dill had previously served two terms in Congress and two in the Senate.

X X X X X X X X X

SEES FCC TRYING TO FAVOR LEWIS

Alan Barth writes in the McClure Newspaper Syndicate:

"John L. Lewis has lodged a vigorous protest with the Federal Communications Commission against the refusal of radio station KYA, San Francisco, to renew a broadcasting contract held for the past two years by the C.I.O. Despite Lewis' recent radio blast at F.D.R. and the New Deal, FCC insiders reveal that they're doing all they can to back him up.

"The radio station has ducked out of carrying the C.I.O. program on the ground that it's controversial and therefore banned from purchased time by the code of the National Association of Broadcasters. Despite a public statement by FCC officials that the agency has no power to interfere in such a situation, some of the Commission's top legal sharps are trying earnestly to find some way of keeping the labor program on the air. It's a test case and if the KYA ruling prevails, the labor point of view is liable to be barred by all stations.

"Those in sympathy with Lewis' protest point out that presentation of the employers' point of view in broadcasts must be equally controversial. To be logical, stations ought to ban also the Ford Sunday Hour, for example, which presents a talk on industry by William J. Cameron. If stations won't sell radio time to labor, they may be required to give it gratis as one side of a controversial picture."

X X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The Federal Communications Commission has granted Station WMBG in Richmond, Va., a license to cover a construction permit which authorized installation of new auxiliary transmitter and increase in power to 1 KW, for emergency use only, directional antenna day and night, 1350 kilocycles.

Listeners in the Greenwood and Jackson areas of Mississippi are receiving increased service with the addition of Station WGRM, Greenwood and WSLI, Jackson, as members of the NBC Blue Southern group. This makes a total of 206 NBC affiliates.

Station W2XWV, Allen B. Dumont Labs., Inc., New York City, has been granted extension of special temporary authority to operate a 50-watt television transmitter on frequencies 60000-86000 kc., for the period Nov. 10 to Dec. 9, in order to conduct field tests.

Dr. Thomas F. Anderson, University of Wisconsin Chemistry instructor, has been named by a committee of distinguished scientists to receive the RCA Electron Microscope Fellowship. Dr. Anderson, a native of Manitowoc, Wis., took his Bachelor of Science degree at the California Institute of Technology in 1932.

In collaboration with the RCA Fellowship Committee, by whom he was appointed, Dr. Anderson is devoting a year to research with the electron microscope which was recently developed in the RCA research laboratories, and has now been made available for research workers in every field. With the new electron microscope, it is possible to obtain useful magnification of objects up to 100,000 diameters. With optical microscopes the useful magnification of objects is limited to 1500 diameters with ordinary light, and to 2500 diameters with ultra-violet light.

After operating an amplitude modulated emergency communications system for five years, the City of Nashville has ordered a complete FM system from the General Electric Company.

A WMCA engineer got seasick the other day climbing up the 325-foot tower of WMCA's new antenna system at Kearny, N.J., to check the pilot beacon which is used to warn approaching aircraft. The towers (there are three of them) have a two-foot sway and are built to resist winds of hurricane velocity. Each weighs approximately 48,000 pounds and rests on insulators weighing 75 pounds.

X X X X X X X X X

7000 AT WGY FARM FORUM

Rural electrification, improved roads and other advances make the farmer of today happier than the farmer of 1925, speakers told 7000 persons at the fifteenth anniversary celebration of the WGY Farm Forum, a pioneer General Electric radio program, in Schenectady, N.Y., held recently.

The crowd paid its way to the event by bringing five tons of food, mostly potatoes and apples, for donation to State charities.

"When the problems of rural electrification were first projected on this program", said CharlesE. Wilson, President of General Electric, "it is estimated that there were approximately 205,000 electrified farms in the United States. Today estimates range from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000.

"But important as its part has been, electrification has been only one element contributing to the betterment of farm living and to the advancement of agriculture. During the past fifteen years and notwithstanding the disastrous effects of depression and a world at war, both agriculture and industry have made advances, each to the advantage of the other. We all know that there is much more progress to come."

Wheeler McMillen, editor of the Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, said fifteen times as many farmers have radio sets as in 1925, and that a million more automobiles are owned by farmers.

Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, explained how radio has helped end rural isolation and predicted that with television "the possibilities of service will increase and the link between city and farm which radio has forged through the air will become even stronger."

Other speakers were Frank E. Mullen, NBC Vice President; Dr. Hugh P. Baker, President of Massachusetts State College; Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Lawyersville, N.Y., and Ed W. Mitchell of WGY. Greetings were received from President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman of New York, Governor Aiken of Vermont, the Secretary of Agriculture, and others.

Emerson Markham, in charge of General Electric's agricultural broadcasting, and his staff welcomed the crowd. After contributing their own food to charity, the 7000 visitors were luncheon guests of General Electric.

The program included demonstrations of television, frequency modulation, radio transmission, and the latest farm electrical equipment.

X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 15, 1940

No. 1282

NEW DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD SET-UP EXPLAINED

Detailed information has just been given out explaining the duties of the Defense Communications Board and its various subcommittees. The four main Committees - Law, Coordinating, Labor Advisory and Industry Advisory - will report direct to the Board whose members are:

Chairman - James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Major Gen. Joseph O. Mauborgne, Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Rear Admiral Leigh Noyes, Director of Naval Communications; Hon. Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of the Division of International Communications; Secretary - Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of the Coast Guard.

The duties of the Coordinating Committee include assistance to the Board in planning and coordinating work. It will maintain liaison with the Law Committee, Labor Advisory Committee and Industry Advisory Committee, for the purposes of advice and consultation and will supervise the work of the other committees, which will report directly to it. Its members are: Chairman, E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer, Federal Communications Commission; Francis C. deWolf, State Department; Maj. W. T. Guest, War Department; Commander Earl E. Stone, Navy Department and Commander J. F. Farley, Chief of Communications, U. S. Coast Guard, Treasury Department.

The duties of the Law Committee include the furnishing of legal opinions and advice, and the drafting of final reports and recommendations, proposed Executive Orders, proclamations, and legislation. The Law Committee will report directly to the Board but will have liaison, for purposes of advice and consultation, with the Coordinating Committee, and, as may be necessary, with other committees. Its members are: Chairman, Telford Taylor, General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission; Capt. J. W. Huyssoon, Office of the Judge Advocate General, War Department; Steven Spingarn, Treasury Department; Lt. Comdr. Franz O. Willenbucher, Navy Department and Raymund T. Yingling, State Department.

The duties of the Labor Advisory Committee include the submission of expert advice to the Board on all labor problems incident to the proper carrying out of its national defense mission. With the requirements of national defense as a primary consideration, the Labor Advisory Committee will submit recommendations to the Board on such problems as are referred to it by the Board. The Labor Committee will report directly to the Board but will have liaison for the purpose of advice and consultation with the Coordinating Committee and the Industry Advisory Committee. Its membership is to be designated later.

The duties of the Industry Advisory Committee include the submission of expert advice to the Board on all problems of general concern to the communications companies incident to the proper carrying out of the Board's national defense mission. With the requirements of national defense as a primary consideration, the Industry Advisory Committee will submit recommendations to the Board on such problems as are referred to it by the Board. The Industry Advisory Committee will report directly to the Board but will have liaison for the purpose of advice and consultation with the Coordinating Committee and the Labor Advisory Committee. Its membership will be designated later.

There are eleven additional Committees which all work under the Coordinating Committee. They are Amateur Radio, Aviation Radio, Cable, Domestic Broadcasting, Interdepartment Radio Advisory, International Broadcasting, Radiocommunications, State and Municipal Facilities, Telegraph, Telephone, and United States Government Facilities. As yet the members of these Committees have not been appointed but it is expected that this will be done within a couple of weeks. The size of the Committees will vary - all the way from 5 to 20 members may be necessary.

The duties of the Amateur Radio Committee will include the study of all phases of amateur radio facilities. With the requirements of national defense as a primary consideration, the committee shall recommend precautions and restrictions with respect to amateur radio operations under various emergency conditions, and the allocation of such amateur facilities as may be required by the Army or the Navy.

The duties of the Aviation Radio Committee will include the study of all phases of domestic and international civil aviation radio facilities and communications services associated therewith. It will have liaison with the U. S. Government Facilities Committee and the State and Municipal Facilities Committee. With the requirements of national defense as a primary consideration, the Committee shall recommend plans for the most efficacious use of all of these facilities in time of military emergency, giving due consideration to the needs of other governmental agencies, of industry, and of other civilian activities.

The duties of the Cable Committee include the study of all phases of submarine cable communications facilities used in the international or overseas service. With the requirements of national defense as a primary consideration, the Committee shall recommend plans for the most efficacious use of all of these facilities in time of military emergency, giving due consideration to the needs of other governmental agencies, of industry, and of other civilian activities.

The duties of the Domestic Broadcasting Committee will include the study of the physical aspects of domestic standard broadcasting and formulation of recommendations of such precautions, supplementary facilities and reallocations as it shall deem desirable under foreseeable military conditions. It shall also consider

other domestic broadcasting systems including relay broadcasting, high frequency (FM) broadcasting, television, facsimile broadcasting and experimental broadcasting. The Committee's work in all of these fields will include recommendations for the speedy and efficacious use in time of military emergency of all necessary domestic broadcasting facilities and communications services associated therewith, with the requirements of the national defense as a primary consideration.

The duties of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee will include making special studies and recommendations regarding frequency allocations, with the requirements of national defense as a primary consideration but giving due consideration to the needs of governmental agencies, of industry, and of other civilian activities. This Committee will be made up of the existing members of the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee. The Committee is designated under the provisions of Paragraphs 5 and 7, but without reference to Paragraph 8 of the President's Executive Order of September 24, 1940, re creating the defense communications board and defining its functions and duties.

The duties of the International Broadcasting Committee will include the study of all phases of international broadcasting and the formulation of recommendations concerning such precautions, supplementary facilities and reallocations as it shall deem desirable under foreseeable military conditions. With the requirements of national defense as a primary consideration, it shall also recommend plans for the speedy and efficacious use of all necessary international broadcasting facilities in time of military emergency giving due consideration to the needs of other governmental agencies, of industry, and of other civilian activities.

The duties of the Radiocommunications Committee will include the study of all phases of domestic and international radiotelegraph and radiotelephone communications facilities (including mobile and fixed services) except aviation, amateur, Federal, State, and Municipal communications facilities. With the requirements of national defense as a primary consideration, the Committee shall recommend plans for the most efficacious use of all of these facilities in time of military emergency, giving due consideration to the needs of other governmental agencies, of industry, and of other civilian activities.

The duties of the State and Municipal Facilities Committee will include the study of all phases of State and Municipal communications facilities, including Municipal and State Police Radio Stations, Inter-City Police Radio Stations, State Forestry Radio Stations, Marine Fire Radio Stations, and State and municipally owned or leased wire facilities. With the requirements of national defense as a primary consideration, the committee shall recommend plans for the most efficacious use of all of these facilities in time of military emergency, giving due consideration to the needs of other governmental agencies of industry, and of other civilian activities.

The duties of the Telegraph Committee will include the study of all phases of landline record communications, both domestic and connecting international landline services and facilities (except federally owned facilities) including leased line, teletypewriter exchange, wire photo and facsimile services and facilities. With the requirements of national defense as a primary consideration, the Committee shall recommend plans for the most efficacious use of all of these services and facilities in time of military emergency, giving due consideration to the needs of other governmental agencies, of industry, and of other civilian activities.

The duties of the Telephone Committee will include the study of all phases of landline telephone communications, both domestic and connecting international landline and submarine cable telephone services and facilities (except federally owned facilities. With the requirements of national defense as a primary consideration, the Committee shall recommend plans for the most efficacious use of all of these services and facilities in time of military emergency, giving due consideration to the needs of other governmental agencies, of industry, and of other civilian activities.

The duties of the United States Government Facilities Committee will include the study of all phases of non-military governmental communications facilities with a view to possible military use and the coordination of these facilities including wire, cable and radio facilities owned or leased for government operation, with communications facilities of the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard. With the requirements of national defense as a primary consideration, the committee shall recommend plans for the most efficacious use of all of these facilities in time of military emergency, giving due consideration to the needs of other governmental agencies, of industry, and of other civilian activities.

The Labor Advisory Committee will consider labor problems which pertain to communications in the national defense and will not be a substitute for unions or federal agencies handling labor problems. The Defense Communications Board is at present operating without funds. Having been successful in doing this up to now, it hopes it will not require any in the future.

X X X X X X X X X

MONOPOLY REPORT DEADLINE PASSED

Extending the final date for the filing of briefs on the Monopoly report from Wednesday, November 11, to today (Friday, November 15), Chairman James L. Fly said that there would be no further extension.

Oral argument in this investigation by the FCC of chain broadcasting will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, December 2nd and 3rd.

X X X X X X X X X X X

HOW ABOUT GIVING RADIO A CABINET POST?

In view of the fact that newspaper efforts are rewarded and that it has long been the custom to appoint newspaper men to high positions, notably in the present administration - Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, Secretary of the Navy, and Josephus Daniels, North Carolina newspaper publisher, Ambassador to Mexico - it would seem appropriate that radio up to now unrewarded, might well be recognized. President Roosevelt, noted for breaking precedents, might even appoint someone from the radio industry to the Cabinet. If so, he would have a large field of competent men to draw upon.

Mr. Roosevelt might select Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, as Secretary of the Navy. Explorer and long in the Naval Reserve, one of the best known yachtsmen in the country, Commander McDonald, though a radio manufacturer, was the organizer and first president of the National Association of Broadcasters. Gen. James G. Harbord, who was the Chief of Staff with General Pershing in France, would make an A-No. 1 Secretary of War.

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, would fit in very well either as Secretary of Commerce or Secretary of the Treasury. The same would go for Sosthenes Behn, President of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company. Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, would make an excellent Postmaster General. For Attorney General, the President would have the choice of at least three noted radio lawyers - Thomas P. Littlepage, of Washington, Judge A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel of the National Broadcasting Company, and Louis G. Caldwell, of Washington, former Radio Commission Chief Counsel.

Alfred H. McCosker, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, would be another live wire for the Postmaster General and Donald Flamm, of WMCA, could make things pretty lively around the Department of Commerce. Powel Crosley, Jr., Cincinnati radio manufacturer, broadcasting and baseball magnet, and William F. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, would be splendid additions to our Diplomatic service - London, say, or Japan.

It would, indeed, be fitting to send Frank C. Page, Vice President of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, to Great Britain for the post held during the World War by his distinguished father, the late Walter Hines Page.

Harry C. Butcher, Vice-President of CBS and Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of NBC, Washington representatives of their respective networks, would likewise be splendid timber for high office. Probably no two men in the country are more familiar with what goes on behind the scenes in the National Capital than they.

X X X X X X X X X

SAY ASCAP FIGHT MAY CONTINUE BEYOND JAN. 1

It is predicted that the fight between the National Association of Broadcasters and the American Society of Composers will go right on up to the dead-line of December 31st and maybe longer.

"If it does, the responsibility lies with the broadcasters", E. C. Mills, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of ASCAP, who was in Washington last week, declared. "The Composers stand willing, ready and anxious to negotiate at any time, any place, anywhere with anybody on any basis."

Mr. Mills charged that the National Association of Broadcasters' participation was simply a smoke-screen.

"The issue is between ASCAP and the networks which have never paid a cent to the Composers. The issue is not between ASCAP and the independent broadcasting stations for whom the new formula substantially reduces the rate to be paid. These stations would not have to pay anything at all on network broadcasts. We are merely trying to put the burden where the burden ought to be - on the shoulders of the people getting the big money. The issue is so simple that the broadcasters can't permit it to be simple but must make it appear complicated or else there would be nothing to argue about."

Asked if he intended to lodge complaints in Washington because the broadcasters' "blacked out" the recent ASCAP Music Festival, which was not broadcast by any station except WNYC, the Municipal Station in New York City, Mr. Mills said:

"We do not plan any protest to the Federal Communications Commission. We are not going to make any protests either in reference to the failure of the broadcasters to pick up the ASCAP program at the San Francisco Fair, or at the Fair here. In both cases the public was deprived of the opportunity to hear programs such as are never presented under any other auspices, and which will perhaps never be heard again.

"These events speak for themselves, and an accumulation of them is gathering such as I personally believe will some day very seriously embarrass the men who are so short-sighted as to use their radio facilities, and misuse their radio franchise in such a manner."

It was noted that Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, as usual, was the impressario at the annual dinner given to the President by the National Press Club. In this capacity at the Press Club and elsewhere, Mr. Buck has become well acquainted with President Roosevelt and doubtless if the battleground between the Composers and the broadcasters were shifted to Washington, Mr. Buck would undoubtedly be able personally to present his side of the story to the President if he decided to do so.

X X X X X X X X

SAYS U. S. PROGRAMS TO S. A. MISS MARK

U. S. Shortwave radio stations are taken for quite a ride in a detailed article by Ray Josephs, Buenos Aires correspondent of Variety (November 13 issue) because of alleged failure to make satisfactory progress in the international short-wave battle with the Nazis and the Fascists to reach South American ears. Mr. Josephs states that many programs beamed to Latin-America by the 11 United States short-wave stations are practically meaningless to South America.

X X X X X X X X X X

WMCA STARTS RADIO CLASSIFIED ADS

A program featuring classified advertisements made its debut in New York radio over Station WMCA with the inauguration of a daily series entitled "Reward for Listening" last Thursday (November 14).

For the use of small merchants, retail dealers, real estate agents, help-wanted ads, lost and found announcements, etc., time will be wold on a wordage basis.

X X X X X X X X X X X X

SHIP AND COASTAL SERVICE RULES CLARIFIED

Substitution of the term "limited (governmental)" for "private" is involved in modification and clarification of the rules governing ship and coastal services by action of the Federal Communications Commission, to become effective March 1, 1941. This was prompted by the fact that the word "private" does not adequately describe such a limited service station. A station of this class is now restricted to use for governmental purposes and is available to Federal, State, county and municipal agencies and to other persons or organizations only for the purpose of performing services for such governmental units. Part 7 (coastal) and Part 8 (ship) of the rules are affected.

Also, Sections 8.51 and 8.63 of the ship rules are changed, and sections 8.72 and 8.73 are added, to permit more stringent enforcement of the requirements with respect to the licensing and operation of portable-mobile telephone and telegraph stations.

The rules, as revised, will appear in mimeograph form shortly.

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in its "World Radio Markets" series has just issued reports on Yugoslavia and French Oceania.

Station WJR, at Detroit, went off the air last Tuesday when winds of the blizzard which swept the West toppled its 733-foot antenna tower.

As a souvenir of the dedication of the new WEAF transmitter, the NBC issued an 8 page rotogravure newspaper supplement showing many pictures of the station and site, a pictorial history of WEAF and all the stars that made it famous.

The Royal Canadian Air Force is seeking 1,000 radio mechanics. Inquiries of those desiring to volunteer may be addressed to Royal Canadian Air Force, Windsor, Canada.

Station WTAG at Worcester, Mass., has applied to the Federal Communications Commission to increase its power to 5 KW. Station WTAR at Waterbury, Conn., desires to go up to 1 KW.

Ralph H. Langle, E.E., formerly of WLW, at Cincinnati, now consultant and specialist in patent matters, has removed his midtown office to 50 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Monumental Radio Company reports that for the nine months to September 30 a net income before depreciation and income tax $141,430, according to figures filed with Securities and Exchange Commission. In 1939 company had net income of $121,723, compared with $97,358 net income for 1938.

Henry L. Mencken, Baltimore columnist, addressing the Women's National Press Club, was quoted in the Washington Star as saying that the radio had a greater following than the press. "People don't read newspapers any more", Mr. Mencken added, "except for the comic strips."

Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, is leading the current Red Cross Roll Call in New York City. General Harbord is Chairman of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross.

TRADE NOTES

The American Tobacco Company, by way of backing up the Broadcasters in the Composers' fight, has discontinued using "Happy Days are Here Again" as a theme in the "Hit Parade". The company has been paying a New York publicity company $100 a week for the use of this song.

With the recent affiliation of KGBU in Ketchikan to the Mutual Broadcasting System, Alaska now has its first network radio station. KGBU will rebroadcast network programs on signals from KOL, Seattle, and KMO, Tacoma.

At the same time that Mutual acquired its chilliest link, it also added to its network a station in Scranton, Pennsylvania, whose call letters are - WARM!

Financial affairs of the bankrupt Grigsby-Grunow Company in Chicago, once one of the nation's top radio manufacturing concerns, were closed out in Federal Court last week. The total paid in liquidation is 63.9 percent to bondholders and 40.7 to general creditors.

The LaGuardia Field Crash Wagon in New York, in addition to fire fighting equipment, has a radio receiving set fix-tuned to the dispatcher in the tower of the Administration building and thus is in touch at all times.

X X X X X X X X X X

WILL ROGERS WAS NOT HAPPY WITH RADIO

In the autobiography of the late Will Rogers appearing in the Saturday Evening Post under the title "Uncle Clem's Boy", his widow, Mrs. Betty Blake Rogers, writes:

"Will was never quite happy with radio, although he was one of a very few on the air who submitted to no censorship. Since much of his talk was extemporaneous, he needed an immediate audience to play to. The microphone, or for that matter the motion-picture camera, was a poor substitute.

"'They have a time getting me stopped on this radio thing', he would explain over the air, 'so I got an alarm clock here, and when it goes off, brother, I quit - even if I'm right in the middle of reciting Gunga Din or the Declaration of Independence. I wouldn't need this alarm clock if I hadn't been so dumb about this broadcasting. You see, everybody reads everything they do over the radio and I'm going to learn it, but the trouble with me is I don't read very well and I hate to go to the trouble of writing this out. If I ever saw in print what I do say sometimes, I would be ashamed to say it.'

"Will always insisted on an audience in the studio, but it wasn't quite the same. He had to talk into the microphone and he couldn't tell whether the people listening in were getting it or not. But after the broadcast to countless people that he could neither see nor hear, Will usually stayed on and talked for a while to the audience of a hundred or so there in the studio. Often he was more entertaining then for the next half-hour than he had just been in the fifteen-minute broadcast for which he had received around $7,000.

X X X X X X X X

NEW MILLION DOLLAR NBC SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING

Immediate construction of a new "NBC Building" in San Francisco has just been authorized. Location of the structure will be at the northeast corner of Taylor and O'Farrell Streets, in the heart of the downtown business, hotel, club and theater district. Except for a public garage in the basement and first floor, the building will be devoted exclusively to broadcasting purposes.

The new building of reinforced concrete, will be an adequate and efficient "studio and office building for KGO and KPO", and will contain 52,800 square feet of floor space.

Four stories high and air-conditioned throughout, the new radio headquarters will have no need for windows. Glass block sections will serve for both exterior trim and daylight illumination inside the building. The main entrance will be on Taylor Street, near the Clift Hotel, and an imposing lobby will welcome the visitors. Seven display windows here will tell the story of radio and its programs while elevators and a wide staircase lead to the upper floors.

In appearance the "NBC Building" will be simple, dignified, impressive. One wide belt of the block glass will rise at the left of the entrance and connect with a horizontal belt of the same material running the length of the structure on both streets. Other narrower bands will mark the floors, breaking the walls. At night these glass brick sections will be illuminated from within, giving an interesting distinction to the building.

Except for the lobby, the street-level floor and basement will be occuped by "The Radio Garage", with space for 130 automobiles. Garage entrance and exit will be on the two streets to facilitate traffic.

X X X X X X X X X X

GEN. JOHNSON ON RISKY LIST?

The following is from Variety:

"Gen. Hugh Johnson has created an embarrassed silence that will probably embarrass him hereafter. This is the result of his injection on Election eve of the Jewish race and his unflattering mimicry over WOR, New York, of Yiddish dialect. . . . .

"The embarrassed silence definitely will have one result. Johnson will be on the 'be careful' list of radio stations hereafter, along with the padre of Royal Oak. Several affiliates have already told their networks that 'Johnson is too risky'."

X X X X X X X X X X

"DIRECT PICK-UP" IN COLOR TELEVISION ACHIEVED AT CBS

Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, CBS Chief Television Engineer, revealed to the Fall meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers at Rochester, N. Y., that direct pick-up in color television has been achieved experimentally in the Columbia Broadcasting System's laboratories.

"Direct pick-up of full color television", Dr. Goldmark said, "has definitely graduated from the drawing board and formula stage, and appears to require only straightforward engineering effort."

With the particular equipment used in his experiments, no more intense light level was required for color pick-up than has been needed for black and white equipment in the CBS studios, Dr. Goldmark added. Although it is probable that with the same kind of equipment, color pick-up will require more light than if black and white were picked up alone, the amount of light needed does not appear to present a problem.

Dr. Goldmark said his staff of engineers already is constructing equipment with which it is hoped laboratory demonstrations can be given for the Federal Communications Commission, the National Television Systems Committee and the press.

"The results of our experiments", Dr. Goldmark declared, "are most encouraging and augur well for the complete practicability of full color television. But I want it to be fully understood that we are still in the laboratory."

X X X X X X X X X X

PILLOW SPEAKER WORRIES NAZIS

The "soft speaker" recently introduced by a radio manufacturer in Germany is causing worry to Berlin. The device may be plugged in to any radio set and, when placed under the pillow, can be heard by the user of the pillow, and by no one else. The manufacturer says it is for invalids, but Berlin fears that 'unscrupulous people" will use it for secret listening to foreign stations, and that all those buying it cannot be invalids.

- Washington Star

X X X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 19, 1940

No. 1283

November 19, 1940

DUTCH RADIO COMPANY SEEKING AMERICANIZATION

Although general sympathy is expressed for the plight of Holland, the efforts which the Philips Company of The Netherlands, probably the greatest exporter of radio apparatus in the world, is said to be making to establish itself as an American concern are reported to be coolly received here. This is attributed to the sharp competition the Philips Company has given U. S. radio manufacturers in foreign countries. Despite this, the great Dutch company having been obliged to leave Holland almost overnight, is now seeking recognition as an American concern and is making representations to the State and Treasury Departments to this end. By way of officially establishing themselves in this country, the Philips people are reported to have put the assets of all their property outside of Europe and the British and French empires or colonies in trust in the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company in Hartford. Furthermore they have taken an entire floor in one wing of a large New York hotel as their American headquarters.

Three American companies are understood to be manufacturing receiving sets for the Philips Company and two American concerns supply tubes. The sets, however, are being made according to Philips' specifications and with the proviso that they will be offered in the export market only. Nevertheless, it is argued that all of the above mentioned products are to be used in competition to American exporters.

At least one Government official, a man apparently thoroughly aware of the charges made against Philips of unfair competition to American radio manufacturers in the past, seemed unimpressed by the Philips' Americanization claim.

"The question is, does putting assets in a Hartford bank or establishing headquarters in New York necessarily make them an American firm?" he said. "Probably it would be necessary that 51% of the stock be owned by Americans. No doubt the situation is being studied and the answer will be forthcoming before long."

With regard to the alleged unfair competition angle, a large radio manufacturer expressed himself in no uncertain terms.

"In the export of American radios the United States radio industry has had practically no competition from foreign countries with the exception of the Dutch Philips Company", this radio manufacturer said. "Philips, by the most questionable methods, has consistently taken business away from American manufacturers all over the world. For years this has been particularly true in the European area where, through alleged patents, many of which are

reported to have originated in the United States, they have kept American manufacturers out of most European markets. It has not been clean competition, what with interlocking directorate between their own and American corporations. They are, likewise, building up a patent situation in Argentina and other South American markets which we may expect them to use against American manufacturers.

"The record indicates that they entered into contracts with various European manufacturers stipulating that one of the considerations of the contract would be that the said manufacturer not purchase American tubes. Their legal representative is reported to have stated 'Our fight is against America'.

"They are reported to have put in over a million dollars in the Argentine to gain control of that market, and to have endeavored, through improperly stated information, to influence government officials to limit the importation of American-made tubes.

"The credits they extend are almost unheard of. Believe me when I tell you that it has been the most vicious competition that it has ever been my misfortune to encounter.

"And no longer being able to manufacture their products in the Netherlands, seeking any port in a storm, and in spite of everything they have done to us, they set up headquarters here and have now made a deal, or a series of deals, in this country whereby three American companies here are now all manufacturing Philips' radios for Philips and these are to be used in competition to American manufacturers.

"When we find an overseas competitor endeavoring to come to our shores with a record like that, it would appear that the Government should be in a position to take adequate steps to protect American manufacturers and American labor against the apparent lack of an ordinary knowledge of common ethics."

According to the latest reports, the Philips Company is still operating a manufacturing plant and assembly branches in England, Dutch East Indies, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Uruguay and Brazil. They are said to have given up any hope of getting back their big plant at Eindhoven, which is now being run full blast by the Germans. No matter how this may work out, the representation of the Philips people to our Government is that they desire to be permanently established as an American concern.

X X X X X X X X X X

TO SPEND $8,000,000 TO SPUR TELEVISION

Development of television to a workable unified system is being speeded by an aggregate of $8,000,000 which has been budgeted for that purpose by some two score individuals and firms which, to date, have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to engage in such practical research and experimentation on a nation-wide basis.

Expenditure of more than $3,000,000 is proposed by 10 television projects which received Commission approval last week. Two of these grants are to the Hughes Productions Division of the Hughes Tool Co., which has $2,000,000 available for stations in Los Angeles and San Francisco. The establishment of Howard R. Hughes, noted aviator, capitalist and movie producer, proposes to experiment in program production development in cooperation with Hughes Productions of Hollywood; study studio lighting effects; seek improvement of television transmitters, cameras, and synchronizing generators; test transmission of various numbers of lines between 421 and 525; compare different types of synchronizing signals, and try FM (frequency modulation) for the sound accompanying the pictures. In both cities the Hughes concern will operate on Television Channel No. 2 (60,000-66,000 kilocycles) with 10 kilowatts aural and visual power.

At the same time the Commission authorized like experimental operation for five other Los Angeles applicants:

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., to operate on Channel No. 8 (162,000-168,000 kilocycles), 100 watts aural and visual power; for the purpose of transmitting programs to ascertain public reaction and otherwise conducting a program of research in Los Angeles in conjunction with that of its New York television station.

Earle C. Anthony, Inc., to operate on Channel No. 6 (96,000-102,000 kilocycles), 1000 watts aural and visual power; to study the relative merits of horizontal and vertical polarization in the Los Angeles area, with particular study of the effect of ignition and diathermy interference, and transmission over salt water, to Catalina Island.

Leroy's Jewelers, to operate on Channel No. 10 (186,000-192,000), 1000 watts aural and visual power; "to further improve the quality of pictures transmitter by television from the standpoint of reception quality and to determine the system of television transmission which will produce the best results for widespread use from a visual and optical standpoint."

May Department Stores Co., to operate on Channel No. 12 (210,000-216,000 kilocycles), with 1 kilowatt aural and visual power, for general research and experimentation in the Los Angeles area.

Television Productions, Inc., a subsidiary of Paramount Pictures, to operate a television relay station on Channels Nos. 13 and 14 (234,000-240,000; 240,000-246,000 kilocycles), 250 watts visual power, to supplement television broadcast station W6XYZ, also in Los Angeles, for which the applicant has a construction permit. The latter, using Channel No. 4 (78,000-84,000 kilocycles), proposes experimentation with the "DuMont standards".

In addition, the Commission granted stations to New York, Chicago, and Manhattan, Kans., as follows:

Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, to operate on Channel No. 8 (162,000-168,000 kilocycles), 1 kilowatt aural and visual power; to develop program techniques for determining public tastes, including the use of two television theaters where daily programs will be projected for free public viewing. This applicant is associated with two department stores, Bloomingdale Bros. and Abraham & Straus.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, to operate on Channel No. 4 (78,000-84,000 kilocycles), 1 kilowatt aural and visual power; to participate in CBS television research by developing data on Chicago conditions that may assist in the ultimate determination of polarization and synchronization for a national television service.

Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kans., to use Channel No. 1 (50,000-56,000 kilocycles), 100 watts aural and visual power; to determine propagation characteristics, study horizontal and vertical polarization, and experiment with various synchronizing systems using various numbers of lines and frames.

These contemplated programs of research and experimentation are pursuant to Commission requirements looking to development of television to a point that will enable the industry to agree on a uniform transmission system of acceptable technical quality.

Cooperation of the industry is further reflected in the comprehensive survey of the television situation now being conducted by the National Television Systems Committee. Organized last July through the joint efforts of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the Commission, this Committee represents the pooled engineering experience of the industry. Its various panels have been making a detailed study of many phases of television.

The Commission yesterday designated Monday, January 27, as the time to receive a formal over-all progress report from the full Committee. Members of the Commission plan to visit the New York area on January 24 to see late television developments firsthand prior to this conference with the National Television Systems Committee.

An investment of $5,000,000 is represented in previous television authorizations by the Commission. This list, which shows wide distribution of facilities, includes Balaban & Katz Corp., Chicago; Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York; Columbia Broadcasting System, New York; Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati; Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, New York, Washington and Passaic, N. J.; Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Hollywood and San Francisco; First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.; General Electric Co., Schenectady; General Television Corporation, Boston; National Broadcasting Co., New York, Philadelphia and Washington; RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N.J.; Philco Radio & Television Corporation, Philadelphia; Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.; Radio Pictures, Long Island City, N.Y.; State University of Iowa, Iowa City; WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia; Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, and The Journal Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

X X X X X X X X X

ASCAP VS. NAB: LAST INNING SCORE

With unrenewed contracts in the broadcast music deadlock expiring December 31st, it won't be long now until definite results are known.

Edwin C. Mills, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the American Society of Composers, and Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, present the eleventh hour positions of these two strong organizations in the November issue of Advertising and Selling.

Mr. Miller leads off as follows:

"The position which I set forth in your columns in the issues of December 1939 and January 1940 remains unchanged. Since that date, however, Broadcast Music, Inc., has made extraordinary progress and has gained the loyal adherence not only of the broadcasting industry but of radio advertisers, who endorse its principles.

"Broadcast Music, Inc., has already published under its own imprint approximately 300 selections and has, by contract with other publishers, acquired performing rights in over 150,000 compositions. A number of BMI compositions have been on the 'Hit Parade' and trade lists of most frequently performed compositions, and sheet music and record best sellers are studded with the names of BMI numbers. Over 85% of the dollar volume of the broadcasting industry is now represented among BMI subscribers, and the list grows steadily. A majority of the stations in the country are enrolled with BMI, - 40% of the 100 and 250 watt stations, 55% of the 500 and 1000 watt stations, 70% of the 1 kilowatt to 5 kilowatt stations, and 90% of the stations having over 5 kilowatt power are on the BMI roster. This is a representative cross-section of the entire industry, and networks own only 23 percent of the BMI stock.

"The volume of ASCAP music on programs has already been drastically reduced, and the use of ASCAP music is daily decreasing. Advertisers are changing from theme songs owned by ASCAP to theme songs owned by advertisers. The entire industry is preparing itself for the withdrawal by ASCAP of its music, and broadcasting will go on with undiminished interest and success after January 1st. What has caused the almost universal support of BMI and the fine unity of its adherence is a principle which is not open to successful challenge.

"The broadcasters will no longer tolerate a system under which they pay a percentage of the revenue derived from programs which use no note of ASCAP music. This is a vice with respect to programs which use no music at all. It is an equal, if not greater, vice with respect to programs using non-ASCAP writers. So long as ASCAP demands the same pay from programs which do not use ASCAP music as for programs which do use ASCAP music, they discourage the payment of non-ASCAP writers and thus perpetuate their monopoly. The industry will consider no proposition from ASCAP which perpetuates this vicious practice.

"Moreover, an examination of ASCAP's internal structure tends more and more to tear the mask from its avowed philanthropic aims. Of the $6,000,000 which ASCAP collected in 1938, less than $60,000 was divided among more than 700 of ASCAP's thousand writer members. In other words, one cent out of every dollar that ASCAP collected went to the bulk of its writer membership. The broadcasting industry faces January 1st with calm, confident determination that it will not enter any compromise which perpetuates organized monopoly."

Mr. Mills replies:

"The reply of NAB in behalf of the networks to ASCAP's demand for reasonable payment for its license was the formation of Broadcast Music, Inc. The publicity branch of that organization has issued glowing success stories of its operation. But they have somehow omitted to state that orchestra leaders are compelled to play B.M.I. numbers 'or else'. Naturally, these numbers become 'most played', but this fact is irrelevant to the issues.

"Under compulsion of their employers, the musicians and artists are required to play B.M.I. tunes whether they or the public like them or not. In fact, they have been notified that the ratio of B.M.I. to ASCAP compositions must be increased.

"Another misimpression which the broadcasters publicize comes from their insistence that they will refuse to pay a share of the revenue from programs on which ASCAP music is not played. Of course, this is simply a pose for propaganda purposes that goes to becloud the real issues. ASCAP's license makes its entire repertoire available under a blanket license for use at will on all programs. ASCAP sells 'readiness to serve' all programs - sells the true and real support which makes possible 'spot announcements' - 'soap operas' - and the hodge-podge of non-musical commercial programs which, of themselves and without the support of intervening musical programs would never hold or build radio audiences. It is most interesting to observe that B.M.I. licenses its repertoire upon exactly the same 'vicious' basis - a blanket fee for a blanket

use - regardless of the content of individual programs. They criticize and condemn our method - but, unable to find a better. they copy it.

"Two themes are played endlessly in the broadcasters' publicity: the charge that ASCAP is monopolistic and that division of its revenue is unfair.

"On the point of monopoly: Who is it that calls ASCAP - (a voluntary unincoprotated, non-profit association of song writers and their publishers) - monopolistic? And, after the broadcasters' publicity has boasted that B.M.I. has such a sufficient repertoire of music as to prove the reverse!

"But perhaps on this point the Federal Communications Commission should be heard. Read the press release (#41550) dated June twelfth, of the Commission entitled "CHAIN BROADCASTING ABUSES CITED" - 'During the past ten years networks have so developed that today programs are broadcast to the general public, not by the stations whose owners * * * received licenses for such a privilege, but through the network organizations. The record shows that network organizations today are utilizing about 48% of the broadcast time of more than 50% of the commercial stations * * *.' Never forget that the issue in this controversy is between the networks (not the 'industry') and ASCAP. Never forget that the networks as such have never paid a single cent to ASCAP - that is the issue.

"And what's this about the division of ASCAP's income: This is a problem which concerns our own members exclusively. For a quarter of a century they have seemed fairly satisfied with their own manner of dividing their own money. They ask no questions about how the broadcasters divide their revenues - though they know that of 44 million dollars collected by Columbia and NBC in 1938 for network broadcasts only 12 million was paid out to 235 connected stations, and of this about 6 million or half was paid to 23 of them, the other half to 212. But that's none of our business - and - vice versa."

X X X X X X X X X X

DILL APPARENTLY BEATEN FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Even now the fate of former Senator Clarence C. Dill in his race for Governor of the State of Washington seems uncertain. According to the latest news dispatch from Seattle, Mayor Arthur Langlie, Seattle Republican, captured the absentee ballot count in the Pierce County stronghold of Senator Dill, and the Post-Intelligencer said Mr. Langlie had been elected Governor. Mayor Langlie's lead increased hourly as the counting continued. He had a lead of 3,400 over his Democratic opponent with more than half of the State's absentee ballots counted.

X X X X X X X X

NOTE: DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES WILL BE CLOSED ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

R. D Heinl

X X X X X X X X

TO OFFER RADIO PRIZES LIKE PULITZER

With the idea of making annual radio awards on much the same basis as Pulitzer Prizes are given to outstanding newspaper and literary accomplishment, the University of Georgia at Athens has named the following to the George Foster Peabody Radio Awards Advisory Board:

Dr. S V. Sanford, Chancellor, University System of Georgia; Bruce Barton, President, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, advertising, New York City; John H. Benson, President, American Association of Advertising Agencies, New York City; Virginius Dabney, editor, Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch; Jonathan Daniels, editor, Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer; Mark F. Etheridge, General Manager, Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal and Times; Waldemar Kaempffert, Science Editor, The New York Times; Alfred A. Knopf, publisher, New York City; Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education; Mrs. Marjorie Peabody Waite, daughter of George Foster Peabody, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; and Edward Weeks, editor, The Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Mass.

The prizes will be awarded beginning next year.

X X X X X X X X X

McDONALD URGES GLIDER TRAINING FOR YOUTH

In a leading article, "Silent Wings" in the November 30th issue of Collier's, advocating the use of gliders for experimentation purposes, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, will advance the idea that the youth of the country, if given a chance, can do for aviation what they have done for radio. He tells what marvelous training the glider is for pilots. It is his theory that if we can let the young people of the country have these motorless planes to experiment with at a cost to fit their pock-books, a thing he says we have just got to do, that they will do the rest.

It is hoped that Commander McDonald in the forthcoming article will tell his own experience with a glider. In a moment of enthusiasm at a recent test, he volunteered to go up. Before he hardly knew it, the Chicagoan found himself a hundred feet in the air with not the slightest idea ofhow he could get back to earth without breaking his neck.

Commander McDonald's article in Collier's will be on the news-stands November 22nd.

X X X X X X X X

[illegible]

TO OFFER RADIO PRIZES LIKE PULITZER

With the idea of setting annual radio awards on such the same basis as Pulitzer prizes are given to outstanding newspaper and literary accomplishment, the University of Georgia at Athens has named the following to the George Foster Peabody Radio Awards Advisory Board:

Dr. S. V. Sanford, Chancellor, University System of Georgia; Bruce Barton, President, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, advertising, New York City; John B. Benson, President, American Association of Advertising Agencies, New York City; Virginius Dabney, editor, Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch; Josephus Daniels, editor, Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer; Mark F. Ethridge, General Manager, Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal and Times; Waldemar Kaempffert, Science Editor, The New York Times; Alfred A. Knopf, publisher, New York City; Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education; Mrs. Marjorie Peabody Waite, daughter of George Foster Peabody, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; and Edward Weeks, editor, The Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Mass.

The prizes will be awarded beginning next year.

X X X X X X X X

McDONALD URGES GLIDER TRAINING FOR YOUTH

In a leading article, "Silent Flyer" in the November 30th issue of Collier's advocating the use of gliders for transportation purposes, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, will [illegible] the idea that the youth of the country, if given a chance, can do for aviation what they have done for radio. He tells what [illegible] is doing in training the citizens for gliding. It is his theory that if we can let the youth of the country have these [illegible] [illegible] to experiment with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] thing he says we have just got to do, that they will do the rest.

It is noted that Commander McDonald in the forthcoming article will tell his own experience with a glider. In a moment of enthusiasm at a recent [illegible], he volunteered to [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] June 17, the Commander found himself a thousand feet in the air with but the slightest idea [illegible] he could get back to earth without breaking his neck.

Commander McDonald's article in Collier's will be on the news-stands November 23rd.

X X X X X X X X

FCC QUIZZES 227 STATIONS ON MONOPOLY BRIEF

All 227 member stations of Independent Radio Network Affiliates, Inc., have been asked by the Monopoly Committee of the Federal Communications Commission whether they agree with a brief filed in the radio monopoly investigation on behalf of the Association.

The brief, which severely attacked conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, was filed for the Association by its counsel, Paul M. Segal.

Four questions are asked station operators in the telegram: First, whether the brief was authorized by them; second, whether they approved the brief; third, if they did not approve the brief, whether they subscribed to its views, and, fourth, whether the brief represented the position of the station.

The brief of the affiliates was one of three which criticized the FCC Committee. The others were from the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Co., which serve the affiliates. Another brief, filed by the Mutual Broadcasting System, rather supports the Committee. Mutual's complaint that it was unable to get satisfactory outlets in various communities because of the alleged dominance of the two major chains was a factor in prompting the Committee's investigation. The tenor of the briefs filed presages a bitter fight against the Committee report, which now is before the Commission for action.

The Columbia brief charged the Committee report is based on bias and a zeal for reform unrelated to the actual operation of radio, the adoption of which by the Commission would result in a breakdown of the high-class programs made possible by the chain systems.

Counsel for NBC said the report misconceives the nature of the broadcasting business, and adds that it proposes that the Commission exercise its powers in the licensing of stations in order to accomplish, indirectly and unlawfully, a result which it could not accomplish either directly or lawfully. It said that the Committee's proposals are neither novel nor sound.

X X X X X X X X

CAPITAL TO CELEBRATE RADIO'S BIRTHDAY

Topping off a series of dinners around the country in celebration of radio's twentieth anniversary, local Washington radio stations, the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the NAB will co-sponsor a dinner to be held Tuesday evening, November 26. The President, members of his Cabinet, members of Congress, the FCC and high government, Army and Navy officials, as well as outstanding figures in all walks of public life will be invited.

While other network programs may be scheduled, Mutual has already cleared 9:30 to 10:00 P.M., EST, for a special broadcast of the American Forum of the Air, to be broadcast direct from the banquet hall, presided over by its founder, Theodore Grannik.

X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

Telegraph service between the United States and Alsace Lorraine has been restored, according to the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, which is now handling messages for this territory, including such important points as Strasbourg and Metz. The service is operated by direct radiotelegraph between New York and Vienna and by telegraph to Alsace Lorraine. Rates are the same as to Germany.

International Station WRUW, of the International Broadcasting Company, Boston, partially endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation, has been authorized to increase its power from 20 to 50 KW.

Harry MacFayden, a production director for the National Broadcasting Company for the last eight years and an actor and director who had been associated with the American stage for almost forty years, died last Wednesday in New York City after a brief illness. He was 59 years old.

Station KFUO, Evangelical Luthern Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, at Clayton, Missouri, has been granted a construction permit to install new transmitter and increase its power from 1 KW to 5 KW, on 830 kilocycles, operating from local sunrise to sunset at Denver, Colo.

The Fort Industry Company operators of Station WSPD, Toledo, Ohio, announces the removal of its executive offices from the Commodore Perry Hotel in Toledo to the second floor of its own Broadcast Building, 136 Huron Street, Toledo.

Frequency modulation broadcasting, commonly called FM high-fidelity, staticless radio, will be inaugurated by the General Electric Company, Wednesday evening, November 20, when its experimental station, W2XOY, located in the Helderbergs 12 miles from Schenectady, will begin a regular schedule of seven hours daily. Short talks will be given by Charles E. Wilson, President of General Electric, and Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Manager of the company's radio and television department and Chairman of the National Television Systems Committee.

WOR is now rebroadcasting important programs at the conclusion of the usual night's operations. This began on Armistice Day when President Roosevelt's address at Arlington was rebroadcast at 9:30 P.M. and again at 2 A.M.; and when Wendell Willkie's speech was rebroadcast at 2:10 A.M.

X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

Telegraph service between the United States and Allied [illegible] has been restored, according to the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, which is now handling messages for this territory, including such important points as [illegible] and [illegible]. The service is by way of direct radio circuit between New York and Vienna and by telegraph to other [illegible] points. Rates are the same as to Germany.

International station WRUL, of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, Boston, partially supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, has been authorized to increase its power from 20 to 50 kw.

[illegible], a broadcasting director for the National Broadcasting Company for the past eight years and an actor and director who had been associated with the American stage for almost forty years, died last Wednesday in New York City after a brief illness. He was 65 years old.

Station [illegible], [illegible], owned by [illegible], Ohio, and other station, at Dayton, [illegible], has been granted a construction permit to install new transmitter and increase its power from 1 kw to 5 kw, on 980 kilocycles, operating from local sunrise to sunset at Dayton, Ohio.

The Fort Industry Company operators of Station WSPD, Toledo, Ohio, announces the removal of its executive offices from the Commodore Perry Hotel in Toledo to the second floor of the new Broadcast Building, 136 Huron Street, Toledo.

Frequency modulation broadcasting, [illegible], will be inaugurated by the General Electric Company, Thursday evening, November 30, when its experimental station, WGFM, located in the Helderberg 12 miles from Schenectady, will begin a regular schedule of seven hours daily. Short talks will be given by Charles E. Wilson, President of General Electric, and Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Manager of the Company's radio and television department and chairman of the National Television System Committee.

KLZ is now [illegible] anniversary of the [illegible] operation. This station [illegible] President [illegible] at [illegible] and again at [illegible], known as [illegible], was the forerunner of [illegible].

X X X X X X X X X X

CBS'S COMPENSATION & RE-EMPLOYMENT PLAN FOR THOSE IN U.S. SERVICE

Salary and insurance payments for employees of the Columbia Broadcasting System who are called into active military service, together with a company policy for their subsequent re-employment, were announced last week. The CBS plan provides for the payment of from one month's to six month's aalary for all regular full-time employees, based upon the term of their employment by the company prior to the date of entering the armed services of the United States, according to the following scale:

Less than 1 year's employment - 1 month's salary; more than 1 year and less than 3 years' employment - 2 months' salary; more than 3 years and less than 4 years' employment - 3 months' salary; more than 4 years and less than 5 years' employment - 4 months' salary; more than 5 years and less than 6 years' employment - 5 months' salary; and more than 6 years' employment - 6 months' salary.

In addition to these salary payments, the company will assume the cost of premiums payable by employees under its cooperative insurance program during the required year of military training.

The CBS plan for re-employment of staff members after the termination of their military service provides that it will be the policy of the company, except in unforeseen circumstances, to reinstate employees in the positions which they previously occupied.

X X X X X X X X X

NAZIS SWITCH STATIONS IN RAIDS

In connection with the Royal Air Force's raids on German and Italian objectives, it is pointed out in a newspaper dispatch from London, that German wireless stations which formerly went off the air when British planes were overhead are now using a new technique permitting them to continue broadcasting during raids.

The technique is the simple one of switching broadcasts from one sending station to another unaffected by the raids. Thus the fact that these stations continue broadcasting nightly does not hoodwink those manning "listening posts" in London into thinking R.A.F. bombers are inactive over Germany.

X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 26, 1940

No. 1284

November 26, 1940

INDUSTRY PREPARES FOR MONOPOLY BATTLE

Following a barrage of brickbats hurled at the 1800 page Federal Communications Commission Committee's chain broadcasting report, oral arguments will be heard Monday, December 2, subsequent to the filing of the final briefs. Among the Committee's conclusions tardily submitted last June when it was openly charged by Congress that it was stalling, were that networks be licensed, that exclusive network affiliate contracts be banned and that the FCC, in effect, supervise the dealings of the stations and networks. It was largely because of the displeasure of Congress in the way that the FCC handled this report that the Senate refused to confirm Col. Thad Brown, one of the signers of the report, for reappointment to the Commission.

Vigorous objections to the report were voiced by all the networks except Mutual but the one that really got the Commission's goat was submitted by Paul Segal on behalf of the Independent Radio Network Affiliates. Chairman James L. Fly apparently went into a tantrum on this and ordered T. J. Slowie, Secretary, to wire each of the IRNA members as to whether Segal's brief was authorized by them and whether it reflected the position of their station.

In response to this, Mark Ethridge, of Station WHAS, Louisville, and former President of the National Association of Broadcasters, banged back with the hottest telegram anybody ever sent to Chairman Fly. In further defiance, Mr. Ethridge added that he was sending a carbon of the telegram to President Roosevelt. It read:

"Dear Mr. Fly:

"I have sent the following wire to Mr. Slowie, in response to his wire of yesterday:

> "'WHAS was represented at the San Francisco Convention, which instructed the officers and directors of IRNA to file a brief setting out the attitude of stations toward the Monopoly Committee's report. The brief was submitted to us for approval and we approve.'

"I do want to protest to you, however, as Chairman of the Commission, what I consider to be intimidation. Whether the wire had that purpose, its wording and its preemptory nature will certainly have that effect. I do not know any reason why the stations affiliated with the networks should not make their position known to the full Commission, particularly when a report of a committee of the Commission charges, in effect, that the stations are not fulfilling their public duty.

"The full Commission, you told me, has not had the opportunity to study the question and has set oral arguments for the purpose of receiving further information and views. It seems to me that the Commission would welcome a statement of the position of affiliates, no matter whether it embraced that position or not.

"If the Commission was interested in knowing whom Mr. Segal represented, it could have required from him written authorization of signatures to the brief; or when he appeared to argue it, could have required him to make a showing of representation; or could have denied him the right to be heard if he could not make a showing. As a lawyer I know you will recognize that as a fair and just and regular procedure.

"I do not believe the Commission as a whole would ever have authorized such a telegram as was sent out. I must say that it strikes me as a violent departure from any procedure of democratic government.

"I cannot refrain from adding a more personal word. As you may know, I was a New Dealer before anybody in the present administration ever said he was, and all my adult life I have fought the same sort of evils you have. Moreover, I have done all I could in the radio industry to bring it to an acceptance of the necessity and desirability of regulation. But this sort of thing seems to me irresponsible regulation and, worse than that, a form of tyranny which I do not like in any form.

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Mark Ethridge"

Because of the fact that only oral arguments will be presented and that no witnesses are to be heard, the announcement stipulated only two days for the hearing scheduled to begin next Monday. If, however, especially in view of the storm of protests raised, they finish in that length of time, it will be a world's record for the FCC which has a way of drawing things out. The television hearings were only scheduled to last a couple of days but lasted more nearly a couple of weeks.

Also it was said at the Commission (Nov. 25) that there would be no postponement, as had been rumored, but that the hearings would go ahead as scheduled December 2.

X X X X X X X X

The N. Y. Consolidated Edison Company keeps hammering away in its advertising at what one cent's worth of electricity will buy, including always a reference to radio, the one recently reading: "One penny's worth of electricity will bring you a whole world of radio entertainment for nearly four hours."

X X X X X X X X

FCC CONFIRMS GREAT LAKES RADIO RATE CASE RULING

The Lorain County (Ohio) Radio Corporation and Thorne Donnelley, the latter doing business as Donnelley Radio Telephone Company, must refrain from certain illegal rate practices in connection with radiotelephone service between their land stations and ships on the Great Lakes as a result of the Federal Communications Commission making final its proposed report made public October 9th, at which time the FCC found unreasonable the rate schedules of $25 a month ready-to-serve charge per ship plus charges of 75¢ to $1.00 for each three minute message, and another rate of $1.50 per message for occasional users of radiotelephone service between ships on the great Lakes and Lorain Corporation stations at Lorain, Ohio, Duluth, and Port Washington, Wisconsin.

The Lorain Corporation is further required to cancel its tariff schedules providing for the ready-to-serve charge of $25 a month, on or before February 1, upon notice to the Commission and to the general public by not less than 30 days' filing and posting in the manner prescribed by the Communications Act and Commission rules and regulations.

No party to the proceedings having filed exceptions to the proposed report, the final order is made effective December 23.

X X X X X X X X X

NATIONAL FREQUENCY BROADCASTS RESUMED AFTER FIRE

Following the destruction by fire of the standard frequency station WWV of the National Bureau of Standards, a temporary transmitter was established in another building which Dr. J. H. Dellinger now advises has begun a reduced service. It broadcasts the frequency five megacycles (= 5000 kilocycles) per second, every day (except Sunday) from 10 A.M. to midnight. This is continuous-wave only, with telegraphic code announcements of the call letters WWV every 20 minutes. The accuracy of the frequency is the same as in the past, viz, better than a part in ten million.

The broadcast is from a 1-kilowatt transmitter. Generally speaking, it is most useful for moderate distances in the daytime and long distances at night. More precisely: for reception in locations reasonably free from interference, it is receivable at all distances up to 1000 miles from Washington in the middle of the day. The distance range increases after about 4 P.M. (EST) until at night the broadcast is receivable throughout the United States; sometimes at night it may be difficult to receive it at distances between 50 and 500 miles while it is easy to receive it beyond 500 miles. In the spring the daytime distance range will decrease, dropping to about 500 miles in the summer.

This restricted service will continue for some months. As rapidly as possible the Bureau will establish a new station to provide more fully than in the past standard frequencies receivable at all times throughout the country. These will include standard radio frequencies, standard seconds pulses, and the standard of musical pitch, 440 cycles per second, which will unfortunately not be available during the period in which the temporary transmitter is used.

X X X X X X X X

FCC GRANTS POWER INCREASES; OTHER APPLICANTS

The following stations have been granted power increases by the Federal Communications Commission:

Station WTSP, Pinellas Broadcasting Co., increased to 1 KW LS, 500 watts night; Station WJBO, Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Inc., Baton Rouge, La., to 5 KW; Station WISN, Hearst Radio, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., increased to 5 KW; Station WORL, Broadcasting Service Organization, Inc., Boston, Mass., increased to 1 KW daytime only; WDEL, WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del., increased to 5 KW; WAPO, W. A. Patterson, Chattanooga, Tenn., to 1 KW night, 5 KW LS.

The Commission also granted a construction permit for a new station to the Kokomo Broadcasting Corp., Kokomo, Ind., on 1420 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

Two more stations - WINS, Hearst Radio, Inc., New York City, and KQW, Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., San Jose, Calif., desire to increase their power to 50 KW. Station WRCA, the NBC international broadcasting station at Bound Brook, N. J., has asked for an additional 35 kilowatts, making an effective operating power of 70 kilowatts, using 9670 kc., for its short-wave service throughout the world.

Other applicants for higher power are WMBR, Florida Broadcasting Co., Jacksonville, Fla., seeking 10 KW; Station WCAO, Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md., seeking 5 KW; Station WTAG, Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Worcester, Mass., the same; Station WSOY, Commodore Broadcasting, Inc., Decatur, Ill., 1 KW night.

Arthur Lucas and William K. Jenkins, doing business as the Chattahoochee Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ga., have applied for a new station on 1420 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., Hartford, Conn., was granted construction permit for new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to operate on frequency 45,300 kc., with coverage of 6,100 square miles; General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y., was granted the same to operate on frequency to be specified to serve area of 6,600 square miles.

X X X X X X X

GERMANY INTENSIFIES S-W PROPAGANDA TO U. S.

There are progressively more detailed attacks on American institutions, leaders and attitudes on international affairs, in propaganda from Germany directed at the United States through broadcasts of the German short-wave radio stations according to the Princeton Listening Center. The Listening Center is a project of the School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton University, and is financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. It was established to study European international Broadcasting in wartime, with particular reference to broadcasts directed to the United States.

Princeton listeners declare that direct pressure on listener-opinion has been conspicuously increased in German short-wave broadcasts to America. In many respects, they say, these broadcasts are strikingly reminiscent of the first phase in Lord Haw-Haw's campaign against British morale. Approximately 16 commentators and actors on the German short-wave radio, which most any good set is capable of picking up and hearing clearly in the United States, are engaged in trying to arouse American opinion against "the measures short of war" taken by the United States on behalf of the opponents of Germany.

According to the Princeton report, Fred W. Kaltenbach, reputedly in charge of the broadcasts to this country, is a native of Iowa. According to his own testimony, he is the son of a German immigrant and served as a lieutenant in the United States Coast Artillery during the last war. Dr. Otto Koischwitz, another German commentator, was a former member of the faculty of Hunter College in New York City.

The Princeton listeners state that the direct kinds of pressure radiated from Berlin to North America are divided into those -

"(1) Containing condemnation of Britain in her relations with the United States;
"(2) Containing praise of America and things American;
"(3) Containing praise of Germany for her relations with the United States, for her national character or her internal institutions; and
"(4) Containing criticism of American and things American."

"Although this Report has dealt thus far with German broadcasts to the United States only, certain characteristics have appeared which parallel broadcasts to other countries: France and Britain. Certain characteristics of the German technique may now be set forth:

"1) The basic aim of German broadcasts was to inhibit or paralyze action unfavorable to Germany and to encourage those attitudes and actions which might be turned to German use.

"2) Although provision was made for other audiences, German broadcasts directed their primary efforts toward the masses.

"3) The radio voices of Berlin were those of the country being addressed.

"4) The initial approach of the Berlin radio to its audiences was a friendly one.

"5) Appeals were based on the self-interest of each audience, and so presented as to appear framed out of consideration of what was good for the country of reception.

"6) At times of crisis, the German radio attempted to frighten various countries of reception by exaggerating the crisis beyond its action proportions.

"7) The German radio sought to distract the attention of its audiences from events abroad by the discussion of purely domestic issues.

"8) A constant attempt of German broadcasts was to divide, confuse and atomize the opposition to the Reich.

"9) German broadcasts frequently foreshadowed German action and official statements of policy.

X X X X X X X X X

ONE-MAN PEACE FOUNDATION REQUEST DENIED

Upon basis of unsatisfactory showing that the proposed experimental work would be in the interests of the public or the radio industry, the Federal Communications Commission has denied the amended application of the World Peace Foundation (Abraham Binneweg, Jr.) for a construction permit to erect a new developmental broadcast station at Oakland, Calif., and to operate portable mobile.

The Commission points out that the applicant, World Peace Foundation, is not in fact an existing organization, but is merely a name which Abraham Binneweg, Jr., expects to establish to be used in connection with his future plans in radio.

X X X X X X X X X

CUBA ESTIMATED TO HAVE 200,000 SETS

Although there have been no attempts to make a direct survey or census of radio sets in use in Cuba, a report made to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by Assistant Commercial Attache Charles H. Ducote, at Havana, the conclusion is reached that at the end of 1939, there were in use about 150,000 socket power sets. The estimated number of battery and crystal sets is 50,000.

Annual sales of sets are believed to approximate the importations as dealers make a strong effort to close out their stocks before new models come in. Last year's sales are considered to have approximated 26,000 sets, as compared with about 23,000 in 1938.

Although a larger number of sets were sold in 1939 than in the previous year, the dollar value of sales was lower. General economic conditions on the island during 1939 were less satisfactory than in 1938 and business volume as a whole was less by a small percentage.

Last year imports of radio sets consisted of about 50 brands. Practically all of the import manufacturers in the United States are represented in Cuba, and in consequence competition is active and keen. The two leading brands account for about 46 percent of total sales and the first 6 makes over 70 percent.

No separate statistics as to the proportion of imports of sets or of automobiles represented by separate or installed automobile sets are available. Automobile registrations numbered 27,679 at the end of 1939, including public vehicles. Dealers are of the opinion that the number of cars equipped with radio has steadily increased; current estimates are that about 10 percent now have sets installed. Distributors consider that the potential demand is very large.

One of the important afternoon daily newspapers in Havana has given some consideration to facsimile broadcasting, but radio distributors do not expect a sufficient public interest to be optimistic about a market for receivers. Frequent news broadcasts, together with newspapers in the Spanish and English languages, contribute to the limitations on interest.

There is no domestic radio industry, and imports of parts are confined to servicing requirements. Imports of parts total $50,000 to $60,000 annually. Those most required are transformers, fixed condensers, variable condensers, fixed resistances, and similar items.

X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The Federal Communications Commission has scheduled a conference of engineers for Monday, December 9, at the Commission in Washington to discuss power range of FM transmitters, performance of audio amplification equipment and other high frequency problems having to do with FM.

Gross factory sales of Philco Corp., exclusive of its Canadian subsidiary, amounted to $40,933,890 in the first 10 months of 1940, as compared with $32,888,700 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 24 percent, it was announced by Larry E. Gubb, Executive Vice President of the Philco Corp.

Harris E. Yarbrough, Jr., an amateur operating Station W5IPC at Dallas, Texas, has had his license suspended for three months for re-transmitting programs from Station KRLD at Dallas, and causing interference to the reception of certain radio broadcast programs.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has issued "Radio, Telephone, Telegraph" bulletins (formerly "World Radio Markets") on the British Cable System, Bolivia, Liberia and Afghanistan.

Equipment of autos with radios by manufacturers on cars for the American market totalled 1,359,876 sets in 1939, the Census Bureau reports.

R.C.A. Communications, Inc., at Bolinas, Calif., has been granted temporary authority by the Federal Communications Commission to communicate with the Radio Administration of the USSR at Khabarovsk, Russia, for the purpose of determining the effectiveness of available communicating facilities between Khabarovsk and San Francisco.

United Airlines are all set to relay to Station WLS, the broadcast of the "Flight of Santa Claus into Chicago" on 22790 kc.

Applications for the following attorneys to practice before the Federal Communications Commission were approved: Franklin Cary Salsbury, Cleveland, Ohio, and Victor R. Wolder, New York City.

Ten new stations will join the NBC Blue Network in the South December 15. They are: WGAC, Augusta, Ga., WCBT, Roanoke Rapids, N.C., WEED, Rocky Mount, N. C.; WMFD, Wilmington, N.C.; WMFR, High Point, N.C., WGNC, Gastonia, N.C., WHKY, Hickory, N.C.; WCOS, Columbia, S. C., WJHL, Johnson City, Tenn., and WHIS, Bluefield, W. Va.

The General Electric Company at New Scotland, N. Y., has been authorized to change the channel of its relay television station to 162,000-168,000 kc.

X X X X X X X X X X

McDONALD ADVOCATES GLIDERS FOR AIR TRAINING

A cure for a possible future shortage of pilots to fly the thousands of bombers, pursuit ships, fighters and reconnaissance planes to result from the workings of the defense program, is proposed by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., well-known radio manufacturer of Chicago, in an article entitled "Silent Wings" appearing in the November 30th issue of Colliers now on the news-stands.

America may well take a lesson from the Nazis and train hundreds of thousands of young pilots in inexpensive motorless gliders, states Commander McDonald. The ink was hardly dry on the Versailles Treaty before Germany started encouraging her boys to soar. "The defense of America is guaranteed", says Commander McDonald, "if over the plains of New York and Jersey and Iowa and Texas American boys learn to soar the air."

He claims beginners can start their training more safely and with less expense in gliders than in motor-driven planes, and that glider trained pilots are eventually more at home in the air when they graduate to motorized ships because they know their air currents more intimately. To support these statements he quotes from well-known airmen, among them Captain Eddie Rickenbacker; Maj. R. W. Schroeder, Vice President of United Airlines; Maj. Al Williams, well-known aeronautical writer, and others.

The author calls attention to the fact that America has 54,000 radio amateurs, an abundance of born radio operators for our Signal Corps who can service and operate radio transmitters and receivers without any training except in the technique of war communications, and points out that this is a fact because these "hams" were permitted to tinker with coils of wire, tubes and condensers at will. He pleads that American youth be given a chance to emerge from the "rubber band" stage of model airplane building and be allowed to fly real planes, inexpensive motorless planes, which he says are well within the means of many individuals. For those who cannot afford an individual glider, his solution is the formation of thousands of glider clubs, either under government or community subsidy. Much informative material is given showing how such groups can be quickly organized at little expense.

X X X X X X X X

MANUFACTURERS TO SCRUTINIZE OWN ADS

A Committee on Advertising, composed of leading advertising and sales promotion managers, appointed by the Radio Manufacturers and headed by John S. Garceau of the Farnsworth Radio Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind., will act to survey industry advertising and establish desirable, ethical and technically correct advertising standards and practices.

The broad objective is to have the industry itself develop proper advertising practices, to avoid possible criticism of the public, Better Business Bureaus and government agencies. The work of the Committee on Advertising, which will hold an initial meeting early in December, will be entirely on a voluntary and cooperative basis, without conflict with any other agency or action of any individual company.

Besides Mr. Garceau, the following are the members of the new committee:

Clifford C. Dewees, Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager, Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago; P. G. Gillig, Sales Promotion Manager, Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., New York; P. F. Hadlock, Manager, Receiver Sales Division, General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Victor A. Irvine, Sales Promotion Manager, Galvin Manufacturing Corp., Chicago; Thomas F. Joyce, Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager, RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.; L. Martin Krautter, Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager, The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio; Lee McCanne, Assistant General Manager, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y., and Sayre M. Ramsdell, Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager, Philco Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.

X X X X X X X X X

PITTSBURGH TO HAVE RADIO WEEKLY

Darrell V. Martin, pioneer Pittsburgh radio editor, announces that he will publish a new weekly devoted to radio programs that will have over 3,000 paid subscribers before the first copy goes to press December 21. Among those who have already subscribed are Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company; Frank Mullen, General Manager of NBC, Ted Weber of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Lester Gottlieb and Jerry Danzig of the Mutual network. Also Kay Kyser, Amos 'n' Andy, Hal Kemp and numerous other radio stars. The price is $2.00 a year and the address P. O. Box 111, Pittsburgh, Pa.

X X X X X X X X

TRANSRADIO ACCUSED IN DIES REPORT

Correspondence which the Dies Committee said was exchanged by Dr. Manfred Zapp, head of the German Transocean News Service and the American Transradio Press, was included in the Dies "White Paper" report.

"In the event that the South American reception was faulty", the report said, "Berlin immediately advised Zapp in New York. Thereupon Dr. Japp took this matter up with the Transradio Press Service which service appears to be not only the receiving agency for Transocean, but also the transmitting agency.

"This fact is further substantiated from an examination of the Transocean financial records in which it is disclosed that for the period from Jan. 1, 1939, to Aug. 1, 1940, Transocean News Service paid Transradio Press Service the sum of $44,387.91."

Herbert Moore, President of Transradio News Service, replied that the Dies Committee, "in its zeal to combat subversive influences, has made public certain disclosures which have the unfortunate effect of misrepresenting the entirely legitimate connections which have existed between American press services and German news organizations.

"It is well known that Transradio and other American news services have scrupulously guarded against all kinds of totalitarian propaganda although they have, by necessity maintained working press agreements with German and other foreign news agencies."

X X X X X X X X X

G. E. SHOWS ITS TELEVISION COLORS

Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson demonstrated his color television system to members of the National Television Systems Committee and George Henry Payne of the Federal Communications Commission in Schenectady last week. It was a special broadcast from the General Electric television transmitter to a standard receiver in his home.

X X X X X X X X X X

An Ohio letter-writer to the Federal Communications Commission objects to certain Berlin broadcasts. The programs in question are not rebroadcast but are received from Berlin direct. The Commission does not, of course, have jurisdiction over alien stations.

X X X X X X X X

HEINL COMMUNICATIONS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 29, 1940

No. 1285

JOSH RADIO BIRTHDAY PARTY DURING AIR RAID

There was a real thrill for those attending the dinner in Washington celebrating the 20th anniversary of American radio when it was revealed that three American news commentators being heard by the 500 diners direct from London last Tuesday night - Ed Moore of Columbia, John Steele, of Mutual, and Fred Bates, of NBC - were actually broadcasting while an exciting air raid was going on over London. It was some time, however, before those present at the dinner had any indication of this. Certainly from the fecetious comment exchanged between Abe Schechter, chief of NBC news broadcasts, who staged the banquet broadcast, and the commentators abroad, quite the opposite was indicated. It was a two-way conversation and one of the first questions Mr. Schechter asked London was regarding their censorship problems.

"How in the heck can we tell you that", one of the commentators shot back, "when the censor is sitting here beside us?" Apparently he was a pretty good censor because after awhile the Americans in London succeeded in putting him on the air.

"It is not true that we fight every night over what is to be censored and what is not", the British censor told the radio gathering in Washington. "Sometimes we only fight every two nights, but the censor always wins."

One of the commentators in London complained that he had been matching coins with one of his colleagues but never could seem to win. Whereupon he asked Mr. Schechter to match him. "I have heads", the man in London said. "I have tails", Mr. Schechter replied from Washington, and the audience roared.

Finally, almost at the conclusion of the broadcast, Mr. Schechter asked, "Is there an air raid on in London now?" There was a sudden silence at the other end of the line. Evidently the commentators were consulting with the censor. Finally one of them replied with a crisp "Yes". Whereupon Mr. Schechter said, "Are you broadcasting from underground?" There was another pause and a commentator replied "Somewhat".

Neville Miller, President of the National Broadcasting Association, started the ball rolling at the dinner by inviting all of those who had been in radio for twenty years to step forward and cut the birthday cake. Among those who responded were:

Judge A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel of NBC; Ed. Cohan, Vice-President of CBS; Commissioner T. A. M. Craven, Arthur Church, KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.; G. W. Johnstone, formerly with the Democratic National Committee, and F. P. Guthrie of R.C.A. Communications in Washington.

Letters from President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie (Mr. Willkie's first and receiving tremendous applause) were read. The President wrote in part:

"Today the need is greater than ever that broadcasting should perform its function as a medium of public information. Factual and accurate news made available to all of our people is a basic essential of democracy. Radio has done its job well in this field. Elsewhere radio and the press are instruments of the state, used by dictators without regard for truth or justice. I reaffirm to you my belief that democracy will not tolerate any attempts at domination or control by government at the free and open avenues of public information. The best assurance that this will continue to be so is the proper discharge of the public responsibilities by those who operate these media. * * * *

"Your government has no wish to interfere or hinder the continued development of the American system of broadcasting. Radio was born and developed in the real American way and its future must continue on that basis."

Mr. Willkie wrote:

"Those closely associated with radio broadcasting in this country can take pride in this achievement, as well as in the fact that they have kept the ether waves clear for free expressions of all shades of thought. As one who has just come through a national political campaign as a major participant, I can bear testimony to the fairness and high sense of responsibility of those in control of our radio facilities. May it ever be so. A free radio, along with a free press, constitutes the cornerstone of a system of free men."

John Charles Thomas sang and there was other entertainment including a special broadcast of the American Forum of the Air with notables discussing the past and present of broadcasting. Among those seated at the guest table were:

Hon. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce; Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana, Senator H. H. Schwartz of Wyoming; Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah; Senator C. Wayland Brooks; Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; Maj. Gen. J. O. Mauborgne, Chief Signal Officer, U.S. Army; Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State; Norman S. Case, FCC Commissioner; T.A.M. Craven, FCC Commissioner; James L. Fly, Chairman, FCC; Paul A. Walker, FCC Commissioner; Harry B. Mitchell, U. S. Civil Service Commissioner; Thomas Burke, Chief, Division of International Communications, Department of State; John Benson, President, American Association of Advertising Agencies; Paul B. West, President, Association of National Advertisers; Bond Geddes, Executive Vice President, Radio Manufacturers' Association; Harold Lafount, President, National Independent Broadcasters; Edward Klauber, Executive Vice President, CBS; Theodore C. Streibert, Vice President, Mutual Broadcasting System; and Frank Mullen, Executive Vice-President, NBC.

X X X X X X X X

RADIO AND WHAT IT DID IN CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED

Declaring that before allowing the details of the recent political campaign to fade from memory, it should be praised, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, in a broadcast over NBC, said: "Now that the campaigns have closed, I want to suggest that we flash to this great industry the signal 'Well done'."

Chairman Fly continued:

"As radio has gained this important ground other media of information have hardly held their own. This contrast we have all noted with disappointment. We all know that for self-government to thrive, our basic instruments for the dissemination of information must be vigilently guarded and fostered. No special financial or political interest should control their policies. Their primary function must be service to the public. If in purporting to bring facts to the people, truth is distorted for selfish ends, that is not democracy - it is something else. We should be grateful that radio has not chosen such a path for itself.

"The right of the people to have radio used for the communication of information and exchange of ideas, fairly and objectively presented, has been recognized by the broadcasting industry not only in theory but in practice. I can tell you that by far the greater part of the industry is becoming scrupulous in its attempts to carry that idea forward. It is true that differences of opinion may arise as to just how far that approach should be taken. Should commentators be permitted to peddle their sponsors' views under the guise of news commentary? Should news reporters be permitted to inject their own or their sponsor's views into ostensible factual reporting? But those are at present subsidiary matters. The important thing is that the basic principle of objectivity has been accepted and placed into practice. Today the adoption of an editorial policy by a licensee of a broadcast station is virtually unknown. * * *

"Whatever any one of us may have thought of the various individuals competing for public office, whatever our agreement or disagreement with what any one of them may have said or stood for, none of us, I think, can say that his candidates were not afforded ample and repeated opportunity to explain their views to the electorate. And, most significant, the opportunities were equal for all.

"Of course, radio has certain advantages in reaching the people. It has warmth; it has intimacy, it can be present everywhere at the same time. By radio the candidate's personality is projected to your fireside. You are able to judge for yourself his sincerity and the depth of his feeling. In this last campaign in which radio was used more intensively than ever, all of these advantages of radio stood out clearly. They were abetted by the policy of equality adopted by the broadcasters.

"In pleasant contrast to the acrimony and bitterness which prevailed among newspaper commentators and editorial writers, radio commentators on national networks and local stations generally preferred dispassionate, analytical discussions. It was to be expected that those individuals who spoke under the auspices of a political party would deliver partisan discussions, most of which were reasoned arguments on one side or the other of particular campaign issues. Occasionally a party-sponsored commentator would indulge in name-calling and prejudice-stirring tactics, inconsistent with the good taste displayed by other partisan radio speakers. But the radio-listening audience is an acute audience. It seeks arguments and facts and not name-calling. In one of the outstanding instances of bad taste, when a speaker attempted to incite religious antagonisms, an aroused public demanded and received an apology from the speaker. * * *

"Perhaps the outstanding, unique service which the radio industry performed to climax its service to the electorate was its complete and timely broadcast of election returns. Before some voting units in the western States had been closed, the radio had announced the partially complete election returns of some eastern States. You heard instantly that the Cleveland Plain Dealer had conceded Ohio. You kept your own score and discovered trends for yourself. You were aided by competent vote analysts who kept the radio-listening public informed of their views on the trends, minute by minute. Before midnight - a few short hours after most polls closed - station after station throughout the country carried the news of the election outcome."

X X X X X X X X X X

BROADCASTERS SEE 400 STATIONS DOING ASCAP JOB

With only about a month to go until January 1st, the time when the National Association of Broadcasters are expected to make good their threat to black out all music by the American Society of Composers, the broadcasters have issued a "white paper", the conclusions of which are:

"Broadcasting stations are being asked what is behind the rumor that an organization called ASCAP intends to bar from the air some of the popular music you have been listening to - unless radio agrees to pay $9,000,000 a year for its use.

"Whether or not this threat materializes, radio listeners are entitled to the facts in the case."

"Broadcasting stations have been playing ASCAP music under a license which expires December 31, 1940. After that date they cannot play ASCAP music without violating the copyright law. To renew the license, the Composers demand that every radio station in the country pay them a substantial percentage of all its income - whether that income is from music programs or news broadcasts and other programs which use no music at all. These

demands exceed $9,000,000 for one year. Unless these demands are met, ASCAP's music is to be 'pulled off the air'.

"Whether ASCAP will risk public attention by carrying out its threat, no one knows. It may bar all of its music from the air. It may, in addition, try by publicity to make the vast radio audience aware that it is not hearing ASCAP music. * * *

"Broadcasting wants to give its radio listeners all of the best of all kinds of music - including music represented by ASCAP. And broadcasting believes that song-writers should be paid when their music is used on the air. That is what copyright laws are for.* * *

"Meanwhile, broadcasting is prepared this time for such an emergency. All of the music of the people who are not members of the ASCAP club, all of the music of other licensing agencies, dozens of whole catalogues of music have been made available to radio's orchestra leaders and program directors.

"And in order to amplify and make this music more readily available to the public, broadcasting stations have, at their own expense, organized Broadcast Music, Inc., which is gathering and publishing a great new catalogue of music. A mutual undertaking by 400 radio stations, Broadcast Music, Inc. will do the job ASCAP has consistently refused to do, namely, provide an open door to radio audiences for all composers and song-writers who can claim the right to a hearing on the air.

"Broadcast Music, Inc. filled so obvious a need that it has become a great force almost overnight. Hundreds of composers and lyric writers are flocking to it. Already available to its subscribers are more than 140,000 musical numbers. And already several song-writers - ineligible for ASCAP membership and unlikely to have a chance at any income from ASCAP for years even if admitted to its membership - have started on the road to fortune as well as fame.* * *

ASCAP may take its tunes off the air. You will still hear the great music which you love and which belongs to America's cultural tradition. And you will hear fine new exciting music. Perhaps we are entering a new period in radio's history when radio audiences will have the thrill of watching a whole new group of young American composers make their bid for fame and fortune through popularity on the air."

X X X X X X X X X X

POWER INCREASES CONTINUE

Power increases were granted during the past week to WMT, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Cedar Rapids for 1 to 5 kilowatts; WSJS, Piedmont Publishing Co., Winston-Salem, N.C., from 250 watts to 1 KW; KROD, Dorrance D. Roderick, El Paso, Texas, from 250 watts to 500 watts night, 1 KW LS; WREC, WREC Broadcasting Service, Memphis, Tenn., from 1 to 5 KW night power.

Applications were received by WATR, Waterbury, Conn., to increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW and KOL, Seattle, from 1 to 5 KW.

X X X X X X X X X

DEFENSE BOARD APPOINTMENTS NOW BEING MADE

Up to now about the only appointments that have been made to the new Defense Communications Board are Government representatives. Invitations in the form of letters are being sent to various companies and groups in the communications industry asking them to name persons for such service.

It was said at the Federal Communications Commission that the present listing was not final. If any responsible company is overlooked, the door is still open on appropriate representation. Additional Defense Board appointments which have been announced are:

Amateur Radio Committee- E. M. Webster, Federal Communications Commission; Lt. Cmdr. John L. Reinartz, Navy Department; Maj. Frank C. Meade, War Department.

Aviation Radio Committee - E. L. White, Federal Communications Commission; Comdr. A. I. Price, Navy Department; Lt. Cmdr. F. A. Leamy, Treasury Department, Coast Guard; Maj. Wallace G. Smith, War Department.

Cable Committee - J. A. Kennedy, FCC; Lt. Cmdr. R. B. Ellis, Navy Department; Maj. John C. Grable, War Department.

Domestic Broadcasting Committee - Lowell Mellett, Office of Government Reports; Maj. Frank C. Meade, War Department.

Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee - E. W. Loveridge, Dept. of Agriculture; Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Dept. of Commerce; E. K. Jett, FCC; C. D. Monteith, Dept. of Interior; T. D. Quinn, Dept. of Justice; D. S. Brierly, U. S. Maritime Commission; Adm. S. C. Hooper, Navy Dept.; Roy M. Martin, P.O. Dept.; Thomas Burke, Department of State; Comdr. J. F. Farley, Treasury Dept.; Maj. Gen. J. O. Mauborgne, War Dept.

International Broadcasting Committee - Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics; Gerald C. Gross, FCC; Rear Adm. Stanford C. Hooper, Navy Dept.; Lowell Mellett, Office of Government Reports.

Radiocommunications Committee - E. M. Webster, FCC.; Comdr. R. E. Melling, Navy Dept.

State and Municipal Facilities Committee - E. L. White, FCC; Comdr. John R. Redman, Navy Dept.; Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Mauerman, Treasury Dept.; Lieut. Col. R. B. Moran, War Dept.

Telegraph Committee - Mr. W. J. Norfleet, FCC; Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Ellis, Navy Dept.; Lieut. Col. Paul C. Gripper, War Dept.

Telephone Committee - A. W. Cruse, FCC; Comdr. R. E. Melling, Navy Dept.; Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Harding, Treasury Dept.; Maj. John C. Grable, War Dept.

United States Government Facilities Committee - FCC - T. L. Bartlett; Comdr. John R. Redman, Navy Dept.; Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Mauerman, Treasury Dept.; Maj. W. T. Guest, War Dept.

X X X X X X X X

FCC PROPOSES RESTRICTIONS TO GOVERN RADIO NETWORKS

Tentative regulation of broadcasting networks which would curb considerably their control of affiliated stations was disclosed Thursday by the Federal Communications Commission as it prepared for a hearing Monday and Tuesday on the monopoly report. The Commission labeled the regulations as "suggestions" and listed several with alternatives. It explained that they have not been approved but are intended to focus the attention of counsel for the several networks on issues raised in the report.

The Committee report has not yet been approved by the Commission and has met with critical opposition from the networks, chiefly the Columbia Broadcasting System which has charged that the report contained serious errors in fact and more serious insinuations.

Among the regulations "suggested" by the FCC are the following:

Discontinuance of the network's contractural ban against an affiliate carrying other chain programs.
Restrictions on the ownership of stations by persons "engaged in network broadcasting".
Prohibition against network-affiliate tieups which will result in the duplication of a chain program in any city.
Limitations on the networks' options on broadcasting time of affiliates and on the duration of contracts.
Prohibitions against network control of advertising rates charged by affiliated stations.
Maintenance of the right of affiliated stations to reject "for any reasonable cause any program offered by the network".

Organizations which will be represented at the hearing and the order in which they will present arguments include the National Broadcasting Co., Columbia Broadcasting System, Independent Radio Network Affiliates, Inc., Don Lee Broadcasting System, Mutual Broadcasting System, World Broadcasting System, Inc., Association of Radio Transcription Producers of Hollywood, Inc., American Federation of Musicians, Independent Artists' Representatives and Associated Music Publishers, Inc.

The FCC Committee, in its monopoly report, found that the interests of affiliated radio stations "have been subordinated to the interests of the network owned and controlled station". It called attention to the concentration and control of the country's broadcasting stations and pointed out that NBC and CBS in 1938 owned or controlled 23 stations, of which 15 were 50 KW clear channel outlets. All but two of the 34 high-power clear channel stations and all of the high-power regional stations were found to be on the two major networks.

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, commented last night that "although these suggestions . . . show the trend of thinking of some of the Commissioners, nevertheless we are confident there exists in the Commission sufficient good judgment and restraint as to the exercise of powers . . ."

"It would be most unfortunate", Mr. Miller said, "if the high standard of radio entertainment and information now enjoyed by the American public was jeopardized by restrictions sought to be imposed without warrant of law or need."

X X X X X X X

FORESEES RADIO ELIMINATING AP WIRE SYSTEM

Addressing the Associated Press Managing Editors' Association at Louisville, W. J. McCambridge predicted that eventually the entire wire system of the AP would be eliminated by the use of radio, at an annual saving of $2,000,000, the Editor & Publisher reports.

Experiments in the AP laboratory have recently been concerned with frequency modulation radio, Mr. McCambridge told the editors. He believes it will be possible to transmit not only AP Wirephoto, but the entire news report, in facsimile, at 120 words a minute, doubling the present word capacity of telegraphic printers, additional features and a complete market and sports report on less than 10,000 of the 200,000 cycle frequency modulation assignment, without interfering with present broadcasting.

He added that AP members already operating radio transmitters are so distributed that only a few additional relay stations would be needed to cover the country with a network of frequency modulation stations to carry the whole AP report to member papers.

X X X X X X X X

ARE OUR S-W PROGRAMS GETTING THROUGH?

Commenting upon criticism that the short-wave programs broadcast to South America were not appropriate and that the South Americans don't understand or appreciate them, an official in Washington remarked:

"There is something even more important than that. First of all the people down there have to be able to hear them. It doesn't make any difference what kind of programs we are sending if they are not getting through as well as the German and the English."

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

Station WWVA, Wheeling, West Va., which under the Havana Treaty will operate as a Class 1-B station with 50,000 watts power, will become a basic NBC Blue Network affiliate either on May 21, 1941, or at the time of the change from Daylight Saving to Standard Time in the Fall of 1941.

WMCA will broadcast the annual McCosker-Hershfield Cardiac Foundation dinner in New York Saturday, December 7th with Lt. Gov. Charles Poletti, James J. Walker, George Jessel, Harry Hershfield and District Attorney William O'Dwyer as speakers.

Aeronautical station KANG of the Alaska Air Transport at Juneau has been granted authority to communicate with CY31 at Tulsequak in British Columbia.

Applications for the following attorneys to practice before the Federal Communications Commission were approved by the Commission: John A. Kratz, Jr., Robert T. Murphy, Charles Sylvanus Rhyne, John Ferdinand Schmidt, all of Washington, and Hayes McKinney of Chicago.

Station WLWO, international short-wave outlet operated by the Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, is now conducting tests with a power input of 100,000 watts at the final stage of amplification, with an antenna output of approximately 75,000 watts - which according to a WLWO press statement is the most powerful in the United States.

Philco Corporation announced a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock payable December 21 to holders of record December 9. This brought dividends to 75 cents a share since the $3 par value stock was authorized last May.

The Chattahoochee Broadcasting Company has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a new station at Columbus, Ga.

As a part of the program for the Washington, D.C. YMCA class in radio theory, a demonstration was given of frequency modulation.

The Worcester Broadcasting Corporation will establish a new station in San Diego, Calif., to operate on the frequency 1420 kc. with power of 250 watts.

The Radio Club of the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Ind. has begun a series of radio code lessons for amateur operators.

X X X X X X X X X

ENGINEERS TO CONFER ON FM TRANSMITTERS

An informal engineering conference will be held at the offices of the Federal Communications Commission on Monday, December 9, at 10:30 A.M. to discuss transmitting equipment for high frequency broadcast stations. Two subjects will be discussed, namely: 1. Maximum power rating and operating power range of standard high frequency (FM) transmitters. 2. Performance characteristics of audio amplifying equipment when obtained separately and as a complete unit.

The Commission has been informed that it would facilitate the manufacture of standard high frequency (FM) broadcast transmitting equipment if maximum power ratings would be standardized. Also, the operating power range of the transmitters of different maximum power ratings should be standardized for the equipment made by different manufacturers. As the Commission regulates only the external performance characteristics, it ordinarily would not be particularly concerned with power rating except in so far as it must be considered in obtaining the necessary performance. It has been agreed, however, to discuss these matters with the several manufacturers so as to standardize the power ratings in order to expedite manufacture at this time when most of the engineering facilities of the manufacturers are devoted to defense engineering.

The following power ratings are offered as a basis of discussion:

Maximum Power Rating	Operating Power Range
250 watts	50 to 250 watts
1250 "	250 " 1250 "
5000 "	1250 " 5000 "
25,000 "	5000 " 25,000 "
100,000 "	25000 " 100,000 "

High frequency broadcast stations are <u>not</u> rated on the basis of power output. They <u>are</u> rated on the basis of service area. The service area is established from economic data and certain technical considerations. Since all stations serving the same city must have substantially the same service area and as the antenna height and antenna gain vary in all cases, the operating power will, in most cases, be odd values (such as 1190 watts, 19.2 kw, etc.). While stations are not to be rated on the basis of operating power, consideration should also be given the determination of the operating power for the authorized coverage.

Even though standard maximum ratings as given above are adopted, it may be desirable to make provision for immediate steps by reducing the number of tubes or using tubes of different power ratings in the last radio stage when the operating power is considerably below the maximum power rating. This is suggested for economy only.

It has come to the attention of the Commission that the performance characteristics of the speech input equipment is dependent upon the input and output circuits employed. Unless each unit is designed for the impedance characteristics of the load, the performance (frequency and amplitude) may be different from the published data. The claims for overall performance of high frequency broadcast equipment are, in many cases, based upon the performance of individual units which may not, in some cases when not matched, give performance meeting the requirements, unless all units are equalized as a whole. It is desired to discuss these problems with the view of standardizing a method of specifying characteristics and load conditions. High frequency broadcast stations are required to submit proof of audio performance during tests as a complete station before a license will be issued by the Commission.

X X X X X X X X X

HISTORICAL BOOKLET MARKS TELEVISION'S 1ST BIRTHDAY

Upon completion of the initial anniversary, Alfred H. Morton, Vice-President in Charge of Television of the National Broadcasting Company, has just issued a booklet "Television's First Year" so elaborate in detail and so profusely illustrated that it may be preserved for future library reference.

"Although Television has but a single candle on its birthday cake, it is a lusty infant and its first year's report shows marked progress", Mr. Morton writes in presenting the booklet. "Instead of presenting a series of engineering graphs, pie-charts and similar dry-as-dust memorabilia, we thought candid camera photographs of programs, personalities and special features better caught and reflected the spirit of sight, sound and motion inherent in Television.

"Naturally, it was impossible to include pictures of all programs Telecast over W2XBS, the RCA-NBC station atop the Empire State Tower, and consequently we have listed many of them together with many of the artists, actors, singers, dancers and outstanding personalities who appeared on Television programs during 1939-40. There is also a list of business and industrial firms which have cooperated in the development of experimental programs in accordance with existing regulations of the Federal Communications Commission."

X X X X X X X X X

The refusal of the Federal Communications Commission for the transfer of the broadcasting license of Station KSFO, San Francisco, from the Associated Broadcasters, Inc., to the Columbia Broadcasting System of California was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court last Tuesday when it decided that the District of Columbia Court of Appeals lacked jurisdiction in the matter. In a unanimous opinion dealing purely with court procedure, Justice Frankfurter held that when Congress provided for court review of FCC orders "refusing an application for a station license", this did not include Commission action on transfers.

X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 3, 1940

No. 1286

December 3, 1940

MONOPOLY CHARGES STIR UP RUMPUS - MAYBE JUSTICE DEPT.

As the stormy oral argument on the 1800 page Federal Communications Commission Committee's report on alleged monopolistic practices in chain broadcasting got under way this week in the National Capital, there were reverberations in other quarters. Although the FCC monopoly report has not yet been passed upon by the full Commission, and will not be until the conclusion of the oral argument, it was said that Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attornay General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division was scrutinizing Communications Commission findings and might start an investigation of his own. The FCC sent the report to the Justice Department without recommendation, merely stating that it could be studied to determine if violations of anti-trust laws were involved.

This followed close upon the heels of the rumor so often repeated that the American Society of Composers might be inquired into by the Justice Department to see if the organization constituted an illegal copyright pool.

The Justice Department is trying to settle by a consent decree an anti-trust suit filed six years ago against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. A Justice spokesman said the Department hoped that an agreement can be reached to settle the civil suit, but, if a deadlock is reached, the Government is ready not only to proceed with the suit but to take the case before a grand jury. Conferences are being held here three times a week between Justice attorneys and representatives of ASCAP.

The case has lain dormant in the United States Court for the Southern District of New York for six years. It is believed the pending resistance of radio stations and the chains to a large increase in fees asked by ASCAP in a new contract has served to revive the anti-trust action.

As a real starter of the big battle a month hence between the Broadcasters and ASCAP, came the announcement that the Columbia Broadcasting System, beginning December 1 barred from its sustaining programs all music controlled by ASCAP.

The broadcasters are accused of a little "Fifth Column" work to have the Composers convicted of a monopoly of music whereas the Composers are accused of similar "Fifth Column" activities in endeavoring to have the Broadcasters brought to bar on the chain broadcasting charge. Each side in this controversy has complained to the Justice Department, it is said, that the other side has a monopoly.

Document 1, page

MEMORANDUM TURNING SITE IN TEXAS - RADIO PROJECT

As the story goes, I learned on the LMO case that a representative of Texas's Congressional delegation had written to Attorney General in which prosecution was under way this week in the Federal Court. There were representations to allow prosecution although the FTC complaint has not yet been issued pending the full consideration, and will not be until the conclusion of the trial. It was said that Common Attorney General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division was contributing representation Fleming and also spoke with Mr. Lewis on the case. The FTC sent the record to the Justice Department without recommendation, merely stating that it would be willing to dismiss if violations of antitrust laws were involved.

This followed close upon the heels of the rumor to which reference was made in the Antitrust Division of Commerce might be involved by the Justice Department in one of the examination conducted on illegal monopoly.

The Justice Department is trying to settle by a consent decree an antitrust suit filed six years ago against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. A Justice spokesman said the Department hopes to arrange such an agreement with the society for civil suit, but, if a decision is reached, the Department is ready to go to trial in accordance with the suit has to take place before a court later. Conferences are going on and have been there a week between Justice attorneys and representatives of ASCAP.

The case has been brought in the United States Court for the Southern District of New York two six years. It is involved in problems resulting of radio stations and the sharing of large royalties in that added by ASCAP in a new contract has proved to involve the antitrust aspects.

As a real charge of the day broke a radio music contract between Paramount and ASCAP, was the announcement that the Columbia Broadcasting System, Paramount Pictures I have to negotiate for purchase all music controlled by ASCAP.

The broadcasting are accused of a "Little Sherman Act" which is the Commerce Commission of a monopoly of music by the composers are accused in similar "Little Sherman" activities in connection to have the Pre-Broadcast Bureau of to have the radio broadcasting channel. Such action is not mandatory but is taken to the Justice Department. It is said, that the action is a measure.

Quite another radio investigation - one to be undertaken by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, prize Senate investigator is Chairman, has been proposed by Senator Gurney, Republican, of South Dakota, who bitterly scored the FCC Committee report.

Rising to the defense of the chain broadcasters, Senator Gurney declared that the report had been "severely criticized and generally discredited because of its inaccuracy and demonstrable bias" when the Senate refused to confirm the reappointment of Col. Thad Brown, one of the FCC members who had signed the report.

"The Committee proposals would strangle, if not impose a death sentence upon, the established networks which render such outstanding broadcasting service to the people of the country and which, in fact, are the backbone of all broadcasting service", Senator Gurney charged.

"What is our country coming to when a Commission proposes regulations in excess of its authority when it has made no finding of abuses?

"To the contrary, the public appreciation of the services rendered by the networks is probably greater and more widely spread than the public appreciation for any other industry.

"If the Commission adopts these rules, and thus strangles the service of broadcasting to the American people, it surely will have gone '10c0'. Apparently some of its members have eaten the loco weed and have construed its strange effects as giving the Commission power far in excess of that actually bestowed upon it by Congress."

It was said at the Communications Commission that Senator Gurney evidently misunderstood the situation or had not read carefully the text of the procedure for oral argument in the network inquiry report which the Commission had issued in mimeographed form last week.

"The Senator talked about the proposed FCC rules for the regulation of the networks", an FCC spokesman said. "Those were not 'proposed rules' but simple agenda to center argument on. The Committee report itself, 1800 pages in length, was so voluminous and so mixed up that the issues set forth by the Commission were merely something to shoot at."

X X X X X X X X

SORRY!

It was inadvertently stated in our last issue that FCC Chairman Fly ordered FCC Secretary Slowie to send that moot wire to to the independent stations, about which Mark Ethridge and many others have complained. We have since learned the telegram was drafted and dispatched by the FCC "Monopoly" Committee (Commissioners Walker and Thompson) without the knowledge of the other members of the Commission.

X X X X X X X X X

SEEKS INDUSTRY VIEW ON NETWORK CONTRACT CONTROL

At the opening of the Federal Communications Commission's argument on the Committee's network inquiry (so-called "Monopoly" report), Telford Taylor, FCC General Counsel, stated that the Commission desired that the discussion be pointed toward two particular matters:

(1) Should the Commission promulgate regulations under Section 303 of the Communications Act dealing with the provisions of contracts between networks and their affiliated stations, and
(2) If so, what should those regulations provide

This pointing of the discussion reflects the opinion of the chain broadcasting Committee, Mr. Taylor explained, as stated in the conclusion of its report, that the heart of the chain broadcasting problem is the network-outlet contract, and the recommendation in the Committee's letter of transmittal that regulations with respect to these contracts should be promulgated.

The Commission has set forth, for the consideration of counsel appearing at this argument, a series of draft regulations.

Regulations Nos. 1-A and 1-B deal with contract provisions for exclusive affiliation between networks and affiliates. No. 1-A is a general prohibition of such provisions. In support of such a prohibition, it is urged by one of the national networks that exclusive contracts prevent new national networks from securing adequate coverage, and thereby restrain competition among networks. The limited radio facilities in a number of large cities is called to the Commission's attention in order to support this argument. On the other hand, the two other national networks contend that the exclusive affiliation provision in their contracts is indispensable to sound network operation. They urge that a network should be considered as a cooperative enterprise, point to their expenditures for sustaining programs which build up the goodwill and advertising value of their affiliates, and conclude that the prohibition of exclusive provisions would undermine stable network operations.

It should be noted that drafts 1-A and 1-B are identical except for the addition of the proviso in 1-B. That proviso would make the regulation inapplicable in cities where five or more full time stations are rendering adequate primary service, on the theory that in such cities the restrictive effect of exclusive contracts is of far less significance.

Draft No. 2 proposes a limitation on the amount of time which a licensee may option to a network organization. In support of such a regulation, one of the national networks urges that the optioning to the established networks of the best hours of stations in markets where the available facilities are limited makes it extremely difficult for new networks to sell time to national

ORAL ARGUMENT TODAY ON CHAIN NETWORK REPORT

At the opening of the Federal Communications Commission's argument on its Committee's network inquiry (so-called "monopoly" report), Telford Taylor, FCC General Counsel, stated that the Commission directed that the discussion be confined to two questions for counsel:

(1) Should the Commission promulgate regulations under Section 303 of the Communications Act dealing with the provisions of contracts between networks and their affiliated stations; and

(2) If so, what should these regulations provide.

This splitting of the discussion reflects the opinion of the Chain Broadcasting Committee, Mr. Taylor explained, as stated in the conclusion of its report, that the heart of the chain broadcasting problem lies in the network-affiliate contract, and the recommendation in the Committee's letter of transmittal that regulations with respect to these contracts should be promulgated.

The Commission has set forth, for the consideration of counsel appearing at this argument, a series of draft regulations.

Regulations Nos. 1-A and 1-B deal with contract provisions for exclusive affiliation between networks and affiliates. No. 1-A is a general prohibition of such provisions. In support of such a prohibition, it is urged by one of the national networks that exclusive contracts prevent new national networks from obtaining adequate coverage, and thereby restrict competition among networks. The limited radio facilities in a number of large cities is called to the Commission's attention in support of this argument. On the other hand, the two other national networks contend that an exclusive affiliation provision in their contracts is indispensable to sound network operation. They urge that a network should be considered as a cooperative enterprise, bound to [illegible] expenditures for maintaining programs which build up the goodwill and advertising value of their affiliates, and contend that the prohibition of exclusive provisions would undermine stable network operations.

It should be noted that Drafts 1-A and 1-B are identical except for the addition of the proviso in 1-B. That proviso would make the regulation inapplicable in cities where there are [illegible] stations, and [illegible], on the theory that in such cities the restrictive effect of exclusive provisions is of far less significance.

Draft No. 2 proposes a limitation on the number of hours which a licensee may option to a network organization. In support of such a regulation, one of the national networks urges that the optioning to the established networks of the [illegible] hours in cities where the available facilities are limited makes it extremely difficult for new networks to obtain time on national

advertisers. It is also pointed out that the other two networks customarily option much more time than they actually use for commercial network programs.

The other two national networks oppose such a regulation on the ground that options are essential in order to make firm commitments with advertisers and thereby compete with other advertising media, such as newspapers and magazines.

The proposed regulation permits the optioning of more time in cities which have three or more stations than in cities which have only two stations or only one station. It also undertakes to limit the margin between the number of hours which may be optioned and the number of hours which are customarily utilized for commercial network programs.

Drafts Nos. 3-A, 3-B, and 3-C are alternative proposals dealing with the permissible duration of contracts between networks and their affiliates. Draft 3-A limits such contracts to the duration of the station license. Draft 3-C limits the duration to two years. Draft 3-B imposes no limitation on the length of the contract, but requires that any provisions with respect to renewal or cancellation shall be available both to the network and the affiliates - - in other words, it requires reciprocity in this respect.

The argument in favor of such regulations is that network-outlet contracts which run for a long period tend to lock up the better radio facilities in the various markets, and to restrain and hamper the efforts of new or more recently formed networks to compete with the old ones. The two largest national networks oppose such regulation on the ground that their willingness to spend money on equipment, and in building and developing fine programs and good-will for their affiliates is dependent on the commercial stability afforded by long-term contracts.

Draft No. 4 relates to a provision found in the contracts of the National Broadcasting Company with its affiliates.

The brief for the National Broadcasting Company argues that the purpose of these clauses is merely to permit National to deal with its advertising clients upon terms not less favorable than those established by the station.

Draft No. 5 is directed to the control of two or more network organizations by a single company. As of the present time, this proposal, if adopted, would affect chiefly the National Broadcasting Company, which operates both the Red and the Blue networks. In support of such a regulation, one of the national networks contends that National's control of two different networks accentuates the restraint on competition which it finds to result from exclusive affiliation provisions, excessive option time, and lengthy contracts. It points out that the result of National's control of two networks is in many cases to tie up two outlets in principal markets to the National Broadcasting Company, and thereby reduce the outlets available to competing networks.

[illegible]. It is also pointed out that the [illegible] networks habitually option much more time than they generally use for commercial network programs.

The other two national networks oppose this regulation, [illegible] that options are essential in order to make firm commitments with advertisers and thereby compete with other advertising media, such as newspapers and magazines.

The proposed regulation permits the optioning of more time in cities which have three or more stations than in cities which have only two stations or only one station. It is the intention to limit the margin between the number of hours which may be optioned and the number of hours which are customarily utilized for commercial network programs.

Drafts Nos. 2-A, 2-B, and 2-C are alternative proposals dealing with the permissible duration of contracts between networks and their affiliates. Draft 2-A limits such contracts to the duration of the station license. Draft 2-B limits the duration to two years. Draft 2-C imposes no limitation on the length of the contract, but requires that any provisions with respect to renewal or cancellation shall be available both to the network and the affiliate — in other words, it requires reciprocity in this respect.

The argument in favor of such regulation is that network-affiliate contracts which run for a long period tend to freeze up the better-grade facilities in the various markets, and to restrain and retard the development of new or more recently formed networks to compete with the old ones. The two largest national networks oppose this regulation on the ground that their willingness to spend money on equipment, and in building and developing their programs and good will for their affiliates is dependent on the commercial stability afforded by long-term contracts.

Draft No. 4 relates to a provision found in the contracts of the National Broadcasting Company with its affiliates.

The brief for the National Broadcasting Company states that the purpose of these clauses is merely to permit the network to deal with the advertising agencies upon terms not less favorable than those established by the station.

Draft No. 5 is directed to the control of two or more network organizations by a single company. As of the present time, this proposal, if adopted, would affect only the National Broadcasting Company, which operates both the Red and the Blue networks. In support of such a regulation, one of the national networks contends that National's control of two different networks operates [illegible] the restraint on competition, which it finds to result from competitive affiliation privileges, competitive option time, and [illegible]. In addition, it points out that the growth of National's control of networks is in many cases to tie up the outlets [illegible] in the National Broadcasting Company, and thereby reduce the outlets available to competing networks.

Opposing such a regulation, the National Broadcasting Company argues that its ownership of two networks has stimulated the development of broadcasting by making a wider variety of network programs available, and states that it has never changed a station from its Red to its Blue network over the opposition of the station.

Drafts 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C which are presented in the alternative, do not relate directly to network contracts, but rather to the ownership of station licensees by network organizations. Proposal 6-A would entirely prohibit such ownership.

The Committee Report, approaching the matter from another angle, urges that the ownership of powerful stations in the most important markets increases the dominant position of the networks in the radio picture, and also raises a problem of conflict of interest, in that the networks may concentrate their efforts on promoting the sale of time over their own stations rather than over the network as a whole.

The two largest networks deny that there is any such conflict of interest, and argue that the control of station operations at key points is indispensable to their stability.

The last draft, numbered 7, concerns the right of station licensees to reject programs offered by the networks.

Two of the principal briefs, and in particular that of the National Broadcasting Company, stress the existence of a supposed conflict between the Report of the Chain Broadcasting Committee, and the Report of another committee of the Commission which conducted the proceedings and, early in 1939, submitted a report which resulted in regulations governing standard broadcasting. There is no such conflict, for at least one good reason -- the two committees were considering different subjects.

X X X X X X X X

OUR SHORT-WAVE RECEPTION POOR IN CUBA

It is reported by Asst. Commercial Attache Charles S. Ducote, stationed at Havana, to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that short-wave reception from the United States and Europe is only partially satisfactory. Fading is usually bad, and reception seldom good for more than 2 hours of the time any particular frequency is used for Cuban reception. European stations are in general received more effectively than American. In the 49-meter band reception is poor at all times, and is marked by a high noise level. The 32-meter band is fairly satisfactory, especially after 7 or 8 P.M., the 25-meter band after 6 P.M., and the 19-meter band through the day up to 5 or 6 P.M. Reception on the medium band is good, from Cuban stations and from other North American stations on channels not used by Cuban stations. Many Cuban stations broadcast on broad bands, however, and few channels therefore are entirely clear for distant reception.

X X X X X X X X X

FCC MONOPOLY COMMITTEE REPORT HIT

A large number of brick-bats were thrown by counsel for the National Broadcasting, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Independent Radio Network Affiliates at the Federal Communications Committee report seeking to formulate regulations to curb the networks. An idea of the tone of the objections to the report may be gained by the opening remarks of Phillip J. Hennessey, NBC counsel, first of the network spokesmen to be heard, when the hearing began yesterday (Monday) morning.

"It is our conclusion that this report is inaccurate, distorted", Mr. Hennessey declared, "and contains conclusions unwarranted - " And as the speaker started to say a few other things, no doubt equally complimentary, he was interrupted by Chairman James L. Fly who suggested that he omit generalities. A little later, nevertheless, Mr. Hennessey referred to a financial portion of the report which contained an allegation that the NBC had lost a large amount of money on account of bad debts as a "statistical monstrosity". Sitting beside Mr. Hennessey and directing the presentation was Judge A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel for NBC.

Mr. Hennessey said Congress did not confer on the FCC authority to enforce the anti-trust acts against broadcasters.

"Should the Commission consider the monopolistic element in granting licenses?" Chairman Fly asked.

"It should not", replied Mr. Hennessey.

The speaker asserted that the American system of broadcasting is rendering the world's finest service in broadcasting but that the proposal would greatly restrain it.

"If you adopt these rules and regulations, or anything like them", he said, "you will destroy the American system of broadcasting and dislocate the whole equilibrium of radio in relation to other advertising media."

Criticizing the Mutual Broadcasting System, which has sided with the FCC in some of its findings, Mr. Hennessey said:

"The Mutual brief argues not the virtue of the FCC report but rather of the short-comings of NBC and Columbia. It is strangely silent though on who owns Mutual. It is assumed that behind WGN is the powerful Chicago Tribune and WOR, R. H. Macy & Company, and so on."

"Do you think the name of every stockholder should be shown?" Commissioner Frederick I Thompson inquired.

"I do", was the reply.

Rejection of the report was recommended by John J. Burns, counsel for CBS, who supported the position of Mr. Hennessey. Mr. Burns argued at length constitutional questions involved by his contention that the suggested regulations not only were destructive in character but beyond the power and authority of the Commission to promulgate. He said the Commission can regulate only the physical side of broadcasting.

Mr. Burns added that he saw in one of the suggested recommendations an effort on the part of the Commission "to smuggle in the regulation of advertising rates".

Paul Segal, as attorney for the Independent Radio Network Affiliates, said that his group is opposed to all of the suggested regulations on the ground that they are "undesirable rather than illegal".

He argued that the affiliates did not desire to see networks ham-strung and he predicted that if the regulations were adopted that they would discourage the formation of new chains rather than provide greater competition.

"We oppose these regulations in their entirety", Mr. Segal said. "This is because the regulations deal with the business of broadcasting as distinguished from allocation and licensing."

Each witness was asked by Chairman Fly to suggest methods of enlarging the present opportunities of the Mutual Broadcasting System, which has approved substantially all the basic recommendations of the Committee, without sacrifice or interruption of other services.

Mr. Hennessey suggested, as two possibilities, the organization of networks through the licensing of additional stations within the present allocation setup, and the use of new facilities. Also, though he did not recommend it, he mentioned the breakdown of clear channels, which he said would do more harm than good.

Mr. Burns said he had no suggestions to make, and Mr. Segal said that Mutual already had demonstrated its ability to hold its own effectively in competition with older networks, and "if left alone will continue to expand and prosper in ever increasing degree."

"We believe it to be to the basic interest of the Mutual affiliates, just as it is to the affiliates of the older networks, to resist the intrusion of detailed Federal regulation of the network-affiliate relationship", Mr. Segal declared.

Joseph Raug, Jr., Assistant Counsel of the FCC had stated earlier in the hearing that there were no legal obstacles to prevent the issuing by the Commission of regulations to place restraints on chain organizations. Network counsel agreed that exclusive contracts, which would be forbidden under the proposed regulations were a fundamental of any competitive business, in no way harmful as between network and affiliate but of benefit to both and to the listening public.

Yet to be heard at this writing were the Mutual Broadcasting System, Don Lee, and others.

X X X X X X X X

DEFENSE BOARD ADVISORY COMMITTEE INVITATIONS EXTENDED

Executives of eight leading communication companies have been invited by the Defense Communications Board to constitute the latter's Industry Advisory Committee in connection with coordinating and preparing plans for the role of communications in the preparedness program. The offials to whom such invitations have been sent are:

Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Jack Kaufman, Executive Vice-President of Globe Wireless,Ltd.
Sosthenes Behn, President of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.
Joseph Pierson, President of Press Wireless, Inc.
David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America
W. E. Beakes, President of the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.
R. B. White, President of the Western Union Telegraph Co.
E. F. Chinlund, President, Postal Telegraph Co.

The duties of the Industry Advisory Committee include the submission of expert advice to the Board on all problems of general concern to the communications companies incident to the proper carrying out of the Board's national defense mission. With the requirements of national defense as a primary consideration, the Industry Advisory Committee will submit recommendations to the Board on such problems as are referred to it by the Board. The Industry Advisory Committee will report directly to the Board but will have liason for the purpose of advice and consultation with a Coordinating Committee and a Labor Advisory Committee.

In addition to their own particular Advisory Committees - Domestic Broadcasting and International Broadcasting - the broadcasters may also be represented on the Industry Advisory Committee under the following supplemental provision:

"Whenever a problem involving domestic or international broadcasting shall arise, the Chairman of the Industry Advisory Committee shall notify the Chairman of the Domestic Broadcasting Committee or International Broadcasting Committee, as the case may be, and such Domestic or International Broadcasting Committee shall designate a delegate to act as a member of the Industry Advisory Committee on that problem."

At the same time the Board sped organization of its Labor Advisory Committee by inviting the following organizations to each recommend a member of this Committee to represent their respective affiliated communications groups:

American Federation of Labor
Congress of Industrial Organizations
National Federation of Telephone Workers.

Each of these committee members has the privilege of selecting such advisors as he may deem necessary. The Labor Advisory Committee will advise the Board on communications labor matters incident to the national defense, in liason with the Industry Advisory and Coordinating Committees.

Also, the Board invited the National Association of Broadcasters to nominate a representative to the International Broadcasting Committee, and Western Radio Telegraph Company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, to appoint a representative to the Radio-communications Committee.

The above invitations are in addition to those announced November 25. Besides the Committees mentioned, there are other Committees representative of Amateur Radio, Aviation Radio, Inter-department Radio, Telegraph, Telephone, State and Municipal Facilities, and Government Facilities. All appointments to these advisory committees are pursuant to nomination or other recommendation by industries and groups concerned, on invitation from the Board. The initial task of the committees is to organize and select respective chairmen and secretaries.

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Board, explains that committee listing is not to be interpreted as exclusive, and that any responsible company or group which may consider itself overlooked can obtain representation upon adequate showing that it is concerned with the Board's planning for emergency coordination of radio, wire and cable facilities.

X X X X X X X X

URUGUAY DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY

In view of the severe foreign exchange restrictions now in force which serve to handicap imports of sets and parts, the demand for radio sets and equipment in Uruguay is greater than the supply, Vice Consul Hector C. Adams, Jr., of Montevideo reports through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. No census of radio receiving sets in use is available, but the number is estimated at 145,000 to 155,000. It is further estimated that the average normal annual sale of receiving sets numbers 20,000. The growing restrictions of imports caused by exchange control were expected to limit the sales in 1939, but it is now estimated that they reached 22,000 and that 1940 sales about equal the 1939.

Imports of American radio receiving sets fell severely in 1939, dropping to 14 percent from 61 percent in 1938. Imports from the Netherlands practically doubled their percentage. The percentage of American parts, except tubes, increased to 54 in 1939 against 40 in 1938, although the value fell a third. The position of the United States as a supplier of radio tubes remained the same in 1939 as in 1938, both with regard to value and percentage of the total. The reputation in Uruguay of American sets and tubes is excellent and they are considered far superior to European sets and tubes, both as regards value and performance and

durability. The only reason American radio equipment does not dominate the Uruguayan market entirely is the restrictions on exchange.

Whereas the large percentage of sets came from Europe before the war, and even during the first half of 1940, the United State is now the country of origin of nearly all. Imports of sets are more than holding up during 1940, being at the rate of 23.8 percent above 1939. The United States share of the total rose from 14.0 percent in 1939 to 34.1 in the first 8 months of 1940 and will be higher for the entire year. The Netherlands share rose from 47.7 to 59.9 percent.

X X X X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

A 10 percent increase in sales so far this year over the same part of 1939 and a "present backlog of orders 400 percent greater than at this time last year" were reported for the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company at Rochester, N.Y., by its President, Wesley M. Angle. Plans were under way, he added, "for an ambitious program in the radio division", which is active in the frequency modulation field.

Blevins Davis, NBC Supervisor of Educational Programs, will preside over the radio section of the annual convention of the American Education Theater Association and National Teachers of Speech, in Washington, December 31.

For the year to date, newspaper linage is up about 2 percent, magazines about 4 percent and radio about 16.5 percent, according to the New York Times. Newspapers and magazines are obviously lagging behind retail advertising figures while radio is considerably ahead.

WOR last week began broadcasting holiday-season announcements calling listeners' attention to the fact that the Radio Servicemen of America will gladly call for old unused radios, recondition them, and deliver them without charge to charitable institutions. Charitable organizations wanting reconditioned radios were advised to communicate with WOR, which will transmit the requests to the RSA.

A report on the radio situation in Tonga by Consul George Bliss Lane was issued in the "Radio, Telephone, Telegraph" Bulletin of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Gilfilian Bros., Inc., radio plant was destroyed by fire last Saturday with a loss estimated by Fire Department officials at $300,000. Seventeen fire companies, comprising 90 men, fought the blaze for two hours.

X X X X X X X X X

ROY C. HOPGOOD, I. T. & T. PATENT ATTORNEY, DIES

Roy C. Hopgood, 54, General Patent Attorney of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, died last week at East Orange, N.J. General Hospital after a brief illness. Mr. Hopgood served the telephone industry for 31 years as cable engineer and patent attorney for the Western Electric Company in Chicago and New York and for the past five years as General Patent Attorney for the I. T. & T. System.

Mr. Hopgood was appointed General Patent Attorney for the I. T. & T. System in 1936. He was regarded as one of the most astute lawyers in the patent field relating to electrical communications and was widely known and well liked in the communications industry in Europe as well as the United States.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Brown Hopgood, and two sons, Roy C. Hopgood, Jr., and Robert B. Hopgood, all of Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

X X X X X X X X X

ZENITH ANNUAL PROFIT UP TO MILLION

Zenith Radio Corporation reports a consolidated operating profit for the first six months ended October 31, 1940, of its current fiscal year amounting to $1,158,872, after depreciation, excise taxes and liberal reserves, but before provisions for Federal income taxes, as per the company's books. This amounts to $2.35 per share on 492,464 shares outstanding.

"Assuming the present tax law will not be changed with respect to 1940 earnings, this profit would be subject to the present normal Federal income tax but not to excess profits tax in view of the company's annual average gross earnings over the past four years amounting to approximately $1,400,000.00 per year", Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, reports.

"Unit shipments during the six month period were the largest for any similar six month period in the company's history. Unfilled orders at October 31 and new orders received subsequently are sufficient to maintain the present rate of production until Christmas."

Deliveries of automobile radios to automobile manufacturers with whom the company has contracts are greater this year by a substantial margin than in any previous year. The company's new foot controlled radio, which was shown to the public for the first time at the New York Automobile Show, is being most enthusiastically received.

X X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 6, 1940

No. 1287

MONOPOLY SPLITS FCC BUT EARLY REPORT HOPED FOR

As far apart apparently as they were before the hearings on the oral arguments began, the members of the Federal Communications Commission are now nevertheless hard at work in an effort to reconcile their differences and to have the so-called Monopoly report on whether regulations should be enacted governing chain broadcasting, ready for the new Congress when it convenes in January. There may be further delay but the Commissioners are evidently in the mood to do their "derndest" to get the report to Congress which has already accused the Commission of stalling before the gentlemen on the Hill hurl any more over-ripe tomatoes at them. Although the two day FCC hearings of legal arguments on the monopoly report were finished on schedule time, final action cannot be taken until consideration has been given to additional briefs which may be filed until Monday, December 16.

The two big questions which are causing internal strife are (a) does the Communications Act give the Federal Communications Commission such commercial jurisdiction as the much discussed Monopoly report would have it take in, and (b) if it does, how shall it exercise that power?

It is the contention of one faction among the Commissioners that they very definitely do not have the power. If the Commission assumed jurisdiction that, it was pointed out, it would find itself dangerously close to the business side of chain broadcasting and in direct contact with the Supreme Court ruling in the Sanders' case which declared that the Act gives the Commission no control over the business of the stations or of their management or policy. It was further argued that if the chains were guilty of a monopoly that the FCC should turn over its evidence to the Department of Justice with the suggestion that anti-trust proceedings be inaugurated. It would not, in the opinion of those holding that belief, be up to the FCC to decide the guilt.

If the Commissioners decide they have the power to act to curb an alleged monopoly, then as one official put it "they must decide how to use this power intelligently and not in a way to destroy radio".

It was the opinion of one of the lawyers representing the chains in that a majority of the Commissioners favored some sort of restriction of the activities of the chains and that they believed they had the power to do it. He said he believed some regulations on contracts might be recommended in the final report. This man declared, however, that the recommendations in the Committee report were much more severe and went much farther than most of them would want to go. After all, he concluded, the Committee report was simply something to shoot at.

It was learned on excellent authority that there wasn't a chance of the Commission adopting the Committee report as it now stands. "This report is too full of errors", he added, "and will be entirely rewritten."

Louis G. Caldwell, counsel for the Mutual Broadcasting System, following representatives of NBC and CBS who had been heard previously, expressed the opinion that the Commission has the authority to enact regulations governing chain broadcasting. Mr. Caldwell insisted that affiliated stations should be kept free of network or contractual relations. The Counsel favored regulations designed to prevent interference and the development of monopolies.

There should be such restraints, Mr. Caldwell told the Commission, and for the "public interest, convenience and necessity", they should be imposed by the Commission in the exercise of its obligation under the Communications Act; but he criticized as too far-reaching and "unnecessarily prolix" the draft proposals presented for discussion on the basis of network inquiry by the Commission's Monopoly Committee.

"The situation is not serious, nor are serious difficulties involved in larger cities", Mr. Caldwell said.

At the request of the Commission and for the correction of evils which he argued had resulted from holdings of major chains of station facilities in strategic marketing areas, Mr. Caldwell submitted suggested special regulations applicable to standard broadcast stations engaged in chain broadcasting. The proposals were listed under the following heads: "Definitions", "Licensing of Standard Broadcast Stations to Network Organizations", "Contracts Between National Network Organizations and Station Licensees" and "Contracts Between Regional Network Organizations and Station Licensees".

The Mutual Broadcasting System sought to buy contracts of certain affiliates of the National Broadcasting Co. Blue network about a year and a half ago, the FCC was informed by Philip J. Hennessey, counsel for NBC, during rebuttal arguments on the Monopoly report. He said the sale, if consummated, would have left the network without sufficient stations to carry on a chain.

Questioned as to the reason for NBC maintaining an Artists' Bureau for retaining the exclusive services of talent, Judge A. L. Ashby, General Counsel for NBC, said the company found many problems in the artists' service field. For example, he said a program for services of an artist will be sold and later it would develop that the artist had sold his time to some one else. He said that artists sought the services of the Bureau voluntarily and that there were 200 other organizations they could choose to handle their services.

Speaking for the Associated Music Publishers, Inc., W. C. Herdman told the Commission that his organization approved all the draft regulations advanced by the network inquiry committee as a basis for discussion.

Ben S. Fisher, representing the Association of Radio Transcription Producers of Hollywood, Inc., urged further modification of FCC regulations respecting transcription announcements by omitting announcement at beginning of transcribed programs.

Transcriptions, Mr. Fisher said, are the life blood of small radio stations and their only remedy against competition from networks and larger stations.

Martin Gang, of Independent Artists Representatives, asked the Commission to take steps to keep the networks from destroying free competition in the artists' agency field. He declared that the establishment of Artists' Bureaus by the networks constituted unfair competition and threatened to destroy the independent bureaus.

Waddill Catchings, Chairman of the Board of Associated Music Publishers, Inc., commended the Monopoly report but expressed the opinion that it does not go far enough. He admitted that chain broadcasting was performing a good service, but he contended that because it is dominated by NBC and CBS, it constitutes a monopoly.

The two networks, he charged, have a stranglehold on the industry by being able to make a "package offer" of talent and time or transcriptions. He argued that the FCC should not allow broadcasters to engage in the transcription business.

X X X X X X X X

FLAMM REPORTED SELLING WMCA FOR $1,000,000

There was no comment at the Federal Communications Commission regarding the report that Donald Flamm had sold WMCA in New York for $1,000,000 to a group headed by Edward J. Noble, former Under Secretary of Commerce. The record showed, however, that an application had been received from the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, operators of WMCA, for transfer of the corporation from Mr. Flamm to Mr. Noble, along with 100 shares of common stock. Mr. Flamm was quoted in New York as saying that he wouldn't issue any statement while the approval of the petition was pending before the Communications Commission.

Some political significance was attached to the deal owing to the fact that Mr. Noble was a strong backer of Wendell Willkie and his buying one of the largest broadcasting stations in New York was construed as another move on the part of Willkie's friends to strengthen themselves for the next campaign. Mr. Noble, a man of great wealth, having made his money through the manufacture of "Life Savers" candy, of which corporation he is still Chairman, and a Republican, was appointed Under Secretary of Commerce by President Roosevelt when Harry Hopkins became Secretary.

Mr. Noble had previously served as Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Mr. Noble resigned just before the campaign

to run for the Senate in Connecticut and to work for Wendell Willkie. It was pointed out that WMCA might prove very useful for Mr. Noble to keep in touch with his friends in Connecticut in case he should decide to run for the Senate again, as the station is heard very well in that area.

Like Willkie, Mr. Noble served in the World War. He is 58 years old, a graduate of Yale, and a member of the Industrial Advisory Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

X X X X X X X X

CHARGES FCC GOING BEYOND AUTHORITY

Hammering away on the argument that the Federal Communications Commission network investigation Committee has no jurisdiction over the business end of radio, Senator Gurney (R.), of South Dakota, declared in the Senate:

"What is our country coming to when a Commission proposes regulations in excess of its authority, though it has made no finding of abuses? To the contrary, the public appreciation of the service rendered by the networks is probably greater and more widespread than the public appreciation for any other industry.

"How does the Commission, in proposing these rules, square its thinking with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States given in the Sanders Brothers case only a year ago, in which it said:

"'But the Act does not essay to regulate the business of the licensee. The Commission is given no supervisory control of the progress of business management or of policy.'

"And how does the Commission square its thinking with the statement it made in its brief in the Supreme Court case I have just mentioned, when it said:

"'But the Act confers on the Commission no jurisdiction whatsoever on the business in connection with which the transmitting equipment is used.'

"How does the Commission square its proposals with the further statement of the President of the United States in his letter of only last Tuesday to the broadcasting industry congratulating it on its twentieth anniversary? In that letter the President said:

"'Your Government has no wish to interfere or hinder the continued development of the American system of broadcasting. Radio was born and developed in the real American way, and its future must continue on that basis.'"

Senator Gurney's interest in radio is that he formerly owned Station WNAX, at Yankton, S. D.

X X X X X X X X X X

12/6/40

McGRADY CALLED TO HELP END DEFENSE STRIKES

Turning to him as perhaps the one man who could do the job, Secretary of War Stimson has enlisted the services of Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, now Vice-President in Charge of Labor Relations for the Radio Corporation of America, to help put an end to the airplane factory and other National Defense project strikes which have so seriously been embarrassing the Administration. Mr. McGrady nominally will have the title of Consultant on Labor Matters to Secretary Stimson.

In reality Mr. McGrady, who has been released from part of his RCA duties by David Sarnoff and will serve the Government without pay, will be the War Department's No. 1 Trouble Shooter. In this capacity he will be right at home, having been a labor trouble shooter for the past 40 years. His biggest task in this line was when he was Assistant Administrator of the NRA, when his understanding of the labor point of view and direct approach enabled him to settle labor disputes in the field.

Mr. McGrady is expected to work in with Sidney J. Hillman, labor member of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Mr. McGrady worked as a newspaper pressman in Boston, became President of the Boston Printing Pressmen's Union and later was elected President of the Boston Central Labor Union and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

For many years he played a large part in the organizational and legislative work of the American Federation of Labor. He is the author of the Toledo Peace Plan for averting labor strife through employer-employee cooperation.

He was called to a post similar to his new one when he became Special Adviser on Labor Relations to Secretary Baker in 1917 and 1918.

Besides his governmental work under Secretary Perkins and General Hugh S. Johnson, Mr. McGrady, earlier in his career, was a member of the Boston Common Council and of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

In recent years Mr. McGrady frequently has advised the War Department on labor relations and has often lectured at the Army Industrial College.

X X X X X X X X X

FCC OUTLINES ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

The Federal Communications Commission has just issued a 12-page statement of that body's administrative procedure. It begins by explaining that the Federal Communications Commission is composed of seven Commissioners appointed by the President, subject to Senate advice and confirmation. The President also designates the Chairman. The normal term of a Commissioner is seven years. A Commissioner is not permitted to engage in any other business during such tenure. Under terms of the creative act, "not more than four Commissioners shall be members of the same political party".

The Commission functions as a unit in administrative matters. It retains direct supervision of all activities but delegates certain routine responsibilities. Committees, consisting usually of three members, have made special studies and supervised particular undertakings. A case in point was the report last June by such a committee which investigated chain broadcasting methods. As the result of two years of inquiry, this committee rendered a 13000-page report. The latter was based upon more than 10,000 pages of testimony and nearly 800 exhibits, obtained largely through hearings which continued for 73 days.

The Commission normally holds at least two en banc meetings each week. On Tuesdays it acts on various matters relating to radio, and telegraph and telephone. At such time the Commission considers -

> Applications for construction permits for new stations or modifications of existing construction permits or licenses involving changes in frequency, power, transmitter and studio sites, or change in name of licensee.
>
> Applications for voluntary or involuntary control of company or corporation holding license.

Also, Petitions for rehearing; Dismissal of applications; Retiring of Applications to closed files; Adoption of new rules or amendments to existing rules; Suspension of amateur or operator licenses; Authority to supplement existing facilities of telephone or telegraph companies; Extension of temporary authority to common carriers to communicate with foreign countries; Other common carrier matters, such as investigation and suspension of tariffs, and Admissions to practice.

On Wednesdays the Commission acts on docket cases, that is to say, cases which have been accorded public hearings. Where the Commission, upon examination of a particular broadcast application, is unable to determine that a grant will serve the public interest, the case is designated for formal hearing upon specific issues, and all persons interested are given opportunity to be heard. After a hearing has been held, "Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions" are issued by the Commission. The parties are allowed additional time in which to file exceptions and to request

oral argument before final decision is made. If no exceptions or requests for oral argument are received, the Commission generally issues an order adopting and making effective its proposed decision. If exceptions are filed, the Commission may, after oral argument, affirm, modify, or reverse the proposed findings. This is the final determination unless there is a petition for rehearing or unless there is litigation.

The work of the Special Commission Board is defined. Also that in addition to en banc meetings, the Commissioners individually preside at particular hearings when designated to do so by the Commission. Each month the Commissioners, in rotation, are allocated other specific duties. These assignments are changed, thus permitting each Commissioner to be directly informed on various phases of Commission activity, at the same time conserving the principal portion of each Commissioner's time for consideration of matters involved in action by the Commission as a whole. In any month one Commissioner will act upon applications for requests for special temporary broadcast authorizations. Another will consider motions or petitions in cases designated for formal hearing, final disposition of which is, of course, reserved for the Commission as such.

The functions of the Law Department, Engineering Department, Accounting, Statistical and Tariff Department and the Secretary's Office are set forth in great detail. It concludes with an explanation of the hearings and motions docket in part as follows:

The Communications Act requires that the Commission grant radio authorizations without hearing if it is able to determine from the information before it that the authorization would serve public interest, convenience and necessity. Under present practice, when the Commission is satisfied from the information before it that a grant is warranted, it proceeds to authorize the issuance of the license, which grant is final rather than conditional in its terms. The rules fully protect the interests of persons other than the applicant by providing for the filing of petitions for reconsideration within a 20-day period. The Commission then undertakes the burden of determining and specifying the controversial issues and on which the result of the hearing must depend. In order to save time and money, both for the applicant and for the Commission, effort is now made to eliminate issues which would unnecessarily complicate the hearing.

The Commission's rules now require all parties who desire to appear in opposition to an application to file petitions to intervene, by means of which their interests may be tested, and parties are required to make a showing that the requested intervention will be in the public interest.

In 1939 the Commission made provision for the holding of oral argument on all interlocutory motions, pleadings and matters of procedure which arise in cases pending before it. These interlocutory matters are now placed on a Motions Docket presided over by an individual Commissioner, which is called Friday of each week. Provision has also been made for the disposition in chambers of emergency motions, after proper notice to all parties.

X X X X X X X X

FORT INDUSTRY ESTABLISHES TOLEDO RADIO CENTER

The first move in a plan to establish a radio center in Toledo was made recently when The Forst Industry Company, operators of WSPD, moved its executive offices into the firm's own building at 136 Huron Street.

The building was purchased by The Fort Industry Company as the first step in a program to centralize the broadcasting activities of WSPD and the operations of The Fort Industry Co., which controls five other stations, under one roof.

Thus far, only J. H. Ryan, Vice-President of The Fort Industry Co., and General Manager of all stations, and his Accounting Department have moved to the Broadcast Building. The studios and general offices of WSPD, which have been located atop the Commodore Perry Hotel for a number of years, will also occupy the Broadcast Building within a year.

Mr. Ryan's office, with that of George B. Storer, President, the accounting offices and an audition room are situated on the Broadcast Building's second floor. WSPD's studios and offices will eventually be located on the first floor. The remaining offices will be planned to let to tenants whose business is allied to the industry.

The Broadcast Building has been completely remodeled, outside and in. General architects were Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff. Executive offices were designed by Robert Deigert, Toledo architect. Furnishings by Stow-Davis, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. S. Myers and Son Furniture Company, Toledo; J. F. Bennett Studios, Toledo.

X X X X X X X X X X

STATION WAR OPENED TO AMATEURS

Radio amateurs can communicate now with Station WAR, the War Department's radio net control station, during certain specific periods, it was announced. The program will expand activities of the Army amateur radio system, which would be utilized in an emergency.

Station WAR will use a 4,025 kilocycle frequency every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday between 7 and 8 P.M., EST, to communicate with amateurs on the 3,500-4,000 kilocycle frequency band.

WAR will operate on 13,320 kilocycles between 10 and 11 P.M. on the same nights to pick up calls from the amateurs on 14,000-14,400 kilocycles.

X X X X X X X X X X

SEVEN STATIONS GRANTED POWER INCREASES

Power increases have been granted to Station WFEA, Manchester, N. H., from 500 watts to 1 KW., WBIG, Greensboro, N.C., 1 to 5 KW; WNAX, Yankton, S. D., 1 to 5 KW; KSRO, Santa Rosa, Cal., 250 watts to 1 KW.

Also, WTRY, Troy, 950 watts to 1 KW; KGEZ, Kalispell, Mont., 100 watts to 1 KW, and KUTA, Salt Lake City, 250 watts to 1 KW.

Power increases have been applied for by KDRO, Sedalia, Mo., which seeks 1 KW; WAKR, Akron, Ohio, 5 KW; WMBR, Jacksonville, Fla., 10 KW., and KLCN, Blytheville, Ark., 1 KW.

X X X X X X X X X

RULES WAIVED FOR DRAFTED RADIO OPERATORS

As a particular convenience to licensees drafted or otherwise called into military service, the Federal Communications Commission suspended until January 1, 1942, that part of its rules and regulations requiring proof of satisfactory service in connection with renewal of commercial and amateur radio operators. This blanket exemption pertains to nearly 100,000 operators of both classes.

General waiver of these provisions was considered at a conference of Commission officials with representatives of interested labor organizations, including the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America, American Communications Association, Maritime Committee of the C.I.O., National Federation of Telephone Workers, Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers, and the Association of Technical Employees of N.B.C.

The controlling factor in the formulation of this broad and simple procedure was the mutual desire to relieve those called into service of routine details. The Commission is aware of the importance of maintaining the present high standards of proficiency of licensed operators, and also of guarding against a shortage of such skilled workers. It will, accordingly, continue to give these problems careful attention, and should experience indicate the need for change the Commission will act accordingly.

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The Colonial Broadcasting Company at Norfolk, Va., has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a new station to be operated on 1200 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has been granted special temporary authority to transmit Sunday concerts of N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra to Mexican Station XEQ and other stations located in the Republic of Mexico.

Station KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyoming, becomes an affiliate of the National Broadcasting Company December 7. KFBC joins the Blue Mountain Group as a bonus outlet, bringing the total number of NBC affiliates to 219 as of December 15.

Two new stations will go on the air soon, one at Lawton, Okla., operated by Willard Carver, and the other at Harlan, Ky.; Blanfox Radio Company. Both will be 250 watters.

The Commission has amended its Rules Governing Coastal and Marine Relay Services (Part 7) and Rules Governing Ship Service (Part 8), effective March 1, 1941.

The NBC Radio-Recording Division has just released, with its regular weekly Thesaurus continuity, a special script for a series of thirteen fifteen-minute participation shows entitled "The Christmas Calendar." Program is timed to include three minutes of copy, eight-and-a-half minutes of music, and three one-minute commercials.

WOR was awarded one of the 1940 plaques for "Showmanagement" by the trade publication Variety. "Showmanagement" is defined as "the art of shrewdly blending the best practices of modern business 'management' and 'showmanship' in terms of the public, the Government, and the advertiser."

Robert Henderson of the NBC News and Special Events Department, a Lieutenant Senior Grade in the Naval Reserve, is the first NBC employee to be called for duty.

X X X X X X X X

PHILIPS RADIO PUTS NEW PORTABLE ON THE MARKET

The Philips Radio N.V., of Eindhoven, has recently brought on the market a new portable 4-tube set, Model 122 A-B-C, which is constructed for universal AC-DC and battery operation, U. S. Consul George R. Canty, of Amsterdam, reports through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. There are two operating knobs, one for tuning and the other for both volume regulation and contacting. It has a tuning range of 200 to 595 meters.

The set weights 6 kilograms, including batteries, and is 28 c.m. high, 26.7 c.m. wide, and 18 c.m. deep. It retails for 75 florins, including batteries.

According to the local press, the case has been fitted for use abroad by a special paint process. The tubes have been especially designed in the Philips' laboratory so as to operate on a very small current apparatus, which is entirely adapted to the sensitive superheterodyne, while the quality of reception may be enhanced through the use of a common antenna connected to the set.

X X X X X X X X X

NEW PUBLIC NOTICE NUMBERING

Since the recent revision of the Federal Communications Commission's mailing list, it appears that Public Notices of actions taken by the Commission on broadcast, telephone and telegraph matters, now numbered consecutively, should be segregated into two separate series.

Therefore, as a convenience to keeping such record, starting December 2, Public Notices of actions taken on broadcast matters were designated as follows: ACTIONS OF THE COMMISSION, Report No. 1 (Broadcast). The same system will apply to Public Notices of actions on telephone and telegraph matters, i.e., ACTIONS OF THE COMMISSION, Report No. 1 - (Telephone and Telegraph).

The last report which will appear under the old system of numbering was No. 1210.

X X X X X X X X

"What procedure should be followed in the event of the death of a station licensee?" inquires a Chattanoogan. In such cases the administrator of the estate should make application to the Federal Communications Commission for an assignment of license to be exercised pending settlement of the estate. When the estate is settled, the administrator should make application for assignment of license to the party who is to carry on station operation.

X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 10, 1940

No. 1288

December 10, 1940

PRINTERS WOULD TAX STATIONS GROSSING OVER $25,000

A graduated tax of from 10 to 20% on the gross incomes of broadcasting station whose revenue is more than $25,000 a year is said to have been one of the proposals in a four-point radio legislative program which it is understood the International Allied Printing Trades Association adopted at its recent meeting in New Orleans. It was assumed that the stations grossing less than $25,000 annually - 175 in number - were mostly educational and non-revenue producing - and for these the Printing Trades did not advocate a tax. Enactment of Congressional legislation levying a 10% tax was suggested, however, on stations whose annual gross was more than $25,000 but less than $100,000. A fifteen percent tax was advocated on a gross of a station earning more than $100,000 but less than $500,000, and twenty percent on a gross in excess of $500,000.

The Printing Trades, which believe radio profits should be taxed because of the inroads it has made on the advertising revenues of newspapers and magazines, is understood to feel that the proposed tax would not be too hard on the stations. It is said to have been based on the profits the stations themselves reported to the Federal Communications Commission. The assertion was further made that even after paying from 10 to 20 percent tax, the stations would still make a substantial profit on capital invested.

John B. Haggerty, President of the Allied Printing Trades' Association sometime ago declared that radio advertising which in 1929 received but 3 cents of the advertising dollar, in 1939 received directly some 19 cents of the advertising dollar. For 1939, newspapers received 16 percent less, magazines 17 percent less and farm papers 50 percent less of the advertising dollar than they received in 1919. Where the newspaper and magazine advertising was reduced millions of dollars, the direct income of radio broadcasting increased from $40,000,000 in 1929 to $170,000,000 in 1919, he asserted.

Mr. Haggerty sounded a call to arms to the printers on this because of what he said was the already substantial loss of printers' jobs, the threatened increased loss of job opportunities, and because the loss of advertising revenues will ultimately mean retarding efforts of those employed by the printed word to secure better wages.

The second point in the four-point radio legislative program adopted by the Allied Printing Trades at New Orleans was understood to be a definite restriction by Congress on the sale of radio time for commercial purposes. The printers would request that hereafter such time be limited to 25%. Again it was argued that even with this restriction the radio stations and networks would still be able to make a handsome profit.

The third point in the Printing Trades program was that the FCC rule which restricts the number of television and FM licenses given to any group be extended to all radio licenses - that no group be allowed to have more than three licenses.

Point four in the New Orleans program was that Congress enact legislation restricting the issuing of radio station licenses to persons other than those residing in the locality in which the stations are located. The assumption here is that people who actually live there are better able to understand the local needs and thus to better serve the public interest.

The New Orleans convention of the International Printing Trades Association did not declare for government ownership of radio. Copies of the four point radio legislative program will be placed in the hands of every Senator and Representative in the new Congress and it is understood will be vigorously followed up in other ways.

This is all in line with the declaration of Mr. Haggerty last September who, speaking at the Golden Anniversary of the International Printing Pressmen in Tennessee, foreshadowed the waging of a bitter fight upon radio by the printers. He called radio advertising the Frankenstein of printed publications that deprived thousands of printing trades workers of their jobs. Mr. Haggerty declared that broadcast stations obtained a monopoly from the Government, for which they paid the Government nothing, and have received millions in profits. He further recommended that every union appoint a Radio Committee, and that that Committee, as well as local members of the union call the situation to the attention of the members of Congress. Mr. Haggerty concluded by announcing that the Allied Printing Trades Association had created a Committee on Radio, consisting of George L. Berry, President, International Printing Pressmen; Edward J. Volz, President Photo-Engravers International Union, and himself to act upon this matter.

The New Orleans action is, therefore, considered the initial move to bring the entire radio situation, insofar as it affects the printers, to the attention of the new Congress when it convenes next month.

X X X X X X X X X

FCC REDEFINES "METROPOLITAN DISTRICT" TERM

The Federal Communications Commission amended the Rules Governing Standard Broadcast Stations last week by adding the following footnote:

"The term 'metropolitan district' as used in this subsection is not limited in accordance with the definition given by the Bureau of the Census but includes any principal center of population in any area".

X X X X X X X X

NEW FM CALL LETTER SYSTEM DEVISED

To provide distinctive calls for FM (frequency modulation) broadcast stations, the Federal Communications Commission has adopted a new system of call letters with interposed numbers for this now commercially recognized broadcast service.

Under international agreement, to which the United States is a party, the first letter (in some cases the first two letters) of a call signal indicates the nationality of a station. The United States is assigned the use of three letters - N, K, and W. Hence the present domestic assignment of combinations beginning with these letters. Call letters beginning with N are reserved for the exclusive use of the Navy and Coast Guard. Call letters beginning with K are assigned to broadcast stations located west of the Mississippi River and in the territories. Call letters beginning with W are assigned to stations east of the Mississippi River. Any existing call letters not in accordance with this procedure is due to the fact that the station was licensed before the allocation plan was adopted.

Consequently, the first call letter of an FM station must be K or W, depending on its geographical location.

A second letter for an FM station will be assigned in alphabetical order (with exception of E, which will be reserved for non-commercial educational stations using frequency modulation) to each station on a given frequency as licensed, thus providing 25 stations in each area for a given frequency. If more than 25 stations are assigned on a given frequency, an additional letter will be necessary.

However, between the initial letter and supplemental letter (or letters) two numbers will be utilized. These numbers will indicate the frequency assignment. This is possible because all FM stations are in the 42,000-50,000 kilocycle band, and because all FM frequencies are assigned on the odd hundreds in kilocycles. Thus, the first figure and the last two figures of the frequency assignment can be dropped.

In addition, and where possible, the city or area will be indicated by the second letter of a combination of second and third letters. Letter combinations of this mnemonic character have been assigned to each of the metropolitan trading centers. Thus, stations in Boston will terminate with the letter B, while stations in New York City will terminate with NY. Similarly, stations in the District of Columbia will be identified with the suffix DC.

In brief, here is how the system works: W41B would indicate an FM station in the eastern section of the country (Boston) operating on the frequency of 44,100 kilocycles. By the same token K43ST would apply to an FM station in the western part of the United States (San Francisco) on the 44,300 kilocycle frequency.

The letter E in the alphabetical arrangement will identify non-commercial educational broadcast stations employing FM on the new high frequency broadcast band. Five channels (42,000 to 43,000 kilocycles) are available to these educational stations.

There is no international regulation to bar the use of this FM identifying system. In fact, a like principle is followed by Chile in assigning calls to standard broadcast stations in that country. The arrangement provides ample source of calls for future FM stations. It is about the only source of new call combinations which can be adapted, inasmuch as other types of calls are assigned by treaty to stations and services other than broadcast. It has the additional advantage of permitting identification of the frequency actually used, and for that reason should be popular with listeners as well as broadcasters.

Further, it will not disturb the approximately 15,000 remaining four-letter call combinations which are being assigned to the older services at the rate of between 40 and 50 a week. Even if this average does not increase, such a reservoir will not last more than six years. It should also be noted that under international treaty, ship stations have priority in the assignments of radio call letters from the four-letter group.

X X X X X X X X

FM APPLICATION FORM REVISED

The Federal Communications Commission last Saturday announced the adoption of a revised form of application for construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast stations, simplifying and clarifying the information requirements.

The new form (FCC No. 319, which is expected to be available within a few days, was adopted following a series of conferences with representatives of the industry. At the invitation of the Commission, a committee was formed to represent the National Association of Broadcasters, the National Independent Broadcasters, and a specially constituted FM Broadcasters Committee on Application Forms, as well as the Commission.

The result was not only simplification of the form so as to stimulate the development of FM broadcasting, but a better mutual understanding of the problems of the industry and the Commission in presenting and determining facts on which decision must be based. It was recognized that developments in this new commercial broadcast field may at some future time indicate the advisability of future changes in the form. The way was left open for meeting subsequent needs through like exchange of views.

Following completion of the committee's work and adoption of the revised form by the Commission, the following statement was made on behalf of the industry group: "We think the form has been greatly simplified and clarified from the point of view of the

applicant. It should be understood, of course, that in all our discussions we were not dealing with any fundamental questions as to the extent of the powers of the Commission. Our committee was well pleased with the results of the conference,"

The usefulness of joint discussion and cooperation was again demonstrated at the recent conferences. In this instance, it was possible to so far meet the views of the industry that the changes made were received with expressions of satisfaction by the participants. At the same time no requirement essential to furnishing information needed by the Commission in its licensing work was sacrificed.

X X X X X X X X

SEVEN NEW FM STATIONS TO COVER 50,000 SQUARE MILES

The States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, about half of Massachusetts, a section of southeastern New York State, part of Tennessee, and the Pittsburgh, Chicago and New York metropolitan districts are scheduled to receive regular FM programs from seven additional stations authorized by the Federal Communications Commission. The prospective service areas of these new stations aggregate nearly 50,000 square miles embracing more than 20,500,000 potential listeners.

The slice of New England referred to, plus southeastern New York including nearly all of Long Island, constitutes the 6,100 miles of territory with 1,118,000 population to be served by WDBC, Inc., of Hartford, Conn., through the medium of a transmitter located on the west peak of Meriden Mountain, near Meriden, that State. It will operate on 46,500 kilocycles.

Twelve million people are in the 8,500 square miles of the potential metropolitan service area of Metropolitan Television, Inc., and Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., both of which received grants to broadcast from New York, the former on 47,500 kilocycles and Bamberger on 47,100 kilocycles. Metropolitan's transmitter will be atop the Hotel Pierre. Bamberger will have its station at 444 Madison Avenue.

Four and one-half million persons are in the 10,800 square miles of the Chicago area scheduled for service under grants to the National Broadcasting Co. and WGN, Inc. National Broadcasting Co., operating from the Civic Opera House, will use 46,300 kilocycles (or another adequate frequency). WGN will have a transmitter on a 485-foot downtown office building, using 45,900 kilocycles (or another adequate frequency).

About 2,100,000 persons will be in the 8,400-square-mile service radius of the Walker-Downing Radio Corp., which will operate from 341 Rising Main Street, Pittsburgh. This applicant will specify a frequency adequate for such coverage.

An area of 16,000 square miles, with 819,000 population, is to be served by the National Life & Accident Insurance Co., of Nashville, from a transmitter near Franklin, Tenn. This applicant will use 44,700 kilocycles.

These grants are in addition to those announced last month as assuring regular FM programs for Detroit, Los Angeles, Schenectady, Evansville (Ind.), Binghamton (N.Y.), Mt. Washington (N.H.), Baton Rouge, Columbus (Ohio), Salt Lake City, Milwaukee, Chicago and New York.

Applications by the Yankee Network and the Worcester Telegram Publishing Company to serve an identical widespread area from practically the same site near Worcester, Mass., on the frequencies 44,300 and 43,100 kilocycles respectively, were designated for joint hearing.

The FCC had previously voted, 4 to 2, in favor of an application of the Yankee Network, Inc., for a FM station at Paxton, Mass. This, it was said, would have given the Yankee chain FM coverage of the entire New England area and an advantage in obtaining income from advertisers in that section. Thus the FCC has reversed its decision which was criticized as granting a regional monopoly in the new frequency modulation broadcasting.

The original FCC action was taken by Chairman James L. Fly and Commissioners George Henry Payne, Paul Walker and Frederick T. Thompson. Commissioners Norman S. Case and T. A. M. Craven voted against granting the Paxton application without a hearing.

X X X X X X X X X

MORE THAN 200 U.S. STATIONS BROADCAST IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Apropos the European war, there is more than passing interest in the fact that a total of 199 domestic radio stations now schedule broadcasts in one or more foreign languages, and 57 additional stations, while not now broadcasting in any foreign language, have done so in the past six months. These figures are revealed in an analysis of responses by broadcast stations to a recent questionnaire of the Federal Communications Commission.

Thirty-one foreign languages are represented on 1,721 current weekly programs, representing nearly 1,330 hours of foreign language programs a week. Approximately three-fourths of this broadcast time is in the Italian, Polish, Spanish, Jewish and German languages, the proportions decreasing in the order listed.

The smaller stations appear to predominate in the foreign language field, 108 of the 199 stations having power not in excess of 250 watts. However, a substantial number of the stations which devote a considerable amount of time to foreign language programs have greater power. There are 43 stations which broadcast 10 or more hours a week in one or more foreign languages.

A preponderance of the stations using foreign languages are located in areas with considerable foreign-born populations, and assert that broadcasts in native tongues are popular with their listeners and their advertisers.

X X X X X X X X X X

TO TRY BOTH BOSTON AND DENVER IN THE 830 KC. FREQUENCY

The 830 kilocycle frequency can be used for broadcast purposes at night in Boston simultaneously with its employment in Denver, the Federal Communications Commission holds in proposing to amend its rules to permit more efficient use of this frequency.

In proposed findings of fact and conclusions, the Commission proposes to grant the application of Matheson Radio Co., Inc., for a permit to increase the power of its station WHDH, at Boston, from 1 to 5 kilowatts for unlimited time operation on the 830 frequency, using directional antenna at night. According to the proposed findings, this will not cause interference to the primary service of any station, and any interference which such operation may reasonably be expected to cause National Broadcasting Company's station KOA at Denver, will be limited to interference with intermittent reception upon receivers located in the eastern part of the United States.

"The granting of a permit therefor and operation of Station WHDH as proposed by applicant", declares the proposed findings, "will enable it to deliver service of primary signal quality to an area having a population of 3,093,000, or to 621,000 more people than are now included within the primary service area of the station. The hours of operation of applicant station will be extended two and one-half hours during summer months, and a maximum of five and one-half hours during winter months. This will provide a new primary service to 94.9 per cent of the Boston metropolitan area, including a population of 2,185,000. In addition to the aforementioned improvements and extension of service to residents in the Boston area, there will be an improvement of service which applicant station now endeavors to render over the fishing banks situated off the New England coast."

Accordingly, the Commission proposes to amend Section 3.25(a) of its rules which now limits the use of the frequency 830 kilocycles by one full-time station.

The proposed findings were concurred in by Commissioners Thompson, Walker, and Payne, with Commissioners Case and Craven voting in the negative, and Chairman Fly not participating.

X X X X X X X X X X

SEES RADIO STIMULANT IN 5% READER GAIN

Commenting upon the fact that daily and Sunday newspapers have made outstanding gains over the previous year, with dailies showing an increase of 4.77% in 1940, the Editor & Publisher declares:

"The fact that radio furnishes at least one news broadcast on one or more spots on the dial every quarter hour has not reduced the public's appetite for printed news; it may indeed have whetted the desire for news presented for the reader's convenience and easy understanding - a quality which the newspaper has to an immeasurable degree over any medium limited to vocal communication."

The war abroad and the presidential campaign at home have apparently contributed to the fact that morning and evening papers show approximately the same percentage of gain in circulation. Morning papers lead with 4.99% increase over 1939, with evening papers showing a 4.56% gain during the same period. Sunday papers ranked third with an increase of 3.16%. The combined morning and evening totals show a gain of 4.77%.

Paul Scott Mowrer, editor of the Chicago Daily News, also expressed the belief that radio has done a great service to newspapers by stimulating interest in foreign and national news.

"Radio supplements newspapers in a fine way", Mr. Mowrer said. "Radio and the press are so entirely different that I can't see what the quarrel is all about. If people are really interested in something, they want to learn all they can about it - this is where the newspaper steps in and functions beyond the scope of radio."

The Daily News editor referred to the pre-radio era when baseball was big news before there was a radio in every barber shop and the elevator boy could tell you the score inning by inning. "We found that if spectators enjoyed the game, they would buy a paper immediately after they left the ball park", he said, "but if they didn't enjoy the game - that is, if it was dull and uninteresting - they wouldn't buy papers. Radio serves as an added stimulant to whet the public's appetite for foreign and national news. Local news does not have so much radio stimulant, but for general readability, you can't beat local copy."

X X X X X X X X

New York City is considering the installation of two-way radio on City ferries to expedite their operation. All the city's fire and police boats carry two-way radio.

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station by the St. Louis Star-Times Publishing Company has been amended to change the frequency from 43,100 kilocycles to 44,700 kilocycles, coverage from 9900 to 12,480 square miles and to change type of transmitter.

The Associated Press will start its new radio news service to stations around the middle of this month.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Long Lines Dept.) has been granted by the Federal Communications Commission additional frequencies 7570, 13400, 18240 kilocycles for an additional transmitter at Ocean Gate, N.J.; and the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., Panama City, Panama, as another point of communication.

A Christmas advertising campaign featuring the new Philco Photo-Electric radio phonograph is under way.

Proving himself a capable religious speaker, as well as a Federal Communications Commissioner, George Henry Payne broadcast an address over an NBC network on Universal Bible Sunday, December 8. Commissioner Payne spoke in part as follows:

"I am deeply sensitive of the honor that the Federal Council of Churches and the American Bible Society have conferred upon the Federal Communications Commission in asking a member of that body to carry its message to the American people. And I thank my fellow Commissioners for having chosen me as their voice on this occasion. I have misgiving as to my own worth as the bearer of that message, but no misgivings or doubts as to the worthiness and rightness of this being the arm of government that should carry this message."

The Louisville Courier-Journal has just put on a daily radio column.

R.C.A. Communications, Inc., has been granted authority by the Federal Communications Commission to add Fort de France, Martinique as a point of communication to its transmitting stations at Rocky Point, San Juan, and New Brunswick.

The nation's first commercial order for a Frequency Modulation station was received by W2XOR, it was announced by WOR, parent station, from the Longine-Wittenauer Co., Inc., New York City.

X X X X X X X X X X X

RADIO GETS 15,000 ASCAP SONGS

Pointed to as an important move in the Copyright fight between ASCAP and the broadcasters, was the announcement in New York that the Edward B. Marks Music Corporation, one of the largest music publishers in the country, had transferred its catalogue from the Society to Broadcast Music, Inc. The transfer becomes effective January 1.

Mr. Marks, one of the early members of ASCAP, said that he felt he never had received proper consideration from the Society and that accordingly he was leasing the performing rights of his catalogue of 15,000 songs to B.M.I. Julian T. Abeles, attorney for Mr. Marks, said that the lease was for a five-year term at an annual cost of approximately $250,000, or a total sum of $1,250,000.

"It's not the first time that Mr. Marks has walked out on ASCAP and no member of the Society is surprised", Mr. Buck said. "Many years ago, when we were fighting for our lives, Mr. Marks went over to the 'tax-free music' movement. Mr. Marks is motivated purely by his own financial considerations."

Mr. Marks denied that he was a party to the "tax-free music" movement of many years ago, when some publishers withdrew from ASCAP to enable singers and bands to use their songs without charge on the theory it would stimulate the sale of their sheet music in stores.

X X X X X X X X X

HOPE McGRADY MAY MAKE ANTI-STRIKE LEGISLATION UNNECESSARY

That Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, Vice-President of the RCA on leave, was called in by the Administration to forestall legislation to break up National Defense strikes, is expressed by the Washington Post, in part, as follows:

"The return to Washington of Edward F. McGrady as labor consultant to Secretary Stimson is generally regarded as a move to stave off enactment of anti-strike legislation applicable to defense industries. Mr. McGrady has few peers as a conciliator, as shown by his successful mediation of particularly tough labor disputes during the turbulent years from 1934 to 1937. But neither he nor the able conciliators of the Department of Labor can prevent strikes and lockouts in defense industries unless the parties to a dispute voluntarily accept their offers to mediate, and voluntarily agree to abide by their decisions."

X X X X X X X X X X

FCC AMENDS RULES GOVERNING OPERATORS

At a meeting of the Federal Communications Commission having under consideration its Rules Governing Amateur Radio Stations and Operators and its Rules Governing Commercial Radio Operators, with particular reference to the provisions concerning renewals; and

It appearing, that present conditions render it difficult for commercial radio operators and for amateur radio station licensees and operators to make a showing of service or use required for renewal or license; and that such difficulty will be accentuated in many instances due to military service:

IT IS ORDERED, that Sections 12.26 and 12.66 of the Rules Governing Amateur Radio and Section 13.28 of the Rules Governing Commercial Radio Operators, in so far as the required showing of service or use of license is concerned, BE, AND THEY ARE HEREBY, SUSPENDED until further order of the Commission, but in no event beyond January 1, 1942.

X X X X X X X X X X

RCA TO GREET NEW YEAR WITH DIVIDENDS

Following a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America held last Friday in New York, David Sarnoff, President of the Corporation, announced the following dividends had been declared:

On the outstanding shares of $3.50 Cumulative Convertible First Preferred stock, 87½ cents per share, for the period from October 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940, payable in cash on January 1, 1941, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 13, 1940.

On the outstanding shares of "B" Preferred stock, $1.25 per share, for the period from October 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940, payable in cash on January 1, 1941, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 13, 1940.

On the outstanding shares of Common stock, 20 cents per share, payable in cash on January 27, 1941, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 20, 1940.

X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 13, 1940

No. 1289

WARN AGAINST BREAKING DOWN CLEAR CHANNELS

A sharp warning of the consequences of breaking the clear channel rule in the Federal Communications Commission proposing to permit WHDH at Boston, and KOA in Denver, to operate simultaneously on 830 kilocycles was conveyed in a 10 page minority report by Commissioners T. A. M. Craven and Norman S. Case. The action to allow these two stations to operate at the same time on a clear channel taken earlier in the week split the Commission by a vote of 3 to 2, Commissioners Thompson, Walker and Payne concurring; and Commissioner T. A. M. Craven, the only radio engineer and technical man on the Commission, and Commissioner Case, the most conservative member, voting in the negative. Chairman Fly did not vote.

It was said that thus breaking down a clear channel would be a very bad precedent which would result in poorer service to the great farm areas. This would also work to the disadvantage of radio set manufacturers. The poorer the farm service, the less desire on the part of the millions of farmers to buy sets. It was said that the entire radio industry might suffer as a result of the breaking down of the clear channels.

Also it was argued that the good accomplished by the North American Regional Broadcast Agreement clearing out a lot of stations which had caused interference would be offset by the FCC breaking down the clear channels and putting more back on. Interference from such stations would play havoc with the farm areas between the cities.

Important conclusions of Commissioners Craven and Case are:

"If proper weight is given to all of the factors discussed herein it must be concluded that Station WHDH has not proved that any advantage which may accrue to him or to the people of the metropolitan district of Boston outweighs the disadvantages of:

"A. The application of unsound engineering in the solution of the rural broadcast problem of the nation.

"B. The establishment of a precedent which may ultimately result in a discrimination against rural listeners in favor of those listeners living in metropolitan centers.

"C. The establishment of a precedent which may result ultimately in handicapping the United States in providing for its people any desirable change in the organization of radio broadcast facilities designed to improve rural coverage.

"If the Commission desires to degrade any or all of the few clear channels provided in Rule 3.25 (a), it would be far better to do so in a manner which benefits some of the underserved rural population of the nation rather than to favor any metropolitan center already surfeited with radio service."

Other excerpts from the Craven-Case minority report follow:

"The applicant contends that operation of WHDH nighttime, simultaneously with KOA would not cause interference to the latter, but the testimony on this question is not in agreement." . . . . .

"Upon consideration of all the evidence material to the issue, it is concluded that operation of WHDH as proposed would cause interference to the reception of service rendered by Station KOA in its extended secondary service area." . . . . . .

"Many radio listeners in the nation must not only rely upon secondary service from clear channel stations for the only broadcast service available to them but also millions of listeners now rely upon a low grade of secondary service in order to enjoy any broadcasting whatsoever. The most important problem confronting the Commission is to provide an improved radio service to these rural listeners. It appears that in any successful solution of this problem of rural broadcast coverage the Commission must rely primarily upon clear channel stations operating in accord with both Rule 3.25(a) and Rule 3.25(b), which now limit the use of the frequency 830 kc., by one full-time station". . . . . .

"All the clear channels now provided are barely sufficient to provide service for the rural areas of the country at night. Much of the rural areas receive no service in the daytime. Therefore, any reduction in the number of either of these classes of clear channels would handicap the Commission in providing the much needed improvement in rural coverage. This becomes obvious when it is assumed (1) that the listeners in rural areas are entitled to a choice of a minimum of four different programs, such as now provided to radio listeners in most of the metropolitan centers of the nation; (2) that the engineers of the country are correct in their assertion that each rural listener having available only secondary service must have signals available from at least two stations transmitting the same program in order to obtain a reasonable degree of continuity of service; and (3) that to secure the most ideal geographical distribution of clear channel stations from the standpoint of rural coverage, it would be necessary to disregard natural economic laws and establish such stations in places remote from markets and the centers of talent.

"The technical quality of radio service in our cities is superior to that now rendered rural areas throughout the nation. Therefore, any course of action which handicaps the future ability of the Commission to equalize quality of service between cities and rural areas would be classed as discrimination against the rural population. A reduction of the number of clear channels may easily

result in real discrimination against rural listeners in favor of the population living in metropolitan centers.

"In the consideration of the important rural phase of the national radio broadcasting problem, the Commission must balance the effect of Paragraph B, 8(d) of Part II of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, which reads as follows:

> "'(d) If within the period of this Agreement the country to which a clear channel has been assigned shall have made use of the channel but not in the manner above prescribed or not to the extent required by the provisions of this Agreement, such country shall be considered as having relinquished that portion of the rights which it has not used and at the expiration of this Agreement the other countries party thereto shall have the right, if they see fit, to withdraw the unused privileges from such country and to reassign them to any or all of the other interested countries.'

"This means that if the United States should degrade the service on a particular class of radio channel on which it now has prior rights, the United States would lose its right to protection against the use of such channel in like manner by other nations. For example, if the United States now designates a station to operate in accordance with the Commission's Rule 3.25(a), other nations must not permit stations within their borders to operate in such a manner as to cause interference to the service of the United States' station within the borders of the United States.". . . . .

"Listeners in these western areas of the country do not receive either the quality or the variety of service now available to the citizens of Boston. Therefore, to degrade further the service of rural listeners dependent in whole or in part upon KOA and other clear channel stations is an injustice. Moreover, favorable Commission action in an isolated instance of this nature creates a precedent, the mere existence of which may handicap future ability to secure improved broadcast service to rural areas. Therefore, such favorable action in this case would constitute an action resulting ultimately in the establishment of an unsound policy for the nation as a whole. An unsound public policy of this nature obviously would not benefit the listening public. Furthermore, this deterioration of radio service is bound to result in repercussions against the entire radio industry.

"In this instance, granting in full the application of WHDH would limit the future freedom of action of the Commission in two ways, to wit., (1) it would reduce the needed number of clear channels under Rule 3.25(a), and (2) it would ultimately accord rights to other nations which rights are not now conceded in the North American Regional Broadcast Agreement."

X X X X X X X X

NEW COMMISH STUMPS 'EM

It is hoped that when President Roosevelt returns to Washington Monday from his fishing trip in the Caribbean, that he will appoint the new member to the Federal Communications Commission to succeed Col. Thad H. Brown. Although communications are supposed to be paramount in the National Defense emergency, the position has been vacant for six months - since June 30th to be exact.

Although numerous names have been mentioned, people usually well informed seem to be in the dark as to who it may be. Except that it must be a Republican and that, as usual, the appointment will probably be political rather than anyone particularly qualified or acceptable to the industry, nothing is known as to the appointee.

X X X X X X X X X X

MONOPOLY BRIEF FILING EXTENDED TO XMAS

The FCC has extended the time of filing supplementary briefs in the so-called Monopoly hearings, on whether regulations should be enacted governing chain broadcasting to Tuesday, December 24. The original date set was December 16th.

The extension was asked for by the National Broadcasting Company which request was granted by Commissioner T. A. M. Craven, who was acting for the Commission at that time. The NBC asked for a further extension until Thursday, January 2, 1941, and this additional request has been referred to the full Commission for action.

X X X X X X X X X X

MAJ. HORTON - TWO-WAY AIRPLANE RADIO INVENTOR, DIES

Maj. Harry Mack Horton, U.S. Army, retired, inventor of the two-way airplane radio, died last Monday in Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., at the age of 63.

He devised and perfected the first method of radio communication from airplanes to the ground shortly before entering the Army as a World War Air Corps Captain, and the United States Government paid him $75,000 for its use during the war.

In Europe at the time as chief assistant to Dr. Lee deForest, who is considered one of the outstanding pioneers in radio, Major Horton worked in his spare time on a "trailing antenna" that is still in use. Perfecting the antenna in two years' work, he offered it to Dr. de Forest, but his employer declined to take any credit for its invention. Dr. deForest and Maj. Horton were honored jointly last year at the New York World's Fair with a testimonial dinner in recognition of the device.

During the war, Major Horton was an instructor of airplane pilots and radio operators in California.

X X X X X X X X X

ASCAP-NAB SCRAP WASHINGTON BOOMERANG

If the music war were settled tomorrow - and indeed there is no such prospect at this writing - a tremendous amount of damage will already have been done in Washington to both sides. It has been a regrettable squabble between, as Sigmund Spaeth puts it, the biggest wholesaler of musical compositions with the biggest retailer This has called the attention of Congress and the nation to how much money both sides were making doing business in the public domain, without paying for the privilege.

Unless this writer is much mistaken, regardless of how the copyright war is settled, it will serve to pull the temple down on the participants who will most certainly suffer at the hands of the new Congress. It is my belief that not only is there a possibility of a Congressional investigation in an effort to fumigate the past record of the Federal Communications Commission and other things beginning where the Thad Brown Senate hearings left off, but an inquiry into the monopoly and profit-making angles of chain broadcasting. This to be followed in the new Congress by proposals of tax on broadcasting stations such as the 10-20% levy which will be urged upon the members of the forthcoming Congress by the International Allied Printing Trades Association.

Much of this could have been avoided had the Composers and the Broadcasters gotten together without the sound effects. As it is now, it is becoming noisier every day and don't think for a minute that Congress, the Department of Justice, the FCC, and official Washington in general aren't taking it all in.

One excited band-leader went so far as to write a personal letter to the President suggesting that WPA funds be used to pay ASCAP, thus relieving the Broadcasters of the differential and settling the fight.

During the week there were several other developments at the Washington end of the line. One of these was the U. S. Supreme Court accepting for review a case that may determine whether ASCAP is an illegal monopoly as charged in Nebraska litigation growing out of a battle there over control of prices charged for music played for public entertainment.

Officials of Nebraska sought a review by the highest Court of a decision holding invalid a State anti-monopoly law aimed at ASCAP which permitted public playing of music upon payment of the original purchase price. This would break down the ASCAP charge for music publicly played.

A three-judge Federal Court held that the legislation violated the national copyright law by depriving the copyright owner of the right to sell or withhold from sale as he might choose.

The legislation was challenged by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, which controls the copyrights on

some 90 percent of the music played in this country. It contended it was entitled to extra payment for music publicly played.

The Federal Communications Commission rejected the plea of Frank Hummert, Vice-President of a New York advertising agency that spents about $10,000,000 a year on radio programs, that the Commission mediate the controversy. The refusal was on the ground (a) that the FCC had no jurisdiction over programs and (b) that it had not been asked to mediate by either of the principal parties concerned - the Broadcasters or the Composers. It was the contention of Mr. Hummert that it would take twenty years to develop enough music to replace the familiar tunes now controlled by ASCAP, adding that "familiar music is the backbone of most of the successful musical programs and 90% of the best familiar music is controlled by ASCAP".

A possible settlement by consent decree of the six-year-old anti-trust suit against the ASCAP, which might lead to a reconciliation of the Society's current differences with the radio industry, was reported by the Department of Justice in Washington. The Department's statement was denied in New York, however, by E. C. Mills, of ASCAP's Administrative Committee, who said that there had been no negotiations looking toward a decree.

Speaking at Frederick, Md., which is almost a suburb of the National Capital, where a group of famous composers went to stage a musical festival in the home of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner", John G. Paine, General Manager of ASCAP said that WFMD at Frederick is regarded by ASCAP as a typical broadcasting station and in signing its contract to furnish the station with the music of the great and familiar composers, he declared, "We feel we are honoring some 350 stations throughout the country, and that the work of our composers is being played for the people of Maryland and not at the whim if the chain operators in New York".

Mr. Paine challenged the right of the networks to "boycott us just because we have the temerity to say, 'If you want to use our music you should share with us in the profits you make from its use'."

X X X X X X X X X X

Annoyance caused by his neighbors' radios "turned full volume" is cited by a Piqua, Ohio, resident. Such things are outside the Federal Communications Commission's jurisdiction. Many cities have anti-noise ordinances intended to meet this situation.

The Commission also advises it cannot accommodate a New York listener who would compel the major networks to discontinue identical programs.

X X X X X X X X X X

12/13/40

F.D.R. WOOS BUSINESS IN SARNOFF LETTER

After confining business and industry to the dog-house for some years, President Roosevelt assumed an entirely different attitude in a message to the Economic Club of New York, assembled last Monday night to discuss "National Unity for Defense".

The text of the President's message, sent from the cruiser "Tuscaloosa" in the Caribbean, and addressed to David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, who is also President of the Economic Club, follows, in part:

"Dear David:

"I regret exceedingly that I cannot be with you on the occasion of the one hundred and thirty-fourth dinner of the Economic Club of New York and the first under your guidance as president. A tremendous opportunity for useful service is yours.

"I know of no greater objective any organization can have than the stated purpose of your club 'to aid in the creation and expression of an enlightened public opinion on economic and social subjects.' I like particularly the inclusion of social subjects in the discussion of economics. The two belong together. You and I know that in order to maintain our American system of private initiative and private enterprise, it must function as a system that will do the greatest good for the greatest number. It is only by keeping our economy socially conscious that we can keep it free. . .

"There can be no real unity where the people have no voice. In a democratic order, national unity is the voluntary expression of the mind and spirit of a free people. Such unity gives our democracy an unshakeable strength.

"The freedoms that we must and will protect in the United States are the freedoms which will make the individual paramount in a true democracy. In our American way of life political and economic freedom go hand in hand. Our freedoms must include freedom from want, freedom from insecurity and freedom from fear. I firmly believe that we can best secure these freedoms by government and private enterprise working together for these common objectives. In this joint effort there must be provided proper reward for labor, proper incentive for enterprise and a proper return on investment.

"Today the challenge which we as a democracy must meet is the challenge to make the best possible use of our vast resources, and to achieve speedily the common purpose of national defense and national progress. It is a challenge to government, to labor, to industry, and to capital alike. I have unbounded faith that we shall succeed in this task."

X X X X X X X X X

NEW WASHINGTON RADIO STATION ON AIR

WINX, newest radio station in Washington, D. C., was officially tested last Tuesday evening by the FCC. It is the Capital's fifth station, the others being WMAL and WRC, of the National Broadcasting Company; WJSV, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and WOL, of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

An additional transmitter of WINX is located on the campus of American University overlooking the city, while the main transmitter - a 180-foot tower - is at the studios and offices at Eighth and I Streets, N.W. The 50-watt booster is synchronized to pick up the main transmitter of 250 watts and to reamplify it, thus blanketing the District and its suburbs, a potential audience of more than a million.

At his offices, Lawrence J. Heller, owner and operator of WINX, was jubilant that his opening day would be the fateful Friday, the thirteenth:

"The thirteenth has been a significant number in my career", he said. "My law office is on Thirteenth Street; my radio frequency is 1310; the FCC gave me my construction permit on February 13. I'm therefore very optimistic about the future."

Reggie Martin, formerly General Manager of WJNO, West Palm Beach, holds the same post with WINX. His staff includes Helen K. Mobberley, formerly with the NBC staff in Washington, Commercial Manager; Robert Callahan, also formerly of the local NBC, Musical Director; Ralph E. Cannon, designer, builder and Chief Engineer of KFDA, Amarillo, Tex., Chief Engineer; Pete McEvoy, News Editor, and Jack B. Creamer, Continuity and Publicity Director.

The Program Department includes Anson S. Carpenter, production; Elain Shreve, traffic; Sam Lawder, Charles Murphy, Leonard Meakin, Maj. Robb and Milton Shoemaker, announcers. The engineering staff includes Ross Beville, Henry Meisinger, Blair Jones and William Brubaker. In the Commercial Department are Ethel Davis, C. Merritt Trott, Frances McKeown, Douglas Hall and Paul Heller.

X X X X X X X X

It is reported by Leonard Lyons in the syndicated column, "The New Yorker" that "Senator Mead wants to recommend Louis Ruppel for the commissionership in your Federal Communications Commission. Ruppel, now publicity director for C.B.S., is rated one of the most efficient men in radio."

X X X X X X X X

RADIO LAWYERS PREPARE XMAS GRIDIRON

The following notice in keeping with the holiday season was served on members of the radio bar by Louis G. Caldwell, noted far and wide for his hospitality and wit:

Before the

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS BAR ASSOCIATION

A Quasi-Legal Tribunal

In the Matter of Herbert M. Bingham, et Uxor	)))	ORDER TO SHOW UP

NOTICE OF HEARING

Please take notice that on Sunday, December 22, 1940, at the hour of 5 P.M. and thereafter until the game is called for darkness, a hearing will be held at the home of the undersigned at 2900 Cleveland Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the following purposes:

1. To note the expiration of the term of office of Philip J. Hennessey, Jr., Esq., retiring president of the Federal Communications Bar Association, and to deplore the fact that, notwithstanding his campaign pledges, hearings before the FCC have become even more rare than they were before he took office;
2. To determine whether the recent election of Herbert M. Bingham, Esq. to the presidency of said Association can possibly contribute to improving the situation or otherwise meet the statutory requirement of public interest, convenience or necessity,

and such other lawful purposes as the guests may deem meet, including discussion of the issues in an appropriate forum at the tea-table and/or in the cocktail lounge.

You are hereby requested
a) to be present,
b) to file your appearance (R.S.V.P.) by addressing it to the undersigned, and
c) entirely at your option, to accompany your appearance with a brief statement of reasons in support of the position you intend to take in oral argument.

This proceeding will be exempt from the requirements of the Walter-Logan bill. Furthermore, anyone detecting any representative of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure making notes about members of the Association will please report to the management.

(Signed) LOUIS G. CALDWELL
(My commission expired three years ago)

2900 Cleveland Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

Station WCAP at Asbury Park, N. J., will remain silent on Christmas Day.

Glenn W. Payne, veteran NBC commercial engineer, has been appointed Budget Officer. Mr. Payne has been with NBC since the company was formed.

A thirty-day tryout is now being made by the new 50 KW Westinghouse International Station recently moved from Pittsburgh to Hull, Mass.

R.C.A. Communications, Inc., has been granted authority by the Federal Communications Commission to communicate with the Government of Greenland, Godhaven and Julianehaab, Greenland, for a period not to exceed three months.

A new 250 watt daytime station on 680 kilocycles will be built at Butler, Pa.

Station WINN, Louisville, Kentucky, is the latest affiliate of the National Broadcasting Company.

The Federal Communications Commission has repealed existing sections 8.22 and 8.23 of the Rules Governing Ship Services, effective March 1, 1941, inasmuch as the definition of "ship service" which becomes effective on that date, will conflict with existing sections 8.22 and 8.23 defining "public ship service" and "private ship service" respectively.

The RCA Manufacturing Company will use radio and national magazines to inform radio users of the necessity of having their automatic push-button receivers readjusted next March, when all frequencies above 730 kilocycles are to be re-allocated to conform to the North American Regional Agreement.

The following applications of attorneys to practice before the Federal Communications Commission have been approved:

William J. Anderson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. Lee Boatwright, Jr. David W. Byron and Levi H. David, all of Washington, D. C., and Bernard A. Grossman and Joseph Trachtman, both of New York City.

X X X X X X X X

TRAMMELL MAKES MANY CHANGES

Increased emphasis on the public service broadcasting activities of the National Broadcasting Company was announced by Niles Trammell, President, when general supervision of policies and developments in this field was given to Dr. James Rowland Angell, who now, in addition to his previous duties, becomes NBC Counsellor for Public Service programs. Included in this category are all talks, religious, educational, agricultural, and children's programs, as well as others of a public service character.

Mr. Trammell also announced a realignment in the artists service work in which the NBC Artists Service was discontinued and the NBC Concert Service formed. George Engles, Vice-President, was placed in charge of the Concert Service, which will handle the management, sale, and promotion of all artists appearing in the concert and operatic fields. The radio talent section of the former Artists Service was transferred to the Program Department of the company.

Phillips Carlin was appointed to head the Red Network as Program Manager, and William Hillpot was appointed Blue Network Program Manager.

A new Program and Talent Sales Division of the Program Department was created. Miss Bertha Brainard becomes Manager of this new division. She will supervise all booking of artists for radio, motion picture and personal appearances.

A Central Booking Office with Miss Helen Shervey as Manager will schedule all network and local programs under the direction of the Red and Blue Program Managers. Charles A. Wall, of the Treasurer's office, has been appointed Business Manager of the Program Department.

The New York Production Division has been expanded. Wilfred Roberts continues as Manager.

A Music Division of the Program Department has also been established with Samuel Chotzinoff, Director of Serious Music, as Manager. The Musical Director, Dr. Frank Black, and Leo Spitalny, contractor of the house orchestra, will report to Chotzinoff.

A Public Service Division of the Program Department has been established with Walter Preston, Jr. This division will include Womens and Children's Activities, Religious Broadcasting and Educational Broadcasting.

A Director of Talks is also established to coordinate with the managers of the Red and Blue Networks all talk programs of the government, those of controversial nature, political character and forum discussions.

Daniel S. Tuthill, formerly Assistant Managing Director of the Artists Service Department will be Assistant Manager of the division, handling contracts and management. Douglas Meservey becomes Assistant Manager in charge of sales.

X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 17, 1940

No. 1290

December 17, 1940

BBC RECORDS AN ACTUAL AIR BATTLE

Part of the text of a radio record of an actual battle put on the air by the British Broadcasting Corporation and transcribed by Princeton University's Radio Listening Center, is reproduced below. Dots denote editorial deletion or unintelligible words:

Announcer - Tonight for the first time we present a radio record of an actual air battle in progress. Charles Gardner, the BBC air observer, had the luck to be on a south coast trip with sound equipment when this battle began. He at once started reporting, and the result is a feat of impromptu reporting unique in the history of the war today. While Mr. Gardner describes the action, the sounds of battle cut through his words; exploding bombs, anti-aircraft fire and bursts from the fighter planes. If you listen carefully, you'll hear the sounds of close fighting in the air. There's a noise like a kind of dit, dit, dit, that's the Messerschmitts and brrrrrrrrrt, that's the Spitfire guns. The shouting and cheering come from the anti-aircraft gunners, who are standing just by our observer. This is the first time since the war began that listeners have been able to hear an air battle described while it was actually going on, and by a man on the spot.

Charles Gardner - The Germans are dive-bombing a convoy out at sea. There are one, two, three, four, five, six, seven dive-bombers, Junkers 87's. There's one going down on its target now, but, but he missed the ships. He hasn't hit a single ship. There are about ten ships in the convoy, but he hasn't hit a single one (Shouts of the gunners in the background; steady thud, thud, of the anti-aircraft guns). There, you can hear the anti-aircraft going at it now. I can't see anything - no. We thought he got a German one... ...but now the British fighters are coming up.

Here they come! They come in an absolute straight dive (the Junkers, apparently) and you can see their bombs actually going like anything now. (Steady crump, crump of British guns.) I'm looking 'round now; I can hear machine-gun fire but I can't see our Spitfires. . . Oh, here's one coming down now! There's one coming down in flames! Somebody's hit a German and he's coming down in a long streak, coming down completely out of control, a long streak of smoke. . . The pilot's bailed out by parachute! He's a Junkers 87. He's going flat into the sea and there he goes! Sma-a-a-a-sh!

And there was a Junkers 87. There's only one man got out by parachute and presumably a crew of one in it.

Now, then - oh, there's a terrific mixup over the Channel! It's impossible to tell which are our machines and which are the Germans. There's one definitely down in this battle and there's a fight going - you can hear the little rattle of machine gun bullets (Sound of heavy explosion.) That was a bomb, as you may imagine. Here

comes this one Spitfire. (Rattle of machine-gun fire.) There's another bomb dropping. Yes, dropped - it missed the convoy. You know they haven't hit the convoy in all this.

The sky is absolutely peppered now with bursts of anti-aircraft fire and the sea is covered with smoke where the bombs have burst. But as far as I can see, there's not one single ship hit and there's definitely one German machine down. And I'm looking across the sea now; I can see the little white dot of the parachute of the German pilot as he's floating down towards the spot where his machine crashed with such a big thump in the water about two minutes ago. Now everything is peaceful for the moment. The Germans, who came over in about 20 dive-bombers, delivered their attack on the convoy, and I think they've made off as quickly as they came. The - I can see one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten Germans tearing towards France . . .

Well, that was a really hot little engagement while it lasted - no damage done except to the Germans, who lost one machine, and the German pilot is still on the end of his parachute, though appreciably nearer the sea than he was. I can see no boat going out to pick him up; so he'll probably have a long swim ashore . . .

Here's a Hurricane coming back to reload. The Hurricane seems to be smoking. The Hurricane's on - no, I don't think he's on fire. I think he's just opening his throttle on full, low down. I guess that's oil. No, that Hurricane's all right. No, he had to dive down low over the water for there were two or three machines after him. And here he comes now, along the harbor. Here is the Hurricane returning from the fight coming straight over our heads. (Prolonged roar of plane's motor as it passes.)

Announcer - Meanwhile, the Junkers finished their hit and run attack and made off towards France. But the fighter escort stayed behind to protect the bombers from our Spitfires and Hurricanes. Several fights developed in various parts of the sky while other British single seaters flew straight out after the bombers. While this was happening, Charles Gardner continued his commentary.

Charles Gardner - There's another fight going on, well up now, I s'pose about 20-25-30,000 feet above our heads, and we can't see a thing of it. The anti-aircraft guns have just put out one, two, three, four, five, six bursts, but I can't see the 'planes. (Steady crump, crump of guns.) There they go again.

Yes, there we just hit a Messerschmitt - oh, that was beautiful - he's coming down now and I think definitely that fellow's conquered. Ah, yes, he's coming down, he's almost crashed - Oh, he's coming down like a rocket now . . . Here he comes! He's down in a steep dive. We're looking for a parachute and - No! the pilot's not getting out of that one! He's being - followed down. There are two more Messerschmitts up there; I think they're all right. No, that man is finished. I think he's come down from about ten thousand or twenty thousand feet to about two thousand feet and he's going straight down. He's not stopping. I think

that's another German machine that's definitely put (out of action). I don't think we shall actually see him crash. (He's going into a bank of clouds. He's smoking now, I can see smoke and although we can't count him definitely . . . . . behind the hill, he looks certainly out of control. (Anti-aircraft guns continue.)

Now there's another - another Messerschmitt. I don't know whether he's down or whether he's trying to get out of the anti-aircraft which are giving him a very hard time. Now there's a Spitfire - there are four fighters up there and I don't know - there are one, two, three, five fighters fighting right over our heads now, and here's one coming right down on the tail of what I think is a Messerschmitt and, I think, a Spitfire right behind him. Oh, damn! They've turned away, I can't see them - I can't see - I can't see! (Two salvos from anti-aircraft batteries.)

Voice in Background - One crashing, sir.

Charles Gardner - One . . . crashing - no, I think he pulled out. . . You can't watch these fights very closely, you just see the . . . machines with the little burst of machine guns and by the time you pick up the machines - Oh, There are one, two, three, six machines wheeling and turning 'round - Hark at the machine guns going now - There's one coming right down on the tail of another! There they go - they're being chased home and how they're being chased home. There, look at them go! (Gun crews cheer.) And there's a Spitfire just behind. . . he'll get them - Ah - Yes! Oh, boy! I've never seen anything so good as this. Our air fighters have really got these. . . . . Our maching is catching up with the Messerschmitt now - it's catching it -.... You can't tell, but I think something's definitely going to happen to that first Messerschmitt.

Announcer - That Messerschmitt fighter, it was learned later, crashed on the French coast.

X X X X X X X X X X X

LEAVES NEWSPAPER FIELD FOR RADIO

John A. Kennedy, publisher of the Clarksburg (W. Va.) Exponent, has announced his retirement from the newspaper field to devote his time exclusively to the State radio network which he heads as President and General Manager.

Mr. Kennedy said he had disposed of his interest in the Clarksburg Publishing Company to the Virgil L. Highland estate. The company publishes the morning Exponent, the Telegram, afternoon, and the Sunday Exponent-Telegram. The West Virginia network operates radio stations in Clarksburg, Charleston, Huntington and Parkersburg.

X X X X X X X X X

COMMUNICATIONS DEFENSE MEETING CALLED FOR JANUARY

After an intensive organization period covering almost two months, the first general meeting of the Defense Communications Board will be held in Washington on Monday, January 6, 1941. The chief function of this group is to coordinate the relationship of all branches of communications to the National Defense. Jurisdiction of the Board, in addition to broadcasting, takes in commercial radiotelephone, radiotelegraph as well as other telephone, telegraph and cable facilities. No consideration is being given to radio programs as the Board has no power of censorship.

The Chairman of the Board is James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and the members are Major Gen. Joseph O. Mauborgne, Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Rear Admiral Leigh Noyes, Director of Naval Communications; Hon. Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of the Division of International Communications; Secretary, Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of the Coast Guard.

There is a Coordinating Committee composed of E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer, Federal Communications Commission, as Chairman; Francis C. de Wolf, State Department; Maj. W. T. Guest, War Department and Commander J. F. Farley, Chief of Communications, U. S. Coast Guard, Treasury Department.

There are eleven sub-committees, two of which deal with broadcasting, one domestic, and the others international.

Because of the large number of representatives of the industry, the hearings will be held in Room A, Interstate Commerce Commission Building, where the larger radio meetings take place. General policies and procedure will be discussed at the January gathering and individual meetings of the various committees will be held in the afternoon for the purpose of electing committee chairmen and secretaries, and also to consider tentative agenda of work.

None of these sessions will be open to the public, admission being limited to members and their accredited representatives.

The Board also announced that the following companies have been added to the membership of Committee II (Aviation Radio Committee) to represent wire telegraph interests:

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Postal Telegraph, Inc.
Western Union Telegraph Co.

X X X X X X X X X X

PHILIPS ONLY U. S. COMPETITOR IN PANAMA

Owing to the small per capita radio population and the increasingly favorable employment situation, Panama should afford encouraging sales possibilities, Commercial Attache Ashley B. Lowell, of Panama, reports.

With the exception of a receding interest in Philips and Telefunken sets, the Panama radio set market is dominated by United States sets of several popular makes. Philips is believed to be the only set now being offered in competition with United States sets. Other communication equipment is almost exclusively from the United States.

The weather being tropical the year round in Panama, there are no special selling seasons except the stimulus that may result from the introduction of new models. Also the Christmas season usually occasions more activity. Competent trade authorities estimate that there are about 12,000 receiving sets in use in Panama and the Canal Zone, although statistical data on the subject are not available. Some of the Canal Zone market is supplied through the commissaries, while mail order houses also account for some business.

X X X X X X X X

RADIO EDITORS' GROUP TO MAKE AWARDS

Radio Editors of America is a new organization set up as a clearing house for information to aid newspaper radio editors and to make annual awards of cash and plaques for radio authors, artists, programs, etc., in 20 different classifications. J. E. (Dinty) Doyle, formerly Radio Editor of the New York Journal-American, is secretary of the group with offices at 509 Madison Avenue, New York City. Philco has provided the money for the organization as a "Foundation" but, according to Mr. Doyle, will have nothing to do with either the administration of the organization or any awards the radio editors make.

Awards are to be announced at the first annual dinner of the group to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, Feb. 15.

On the Organization Committee are Dorothy Doran, Akron Beacon Journal; Ben Kaplan, Providence Journal- Bulletin; Mary Little, Des Moines Register and Tribune; Robert Locke, Kansas City Journal; Jack McManus, New York PM; Leo Miller, Bridgeport Herald; Si Steinhauser, Pittsburgh Press; and Don Trantor, Buffalo Courier-Express.

X X X X X X X X X X

CONSENT DECREE MAY END ASCAP-NAB DISPUTE

Negotiations between the Justice Department and the American Society of Composers, reported in this column last week to be underway, apparently have moved a step nearer an armistice. They have reached a tentative agreement under which the anti-trust prosecution of ASCAP will be dropped on condition that the Composers revise its music fee structure. The agreement will be embodied in an application to the Federal Court of New York (Southern District) for a consent decree dismissing the Government's six-year old charges that ASCAP's fee constitutes a monopoly.

The Justice Department said last Monday that the negotiations which represent a compromise between the Composers and the Broadcasters provided that ASCAP would no longer receive payment from programs not containing the Society's music and the networks in turn would pay the Society fees on chain broadcasts instead of apportioning the cost among the stations that carry the program. The main argument of the Broadcasters has been that they want to pay ASCAP only when they use its music, whereas ASCAP has been insisting that the networks should bear a part of the cost of all music.

The statement of the Justice Department confirmed in part the first four points of a program that was understood to be the basis of a possible consent decree in settlement of the suit.

The Department refused to confirm or deny the specific ten points in the program, which follow:

That ASCAP would discontinue blanket licensing of radio stations for the use of its music; that payment to ASCAP would be on a per program basis; that ASCAP would not seek any minimum guarantee; that music would be cleared at its source; that there would be no discrimination between stations; that composers and publishers would have an option on whether they wanted to vest their catalogues in the Society; that the ASCAP Board would be reorganized to provide for the election of new members; that the ASCAP method of distributing fees received would be revised; that the requirement that a new songwriter must have five songs published before joining ASCAP would be eliminated, and that publishers would pay ASCAP a regular fee for clearance of their catalogues.

X X X X X X X X X

A construction firm which would like to establish temporary radio communication for one of its lighters is advised that this would constitute a "radio station licensed for ship service and located on board a ship which is not permanently moored", the Federal Communications Commission rules.

X X X X X X X X

NAVY STARTS DRIVE FOR 5,000 RESERVE OPERATORS

The Navy is seeking 5000 radio operators for the Naval Communications Reserve and in this is turning to operators of amateur radio stations.

The key station in the Navy program is NAA, which is the Naval radio station at Arlington, Va. The program includes four two-hour periods from 8 to 10 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays. During these periods officers of the Naval Reserve on active duty in the Washington naval area man the Arlington station. The work was begun November 1 by Rear Admiral Leigh Noyes, Director of Naval Communications, and since that time 334 amateur stations have established communication with the Navy Department.

"The value of the plan is evident because of the shortage of approximately 5,000 communication ratings in the enlisted personnel of the Naval Reserve", Admiral Noyes said. "The results have been beyond expectation and their value is inestimable."

At present there are about 1,000 officers and 5,000 enlisted men who have voluntarily joined the Naval Communications Reserve. They are all amateurs who have signed up for service in the communications arm of the Naval Service.

X X X X X X X X X

RADIO NOTABLES AT GRIDIRON

Among the prominent men identified with the radio industry who attended the famous Gridiron Dinner in Washington last Saturday night were:

H. Leslie Atlass, Columbia Broadcasting System, Chicago, Ill.; Gene Buck, President, American Society of Composers, New York City; Thomas Burke, Chief of the Division of International Communications, State Department; Harry C. Butcher, Vice-President, Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington; Theodore Granik, American Forum of the Air; Irving Herriot, counsel for the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago; Edward Klauber, Vice-President, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City; Thomas P. Littlepage, radio counsellor, Washington; Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., President, Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago; Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager, National Broadcasting Company, New York City; Hugh Robertson, Treasurer, Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago; Louis Ruppel, In Charge of Press Relations, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City; David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America, New York City; A. A. Schechter, In Charge of News Events Division, National Broadcasting Company, New York City; Niles Trammell, President, National Broadcasting Company, New York City; Frank W. Wozencraft, Assistant General Counsel, Radio Corporation of America, New York City.

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

An increase to 10 KW has been applied for by Station KNOW of Austin, Texas, and 5 KW by WMIN, of St. Paul.

A stronger, lighter and more durable glass is being produced by a factory in Toledo, Ohio, by the use of a "radio beam" to control the degree of flow of the molten glass.

A charge was made by Irving Cesar, President of the Song Writers' Protective Association, that after a year's activity and the investment of nearly $3,000,000, BMI, the music bureau set up by the Broadcasters, has not turned out a single song hit.

Ezio Pinza, opera singer, instead of having guests register in a book, makes a recording of their voices.

Station KLRA at Little Rock, Ark., now transmitting with 5 kilowatts seeks to join the 50 KW class according to an application received by the Federal Communications Commission.

Much of the realism of RCA Fantasound, developed especially for Walt Disney's "Fantasia" after years of effort, may soon be available to neighborhood houses as well as downtown theatres through the medium of RCA Panoramic Sound.

At the request of Senator Tom Stewart, of Tennessee, the letter addressed by President Roosevelt to David Sarnoff, President of the Economic Club in New York, was reprinted in the Congressional Record of December 12

Articles in the Bell Laboratory Record for December are: "Thermistors, Their Characteristics and Uses," by G. L. Pearson; "Devices for Combining DB" Levels, K. G. Van Wynen; "Analysis of Losses in Magnetic Cores", C. D. Owens; "'Information' in Less Space", A. C. Gilmore; "Carrier and Pilot Supply for the J2 Carrier System", L. R. Cox; "Metallic Bridges Between Contact Points"; "A Coupling Unit for Telephotograph Transmission", D. W. Grant; and "Measuring the Air Flow of Small Fans".

The call letters KHASB have been assigned the radio station in the private plane (non-scheduled aircraft) of Robert Taylor, the movie star, operating from Culver City, Calif. The last three letters - ASB - are the initials of the reel Taylor's real name, Arlington Spangler Brough.

As a result of the increased recording activity in Washington, due to national defense work and other programs produced in connection with NBC's contract with the Federal Government, the NBC Radio-Recording Division has established an office in the Capital in the Trans-Lux Building.

An application was filed last week with the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit to build a new 100 station in Nashville. The station would be powered with 1,000 watts, and would broadcast on a frequency of 1,380 kilocycles, unlimited time. Officers of the company were James G. Stahlman, Chairman of the Board; Silliman Evans, President; E. G. Stahlman, Jr. Vice-President, and E. P. Charlet, Secretary-Treasurer. Messrs. Stahlman and Evans, respectively, are Chairman and President of the Nashville Banner and the Tennessean.

A firm which proposes to broadcast a telephone conversation directly from the telephone lines is informed that the Federal Communications Commission has promulgated no rules or regulations with reference to programs of this nature. However, the tariffs of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on file with the Commission prohibit the use of the company's regular telephone lines for the purpose described. It is further pointed out that Section 605 of the Communications Act provides privacy for wire and radio communications.

Dr. Harry B. Summers, an instructor in the Department of Public Speaking at Kansas State College since 1932, has been appointed Program Director of the NBC Public Service Division. For the past eight years, Dr. Summers has taught classes in radio broadcasting, program production and research in fields related to broadcasting.

X X X X X X X X X X

FAKE "SOS" WAS ONLY AN AMATEUR'S SHOW

A fake "SOS" marine distress call has been traced by the Federal Communications Commission field inspectors to a New England amateur radio operator. Investigation developed that the signal which caused useless concern and wasted valuable time was part of a dramatic program reproduced by the amateur in question to give his fellow hams "code practice". The Commission warns the amateur that transmission of this danger signal is inappropriate for code practice, or in any other situation when an actual emergency does not exist.

On the other hand, the Commission has taken cognizance of the valuable contribution by amateurs in providing emergency communication during the recent Texas flood, when regular wire facilities were temporarily disrupted.

X X X X X X X X X X

SUPREME COURT REFUSES RECORD BROADCAST REVIEW

The Radio Corporation of America and Paul Whiteman lost a plea to continue control of recordings of his orchestra's music after sale to the public when the Supreme Court declined to review a decision of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. Suit to enjoin broadcasting of the records was asked by Mr. Whiteman and RCA in the lower courts. They pointed out that the records bore notices supposedly restricting them to non-commercial use in private homes.

A trial court agreed with this argument. Judge Vincent Liebell held that Mr. Whiteman had a common-law property right to control the use of his work. The Second Circuit Court, however, decided that any common-law property rights ended with the sale of the records.

The injunction was sought against Station WBO and Elgin, Inc., a sponsor of a program.

X X X X X X X X X X

ARMY CAMP BANDS WIN LABOR APPROVAL

The military training camp bands may now go on the air as the result of an agreement reached in New York yesterday by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, and representatives of the three major broadcasting chains.

Mr. Petrillo explained that the problem arose when the Federation was asked for "a blanket waiver" to cover any program of any camp band at any time. He voiced the Union's fear that such a procedure might have dispensed with programs requiring the services of studio musicians to a large extent. Mr. Petrillo asserted that the Union had gladly granted individual waivers.

X X X X X X X X

QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY FOR FCC LEGAL PRACTITIONER

Numerous lawyers who would like to practice before the Federal Communications Commission are informed:

"The Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure provide that attorneys at law admitted to practice before any court of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the highest court of any State or Territory, upon application may be admitted to practice before this agency. An attorney at law from any place other than the District of Columbia may, in the discretion of the Commission or the official presiding at any hearing, be admitted for a particular case in which he may be employed. The rules of practice and procedure and those pertaining to the various classes of radio services are not made available for general distribution. Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at nominal cost."

X X X X X X X X X X

KGEI TO FLASH "TIME" NEWS TO FAR EAST

Royal Arch Gunnison, well known American newspaperman each Friday morning at 4:30 o'clock, San Francisco time, will read the latest issue of "Time" to listeners in faraway lands. When it is 4:30 A.M. in San Francisco, it is 8:30 P.M. (the same day) in Shanghai.

KGEI, General Electric operated, is the only American broadcasting station which can be received regularly in the Orient. The station broadcasts daily to Asia, the Antipodes and South Africa; also to Mexico, Central and South America.

X X X X X X X X

GEN. HARBORD REMINISCES ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES

Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America's Board, contributed an article to the first issue of the magazine "Philippines", published by the Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States. General Harbord at the age of 36 went to the Philippines as a Captain of U. S. Cavalry. He was appointed Chief of Constabulary and later organized the Moro Constabulary in Zamboango and Sulu. He saw much fighting and became acquainted with a young lawyer named Manuel L. Quezon, then running for Governor of Tayobos and now President of the Philipping Commonwealth. General Harbord wrote of Quezon:

"This was the beginning of a friendship that has endured for 35 years. Nothing in his distinguished career since then has made me regret that I did everything consistent with my duty as a Constabulary Officer to help him."

X X X X X X X X X X

MORE PRAISE FOR TROUBLE SHOOTER McGRADY

Frederic William Wile wrote in the Washington Star last week:

"Throughout national defense quarters liveliest satisfaction is expressed over appointment of Edward F. McGrady as Special Labor Consultant to Secretary of War Stimson. The former Assistant Secretary of Labor, now in charge of labor relations for the Radio Corporation of America, will serve without pay. Probably no one in the labor movement enjoys so widely the confidence alike of the rival big union organizations, rank and file of workers, and higher powers in the Government. "Ned" McGrady particularly knows his way about Capitol Hill, because of long A. F. of L. legislative service.

"Author of the Toledo Peace Plan for averting industrial strife, he is considered to be peculiarly the right man in the right place at the War Department at this time, because danger of labor conflict like the recent strike in the aircraft industry is regarded perhaps the most menacing bottleneck in the whole defense picture. Mr. McGrady long ago won his spurs in the field to which Secretary Stimson has just called him, having served in a similar post under World War Secretary Newton D. Baker."

X X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 20, 1940

No. 1291

FCC ADVISES HOLDING OFF ON GREAT LAKES RADIO

In submitting its report on the special study of radio requirements for safety purposes for ships navigating the Great Lakes and Inland Waters, the Federal Communications Commission recommended that no legislation be enacted by Congress pending the results of treaty negotiations with the Canadian Government now being undertaken by the State Department.

The Communications Commission explained that Congress undoubtedly expected that a treaty on this subject would be negotiated with Canada. The reports of the Congressional Committees on the Bill which later became Public 97 (75th Congress) included the observation that no drastic change in policy affecting radio on ships on the Great Lakes should be undertaken without consultation with Canada and expressed the hope and expectation that the State Department would reach an agreement with the Canadian Government for the utilization of radio as a safety factor for shipping on the Great Lakes, so that the ships of both countries would be placed on a basis of equality in this respect and would receive assistance from the ships of each other as on the high seas.

The Committee has made the situation known to the State Department. That department will undertake the task of obtaining the agreement of the Canadian Government to a meeting of representatives to formulate the terms of a treaty which can be presented to the respective governments for ratification. The exact date for such a meeting has not yet been decided upon but will be determined in the near future.

As to the characteristics of the radio system to be employed on the Great Lakes, it was determined that reliable and consistent radio-communication for safety purposes is necessary for a distance of at least 50 miles over water as contrasted to the 200-mile range required by statute on the high seas. With this in mind, it is further concluded that either radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony may be selected as the uniform means of safety communication, provided that the appropriate power is used commensurate with the frequency chosen.

An extensive discussion is given in the report of the technical and propagation characteristics of frequencies most suitable for a radio safety service in this area. In discussing the particular vessels which should be required by law to carry radio apparatus, the Commission believes that the formula now used in regard to vessels entering the high seas is suitable. In general, this would mean that all cargo vessels over 1600 gross tons and all passenger vessels carrying more than twelve passengers would be required to be radio equipped when sailing the Great Lakes.

An examination of the evidence reveals:

That the present United States laws and treaties affecting the Great Lakes are inadequate to provide an appropriate and uniform marine radio communication system for safety purposes.

That the present facilities and services of United States ships on the Great Lakes do not fully satisfy the essential elements of a marine radio communication system for safety purposes.

That the number of persons and ships and the amount and value of property transported on the Lakes justifies the mandatory installation and maintenance on board ship of a radio communication system for safety purposes.

In addition, the Commission concludes:

That a reliable marine safety system must depend for effectiveness upon ground wave transmissions.

That the single frequency for a marine safety service must be selected from the vicinity of the following frequencies listed in the order of their desirability on an engineering basis:

(a) 500 kilocycles; (b) 35,000 kilocycles;
(c) 1,650 Kilocycles (d) 2,182 kilocycles

That it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to establish such additional coastal stations as may be needed to provide adequate coverage on the safety frequency adopted.

That any vessel subject to the requirements unless exempted pursuant to related provisions of law, shall keep a radio watch for safety purposes.

The following recommendations were made with respect to the Inland Waters:

That appropriate legislation, as amended, (Public No. 97, 75th Congress) with the major modifications itemized below be enacted to require a reliable radio installation for safety purposes on all ships navigating exclusively on bays and sounds of the United States adjacent to the open sea:

(1) A radio installation need not be required on passenger vessels of less than 100 gross tons;

(2) The Commission be authorized to designate the normal day and night communications range of the radio transmitter and receiver to satisfy the particular requirements in the area of operation of the vessel concerned;

(3) A complete separate emergency radio installation need not be required:

(4) The required continuous watch may be maintained in whole or in part by either a qualified operator or an approved automatic receiving device on both passenger and cargo ships while such ships are being navigated.

X X X X X X X X

DISCORD CREEPS INTO MUSIC WAR CHRISTMAS PEACE EFFORTS

Although the Department of Justice is believed to be making progress towards a consent decree settlement of the music war, the principals continue to charge and countercharge over the heads of the peace-makers. Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, declares that the signing of a consent decree would not necessarily settle the matter of what fees are to be paid for music used over the radio.

Neville Miller said that even in the event of a decree, extensive and perhaps prolonged negotiations would be necessary "to arrange the acceptance by ASCAP of an honest and reasonable contract."

A late press bulletin of the National Association of Broadcasters cites the following as the three major developments of the week:

(1) Disaffection within the ASCAP membership has reached the breaking point. Already there is talk of ASCAP splitting up into three or more camps.

(2) According to reliable information, the Department of Justice is determined to push through the government's monopoly case against ASCAP, either by a consent decree or through open court action.

(3) The sensational success of BMI in gathering 240,000 titles available for stations in 1940, and in winning industry-wide support as reflected in its present membership level of some 600 stations, has demonstrated that this industry has the brains and the united determination to set up an independent source of good music sufficient to free radio, forever, from the shackles of music monopoly, and to establish the use of music in a free, competitive open market in accord with American traditions of business and fair play! . . . so-o-o-! The 1-2-3 of it all adds up to BMI - a three word title that has ASCAP on the run - and broadcasters on the march!

A prominent broadcaster told this writer that the withdrawal of ASCAP music from sustaining programs hadn't brought forth a single complaint.

"Listeners apparently haven't noticed any difference", he said. "Of course we can't play 'The Old Rugged Cross' but tunes of that sort you only play about once a year anyway."

In the meantime, word comes that because an orchestra in a Binghamton, N.Y. night club played copyrighted music without paying for the privilege, Judge Frederick H. Bryant awarded damages of $500 in favor of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers in Federal Court in Utica. The suit against Edith Kennedy, operator of the club, was uncontested, and the award was the minimum requested, on the basis of $250 for each of two alleged violations.

X X X X X X X X X X

PROPOSED RULES FOR AIRPORT RADIO INSTALLATION

The Federal Communications Commission has promulgated proposed rules governing the use of ultra high frequencies in the aviation service and invited comment thereon by Tuesday, January 31.

As these proposals include the stabilization of the aviation radio system on am amplitude modulation basis, the Commission particularly desires comment as to the wisdom of this step, together with views regarding the practicability of providing for FM (frequency modulation) in the aviation service.

Under the existing rules it was contemplated that airport control stations would be provided with ultra high frequencies beginning January 1. Protests have been received with respect to this rule based on the grounds that at many locations it will be unnecessary for some time to come for the airport control station to install ultra high frequencies, due to the absence of aircraft equipped for their reception. It is also pointed out that the demands upon manufacturers for national defense have made it impossible in many cases to obtain equipment.

On November 15 Commission representatives met in informal discussion with representatives of other Government departments, the airlines, the private fliers, and the airports. The proposed rules which provide for a progressive schedule of installation are the result.

It is interesting to note that those who have witnessed the demonstrations of ultra high frequency air-ground communication are unanimous in the belief that these frequencies offer a solution to many of the difficult problems of traffic control in the vicinity of airports.

X X X X X X X X

MONOPOLY BRIEF FILING EXTENDED TO JAN. 2

The time for the filing of supplementary briefs in the so-called Monopoly hearings, on whether or not regulations should be enacted governing chain broadcasting, has been extended to January 2nd. This is just a day ahead of the convening of the new Congress to which this report is to be made. Already the Federal Communications Commission has been severely criticized for its tardiness in submitting the Monopoly Report and this being true, it is assumed the Commission will lose no time submitting its conclusions on the subject. One contention is that the Commission has no commercial jurisdiction over the chains, and if this opinion is upheld, it would have no power to act in the matter.

X X X X X X X X X

BROADCAST ENGINEERING STANDARDS IN PRINTED FORM

For the first time, the Federal Communications Commission's "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations" are available in printed form. The Commission is unable to make free distribution to other than broadcast licensees, but copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 30 cents each.

The standards interpret and elaborate on the Rules and Regulations, which form the basis of good engineering practice as applied to broadcasting on the 550 to 1600 kilocycle band. First made effective on August 1, 1939, these principles have been revised to July 20, 1940, in the printed edition.

Such compilation is published for the convenience of those interested in standard broadcast station operation. Familiarity with the standards is essential in the construction and operation of standard broadcast stations, to meet the requirements of technical operation in the public interest along lines not specifically enunciated in the regulations.

These standards represent the consensus of opinion of the broadcast industry as expressed in conferences with radio engineers and manufacturers, augmented by extensive field surveys conducted by the Commission's field technicians.

It is not expected that material deviation will be made from fundamental principles, since the standards are sufficiently flexible to accommodate new developments and other progress.

X X X X X X X X X X

AID FOR FM IN TRANSITION PERIOD

To assist FM during its transition from experimental to a commercially recognized broadcast service, the Federal Communications Commission has announced that it will authorized, on appropriate request, a 60-day extension of experimental licenses which are due to expire January 1.

Under previous arrangement, all frequency modulation experimental station licenses were to automatically expire on that date. It is indicated, however, that more time is needed in which to switch over from the experimental to the regular program phase in this high frequency service.

At the same time, the Commission indicated that it will deny requests of permittee's for temporary authority to broadcast commercially unless it is shown that the permittee has complied substantially with the terms of his permit. Special temporary

authority will, however, be granted for bona fide technical experimental work in connection with construction of FM stations.

Up to the present time, the Commission has granted a total of 25 commercial FM licenses, and there are 33 experimental FM licenses outstanding.

X X X X X X X X X X

RMA MIDWINTER CHICAGO MEMBERSHIP MEETING

There will be a "get together" rally of the entire membership of the Radio Manufacturers' Association in Chicago on Wednesday, January 15, for a general survey of industry problems and projects of the new year. There will be a luncheon, January 15, at the Stevens Hotel, and eastern, as well as western, members are being invited to attend. A special program is being arranged, and addresses will be made by James S. Knowlson, President of RMA, Chairman Baker of the National Television System Committee, who will detail the status of television standardization prior to the NTSC conference with the FCC on January 27, and others.

A number of RMA committees and also its Board of Directors and Executive Committee will hold meetings on January 15 at the Stevens. Among group meetings already planned for the Chicago sessions is a meeting of the Export Committee, of which Walter A. Coogan is Chairman. Topics of special interest are being arranged for this meeting, which will be attended by John H. Payne, Chief of the Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

There will be a meeting of the special RMA Committee on Advertising, of which John S. Garceau of Fort Wayne, Indiana, is Chairman, to continue its review of industry advertising and development of desirable advertising standards and practices.

Meetings also are being arranged of parts, accessories and other committees, including the special Parts Warranty Committee, of which Ben Abrams is Chairman, to consider maintenance by set manufacturers of stocks of replacement parts.

X X X X X X X X X

Leonard Lyons in his column "The New Yorker" addressed the following remarks to Broadcast Music, Inc.:

"BMI: Joe Meyers, who wrote, 'California, Here I Come', feels confident that ASCAP will win and that your songs will not suffice for the listening public. 'After January 1', said Meyers, 'the radio audience will suffer from public domain poisoning.'"

X X X X X X X X X X X X

$850,000 WMCA SALE AUTHORIZED

The Federal Communications Commission has formally granted consent to transfer control of the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, of New York, licensee of Station WMCA, from Donald J. Flamm, well known New York broadcaster, to Edward J. Noble, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, for the sum of $850,000. The figure had previously been reported as $1,000,000.

No announcement of the sale has as yet been made by either Mr. Flamm, or the new owner, Mr. Noble, but it has been reported that the latter, who ran for U. S. Senator in Connecticut on the Republican ticket and resigned his position at the Commerce Department to work for Wendell Willkie, will continue these interests. Mr. Noble is a man of large financial interests and Chairman of the "Life Savers Candy Corporation".

Mr. Flamm, who has built up WMCA to its present importance has given no indication of whether or not he will continue in the broadcasting station. WMCA has just erected a new transmitter in the Jersey Meadows, said to be one of the most up-to-date broadcasting stations in the country.

X X X X X X X X X X

FOUR NEW STATIONS AUTHORIZED

Applications have been granted by the Federal Communications Commission for the erection of four new broadcasting stations:

Albert Joseph Meyer, Powell, Wyoming, to operate on 1200 kc. with 250 watts night and day, unlimited time; C. T. Sherer Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass., to operate on 1200 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, with three 100 watt amplifier stations to be located near Auburn, Whitinsville, and Marlborough, Mass.; R. G. LeTourneau, Toccoa, Ga., to operate on 1420 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; Oscar C. Hirsch, Cairo, Ill., to operate on 1500 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

An application for a new 250 watt station by the Worcester Broadcasting Company, Worcester, Mass., has been designated for a hearing.

Stations granted power increases during the past week are:

WKBW, Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N.Y., from 5 KW to 50 KW; KGNC, Plains Radio Broadcasting Co., Amarillo, Tex., from 1 KW night, 2½ KW LS to 1 KW night, 5 KW day; WELI, City Broadcasting Corp., New Haven, Conn., from 250 watts to 500 watts and day power from 500 watts LS to 1 KW; W1XER, Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass., to change frequency from 42,340 to 43,900 kilocycles, increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW, emission from A3 to special for FM, and change type of transmitter.

Among the stations applying for an increase are:

Designated for hearing: WAGA, Liberty Broadcasting Corp., Atlanta, Ga., to increase power from 1 KW day, 500 watts night to 1 KW night, 5 KW LS, change frequency from 1450 kc. to 590 kc.; WRDW, Augusta Broadcasting Co., Augusta, Ga., increase power from 250 watts unlimited to 500 watts night, 1 KW LS (contingent on WAGA changing to 590 kc), change frequency from 1500 kc. to 1450 kc.

WESX, North Shore Broadcasting Co., Salem, Mass., CP to make changes in equipment and increase power from 100 watts to 250 watts (1200 kc.); WHOM, New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N.J., C.P. to install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power from 500 watts night, 1 KW day to 10 KW day and night, change frequency from 1450 to 1560 kc. and move transmitter from Jersey City to New Town Creek, Long Island City, N.Y.; WMAS, WMAS, Inc., Springfield, Mass., C.P. to change frequency from 1420 to 880 kc., install new transmitter, install directional antenna for day and night use, move transmitter from Springfield to West Springfield, Mass., and increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW night, 5 KW day; WWSW, Walker & Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Penna., C.P. to install new transmitter, directional antenna day and night use, change frequency from 1500 to 940 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW; 5 KW day; move transmitter from Pittsburgh, Pa., to 1½ miles north of McKees Rocks Boro, Stowe Township, Pa., 1500 kc.; WSIX, WSIX, Inc., Nashville, Tenn., C.P. to install new transmitter, directional antenna, for night use, change in frequency from 1210 to 950 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, 5 KW day; KALB, Alexandria Broadcasting Co., Inc., Alexandria, La., C.P. to change frequency from 1210 to 580 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter.

X X X X X X X X X

WARTIME INCREASES CANADIAN RADIO SALES

Radio manufacturers of Canada reported sales of 28,923 units in August, 1940, the latest month to be reported, as compared with 27,706 in August, 1939, a wartime increase of 4.4 percent, according to the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, based on figures of the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Canada. Total units sold for the first 8 months of 1940 were 182,219, compared with 130,726 units for the corresponding period of 1939, an increase of 39.4 percent. Inventories at the end of August were 63 percent greater than those at the end of August 1939, with 130,-630 and 79,681 units, respectively, in stock.

Of the total of 28,923 sets sold in August, 1940, 18,358 were electric; 8,490 battery; 842 portable; 421 phonograph combinations, and 812 automobile. Short-wave electric sets made up 64 percent of the electric units sold.

Classified by wave bands, 60 percent of the total electric sets sold in the month of August include short wave, 26 percent AC/DC, and 14 percent for standard broadcast frequencies. Battery sets, according to this classification, showed that 77 percent of purchases during August were standard broadcast frequencies and 23 percent short wave.

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has issued radio reports on the Canary Islands and Honduras.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Samuel H. Koolish, trading as Arlington Sales Co., 210 West Eighth St., Kansas City, Mo., to cease and desist from using lottery methods in the sale of radios and other merchandise.

A new mercury-vapor rectifier, bearing the type number GL-866A/866, has been added to the General Electric Company tube line for amateur and commercial service.

A mobile station of the Radiomarine Corporation, W10XLZ, aboard the Towboat "Chicago Bridge" has been granted authority to communicate as an experimental ship station to investigate the possibility of establishing a coastal harbor service on the Mississippi River.

Max Abrams, Treasurer of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Company of New York, has announced that the annual employee bonus would be divided this year in the amount of $50,000. Every office and factory worker will share in the distribution.

Service Emblems are being awarded to three veteran R.C.A. Communications' employees this month. Alanson W. Aird, Engineer-in-Charge of the New Brunswick, N.J. transmitter station; Abraham Deutsch, Manager of SK Office; and Benjamin Lee, Main Office Porter, will each receive the golden rhomb which marks the completion of twenty years' employment with RCAC.

One of Station WBZ's two new vertical antennas, which tower 500 feet high, turns back radio waves headed oceanward, according to Westinghouse, and makes them join one-way radio traffic inland.

Applications for the following attorneys to practice before the Federal Communications Commission have been approved:

Roy Holfeinz, Houston, Tex.; Francis W. Rausch, West Allis, Wis.; Monroe Goldwater, New York, N. Y.; Samuel R. Rosenbaum, Philadelphia, Pa.; Milton Small, New York, N.Y.; Jerome C. Strumpf, New York, N. Y.

With the addition of five new stations - WNOE, New Orleans, WMOB, Mobile, Ala., WHBB, Selma, Ala., WDEF, Chattanooga, Tenn., and WBIR, Knoxville, Tenn., and the full-time affiliation of WKW, St. Louis on New Year's Day, the Mutual Broadcasting System estimates that more than 1,500,000 listeners in six cities will hear complete Mutual network service for the first time beginning January 1, 1941.

You're wrong! It isn't Commissioner Tunis Algiers Morocco Craven. The correct name is Tunis Augustus Macdonough Craven.

X X X X X X X X X

DR. ANGELL ANALYZES RADIO'S EDUCATION ROLE

To enable listeners to become acquainted with NBC's policies and procedures in connection with its Public Service programming it offers a booklet entitled "NBC Interprets Public Service in Radio Broadcasting", covering present activities and plans for future development of the Public Service Program Division of NBC. The report summarizes policies and program plans which have been recommended by Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC Educational Counselor and officially approved by the management of NBC.

In 1937, NBC approached Dr. Angell, who was to retire that year as President of Yale University, with the suggestion that he become its Educational Counselor. The Management of the Company desired Dr. Angell to study the relationship between radio and education in an effort to work out a satisfactory solution to this problem. Dr. Angell accepted NBC's offer and spent the greater portion of his first year making a thorough study of foreign and American systems of broadcasting, with particular reference to the activity of various systems in educational broadcasting.

As a result of this study, Dr. Angell became convinced that to find a solution to the problem of radio and education in the U.S. the following four elements must always be considered:

(1) Networks can only do a shot-gun job rather than a single rifle shot job. With a few exceptions they should not try to do direct teaching. Their programs should be supplements to the teacher and the textbook, bringing to the classroom material which otherwise could not be provided. This is because of the four time belt stagger across the country, because of the forty-eight different State systems of education, the dozens of systems of education within each state.

(2) The local commercial stations can do a more direct educational job than the networks but still they cannot do a wholly direct teaching job.

(3) Electrical recordings of network programs already broadcast and programs especially recorded but not broadcast should be made available to schools, local stations and all others interested. This would provide material for use by all concerned which might not be secured in any other way.

(4) The ultra-high frequency wave lengths which the Federal Government has allocated to educational institutions is one of the most important elements in the entire picture. The Cleveland School System has been experimenting with this technique for several years; New York City, Los Angeles, and other school systems are under way with their experiments. The local school systems thus provided with their own broadcasting and receiving equipment can do direct teaching and can make use of network programs - of programs produced by the local commercial station - and of electrical recordings provided by the radio industry.

Dr. Angell suggested that NBC re-define its terms and that the word "education" be limited strictly to those programs which are a supplement to the teacher and the textbook.

Having limited our use of the term "education", the problem was then to provide a new term for the programs which had been included formerly in the educational category. Dr. Angell and the Management worked out the following definition of types of programs broadcast on NBC's Red and Blue Networks:

	Percentage of Total Network Broadcast Hours
1. Commercial Programs.	30%
2. Sustaining Programs.	70%
a. Straight Entertainment .	15%
b. Public Service..	55%
(Women's, Children's, News, Special Events, Religion, Politics, Cultural Drama, Serious Music, Education, International Short Wave,etc.)	

Dr. Angell concludes that the public wants to be educated but it wants its education "sugar-coated". We believe it is our responsibility to provide public service programs of the highest quality and with a satisfactory degree of entertainment in them.

X X X X X X X X

RCA DEVICE CALLS ONE CAR ONLY

A new control device for mobile radio systems, by means of which any one car or group of cars can be called without disturbing the other receivers in the same system, has been developed by the Emergency Communication Section of the RCA Manufacturing Company and was shown at the Seventh Annual Conference of the Associated Police Communication Officers, at Orlando, Fla. Known as the RCA Selective Calling Equipment, it may be applied to any new or existing radio system.

Heretofore, all workmen in the field have found it necessary to stop work and return to their cars during radio transmission to ascertain for whom the message was intended. Now it is possible to call the one receiver or selected group of receivers desired. All other receivers remain inoperative while the crews of those cars remain on active duty. It is ideally suited for use by utility companies with fleets of radio equipped service and maintenance cars.

X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 24, 1940

No. 1292

December 24, 1940

ARMY CAN'T EVEN TOOT HORN ON RADIO SOLON PROTESTS

Declaring that first the Navy and then the Army was told where to head in by organized labor, Representative Clare E. Hoffman, Republican, of Michigan, took the floor for an attack on these groups. Mr. Hoffman, who is a member of the House Labor Committee said, in part:

"Some will recall that, in the late summer of 1939, more than a year ago, a C.I.O. affiliate in Detroit, according to the then Acting Secretary of the Navy, held up preparations for national defense and told the Navy where it should head in. That union defied the Navy to 'come and get' its own materials. The Navy took it lying down for 41 days.

"It is the Army's turn now. One Petrillo, President of the A. F. of L. American Federation of Musicians, denied the Mutual Broadcasting System the right to transmit music played by the One Hundred and Fourth Engineers Band at Fort Dix.

"A series of patriotic concerts at Fort Dix had been planned to promote interest in the national defense. But, under the orders as issued by Petrillo, citizens will not have the privilege of sitting by their firesides and listening to the Army bands play the Star-Spangled Banner, America, or any other patriotic selections, as transmitted over the radio.

"According to the press:

"'Petrillo announced that radio listeners would have to get along without broadcasts by Army bands from Army posts until he had an opportunity to go to Washington, D. C., and make a deal with the War Department on the extent to which such broadcasts could be given.'

"'This is a good cause and we're all for it', Petrillo declared, 'but if we allowed radio stations to put music on the air from Army camps whenever they wanted to they could soon dispense with our men. We are in favor of their going on the air with programs telling about life in the Army, but we want protection against the loss of jobs for professional musicians.

"'I can't let them run wild. There's no telling where this thing might end. It's all right with us if they put on a couple of Army bands, but I want to know how often they plan to do this thing.'

"Many people have assumed that Army bands could play when and where the Army desired. Some of our citizens are so naive as to have believed that broadcasting was under the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission. Now we learn that the 'big boss' is, or at least so he thinks, Mr. Petrillo, who was recently given great praise in a nationally circulated monthly magazine.

"It might be well for the Government to adopt the language of Mr. Petrillo with reference to the activities of some of these gentlemen. He said:

"'I can't let them run wild. There is no telling where this thing might end.'

"How would it be for the Army and the Navy to get together with the Federal Communications Commission and tell Mr. Petrillo to toot his own horn, at least insofar as the Army and Navy bands were concerned?

"Suppose, as in the olden days, the Army depended on bugle calls; that a war was on and that a charge or a retreat was to be ordered, the orders transmitted through the bugle. Would the Army officer be able to give the order without first seeing Mr. Petrillo? And what a mess we would be in, if Mr. Petrillo or his business agent did not happen to be on the field of battle. There the Army would be, all tied up, the commanding officer unable to tell it whether to go forward or backward until he had heard from Mr. Petrillo.

"Captain Cook, public-relations officer of the Forty-fourth Division, had asked permission to play a brief selection at the opening of the program, a full number at the middle, and a military theme at the end. Petrillo would not permit that. So the captain said that bugle calls would replace the band music. He added that Petrillo had granted a request for 1 minute of incidental music by a regimental band on another program last Thursday.

"There is one thing that the unions seem to have overlooked. A man can still be conscripted without joining and paying an initiation fee."

According to a newspaper dispatch from Chicago the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Division is making a quiet investigation of Mr. Petrillo.

"This matter is not calculated to make much difference to Petrillo, the world's highest-paid labor leader. (His $46,000 a year tops the combined salaries of John L. Lewis and William Green,)" the dispatch said.

The interest of Thurman Arnold, head of the Anti-Trust Division, in Mr. Petrillo, it was learned, stemmed from the current conflict between the broadcasting chains and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

Officially, the musicians union has taken a hands-off attitude in the radio-music writers battle. Nevertheless, the traditional position of Jimmy Petrillo as the focal point of all conflicts over music brought the Justice Department in for a look at the unions' influence.

Mr. Petrillo said the radio networks had promised that no studio musician would suffer as a result of the Army concerts.

"The federation never denied the Army the right to do their stuff, but these Fort Dix people wanted a blanket waiver for all broadcasts and then on Friday came 24 requests, from the networks, to use Army bands, and I said, 'Gee! Let's keep this thing in status quo till we find out where we're at.' So I got in touch with people. We're patriotic enough to know these things should go on."

X X X X X X X X X

ALL SET FOR TELEVISION REPORTS LATTER PART OF JANUARY

Television will again get the spotlight the last week in January when reports of the National Television Systems Committee to the Federal Communications Commission are due. They will be filed just prior to Monday, January 27th, at which a general conference is to be held on television in Washington. Following the conference it is expected the red light which was flashed against the television industry may be switched to green or amber at least.

Nine panels, or committees of the industry will report and even at this late date there may be considerable difference of opinion.

Prior to the Washington conference the Communications Commission Friday, January 24, will make an inspection trip to New York and several other cities so as to have up to the minute information as to what the television laboratories have developed and to see any actual televising that is being done at that time.

X X X X X X X X X

A blackout resulting from trouble at an auxiliary station on the Susquehanna at Safe Harbor, Pa., cut off power from the radio stations in Washington and Baltimore and everything else using electricity last Saturday. An investigation immediately followed to see if sabotage had entered into it.

X X X X X X X X X X

FCC NABS RACING TIP CROONER

A month's search by the Federal Communications Commission for unlicensed radio equipment which broadcast "sure tips" to favored bettors while horse races were still being run was climaxed last night by the arrest of two men and the seizure of illegal apparatus at the Charles Town, W. Va., racetrack.

In early December Commission field men discovered that two portable transmitters were surreptitiously being put to such use. One transmitter concealed under the coat was employed by one of the men in the grandstand to communicate progress of the race to an accomplice in a rented tourist cabin near the track. The latter utilized the second set to flash the expected result to conspirators listening in at outside receiving stations. Under this system, some persons were able to make advantageous bets before the results of the race were generally known.

The method of operation, as determined by Commission inspectors listening in, was this:

At the start of the race a person could be heard whistling on a certain radio frequency, followed by the words "Oh Johnny" repeated several times, and then a few bars from such songs as "Beer Barrel Polka" or "Maryland, My Maryland" would be sung. As the race neared the finish the voice would suddenly cut in with a number, repeated until the race was completed. Immediately after this number was spoken, a stronger signal on another frequency was observed to repeat the same number perhaps 10 or 15 times, followed by such commonplace expressions as "testing" or "testing for modulation", and finally the words, "that is all". On checking the race results it was obvious that the number in question referred to the number of the winning horse.

By the use of highly specialized equipment and technique, the party in the grandstand operating the transmitter concealed on his person was finally located. This transmitter was adjusted to an ultra-high frequency and the microphone extended down into the sleeve of the overcoat worn by the operator. To speak into the microphone, he merely raised his hand to the back of his neck and appeared to be conversing with his look-out companion, or shouting for his favorite horse to win. To allay suspicion, he carried a program and consulted it between races.

The grandstand tip-off man had a clear view of the tourist camp in which the high-powered transmitter was located, and received acknowledgments of the reception of his transmission by light signals flashed by the operator at the tourist cabin. On one occasion, the operator in the grandstand remarked on the air that a clothesline obstructed his view of the light. This announcement enabled the inspectors to verify the exact cabin in the group where the presence of the high-powered radio transmitter had been previously located by a radio direction finder, even though the

antenna was concealed. This transmitter was built into a trunk and when the lid was closed gave no semblance of a radio apparatus.

Arrests were made in cooperation with the West Virginia State Police and United States District Commissioner at Martinsburg, after evidence had been presented by members of the Commission's field operations section personnel - Charles Ellert, Supervisor of the Central Atlantic Monitoring Area; Assistant Monitoring Officer Earl M. Johnson, and Radio Operator Kenneth B. Menear.

X X X X X X X X X

COLLEGES OFFER FREE COMMUNICATIONS DEFENSE COURSE

Four colleges are announcing free communications or radio classes as a part of the 250 short, intensive training courses designed to meet the shortage of engineers for service as designers, inspectors, and supervisors with the industries and Government agencies engaged in the National Defense program.

The all-clear signal for these announcements was given when John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, reported formal approval of the proposals submitted by these institutions to Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

George Washington University in Washington, D. C., will give a radio communications course; Tufts College, Medford, Conn., radio engineering; Duke University, Durham, N. C., Communication engineering, and the University of Puerto Rico, communication engineering.

Prospective students must satisfy the engineering school giving the instruction that they have the requisite technical training and experience to understand the subject and that they are employable in defense work. Applicants will be considered by the schools individually. Those accepted will have their tuition costs paid by the Federal Government. Congress recently appropriated $9,000,000 to be administered by the U. S. Office of Education, for this purpose.

Director of the Engineering Defense Training program in the U. S. Office of Education is Roy A. Seaton, Dean of the Division of Engineering at Kansas State College since 1920. Assisting him are an advisory committee of eleven nationally known engineering educators headed by A. A. Potter, Dean of the Purdue University School of Engineering. Twenty-two non-salaried regional advisers, working with defense industries and engineering schools, also are assisting. Dean Seaton said that a total enrollment of about 25,000 persons is expected in the Engineering Defense Training courses.

X X X X X X X X X

NEW WASHINGTON STATION VICTOR

WINX, Washington, D. C.'s newest station, won a court battle last week when U. S. District Court Justice Bolitha J. Laws dismissed a suit challenging the validity of the sale of the building where the radio station is located.

Had the jurist handed down a contrary decision, WINX possibly could have faced the loss of its headquarters if the new owner of the structure objected to the presence of a broadcasting studio.

Harry Sherr, of Orbinsonta, Pa., who owned a $20,000 second trust upon the building, asked the court last September to enjoin a projected improvement of the building, in addition to setting aside its sale.

On advice of his attorneys, Alvin Newmyer and David Bress, Lawrence Heller, WINX owner and operator, went ahead with his plans in face of the suit. Justice Laws' ruling also disposed of the injunction request.

Located on the northeast corner of Eighth and I Sts.,N.E., the building was purchased in a foreclosure sale August 16 for $35,000 from the Faultless Hosiery Company, by Mrs. Laverne Kiplinger, of Bethesda, Md. Mr. Heller has leased it from her. The sale price covered only the first trust and Sherr realized nothing on it.

Sherr claimed the sale was not properly conducted because it did not bring enough money and he was not notified of the exact date on which it was held.

X X X X X X X X X

NEW YORK POLICEMEN TEST INDIVIDUAL 2-WAY SETS

New York City is testing a ten-pound two-way radio set by which foot patrolmen may keep in touch with each other.

Patrolman William Proctor demonstrated the set in Mayor La Guardia's office in the City Hall, wearing a brown canvas vest containing battery pockets over his shoulders. The radio transmitter hung over his chest and the receiving microphone was worn on his wrist like a wrist watch. At the Mayor's direction Patrolman Proctor got into communication with Patrolman Herbert Dennet in City Hall Park and had the outside man report his position. Dennet later spoke to Radio Car 10, four blocks away from City Hall, and wound up by getting the exact time from Police Headquarters.

The units now have an effective radius of only 1,000 ft. but that limitation can be expanded through relay systems. G. S. Morris, Superintendent of Police Telegraph, said the radio would be valuable on dangerous arrests, since one policeman inside a building could coordinate and direct the work of all the men outside. The device can be worn either under or outside a regulation police uniform. Its cost is now $165.

X X X X X X X X

CALDWELL FACETIOUSLY FETES FCC BAR GROUP

One of the merriest holiday parties in Washington was the annual cocktail party given by Louis G. Caldwell to the incoming and outgoing presidents and their wives of the Federal Communications Bar Association. On this occasion the honor guests were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Bingham and Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Hennessey, Jr.

There was a cleverly done Gridiron Club twist to the party with good-natured gibes at the Federal Communications Commissioners and others in which even the lawyers themselves were not spared. One way of carrying this out was by means of signs in different parts of the house, such as "Television Just Around the Corner". Around the corner one found himself in the room where the drinks were being served.

In the midst of the festivities guests were surprised to hear Mr. Bingham's life history coming over the radio. In reality, the program was a transcription, gotten together for Mr. Caldwell by Station WOL. Art Brown of the station was on hand to lead the singing of a special song "Hail to Bingham", which took place in Mr. Bingham's honor. It follows in part:

Forty winters ago, not a prophet did know
Who tonight's chief Exhibit would be,
But a far-sighted stork took a flight o'er New York
And he lit on the Bing family tree.
Herb has travelled since then, Culver, Stanford and Penn,
It is now Doctor Bing we salute!
Having wandered like Wendell, he settled to law,
And did rural service at Butte.

When we picked Hennessey, sure we though we'd be free
From Depression with him in the chair,
But the darn Irish bloke, every pledge he has broke,
And the hearings grow ever more rare.
When he failed to appease the procedural squeeze
(It attenuates fees, say the boys)
They all voted in block for the New Dealer Doc,
Who's full of electrical noise.

Chorus

Now the bench and bar come from near and far
To honor Herb the Bing;
With three hundred strong, they can't all go wrong
With a vagabond for king.
Svelte and debonair, with a social flair
Which no one can dispute,
Who'll serenade this Great Crusade,
It's Herb the Bing from Butte.

About 150 attended the party, including Commissioners and high officials of the FCC. Also others of prominence, such as: Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler, wife of the Senator from Montana; Justice and Mrs. Lawrence Groner, Justice and Mrs. Justin Miller, Justice and Mrs. Harold Stephens, Justice and Mrs. Wiley Rutledge and Justice and Mrs. Fred M. Vinson.

Also Commissioners Charles H. March and William S. Culbertson of the Federal Trade Commission; Robert Fleming, President of the Riggs Bank, and Mrs. Fleming, Mark Foote, past President of the Gridiron Club, and Mrs. Foote, and Francis W. Hill, Jr., President of the District Bar Association, and Mrs. Hill.

X X X X X X X X

SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW 2ND ASCAP CASE

With the zero hour of the Composers-Broadcasters music battle only a week away, the U. S. Supreme Court just before recessing for the holidays agreed to review a decision holding invalid a 1937 Florida law directed at monopolistic practices of music copyright owners and parts of a 1939 statute regulating licensing of public performance rights.

Florida appealed from a decision of the Northern Florida Federal District Court, seeking to establish validity of both statutes, while the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, known as ASCAP, appealed from the same decision insofar as it held valid some portions of the 1939 statute.

The high court recently agreed to review a Nebraska decision holding invalid a State anti-monopoly law which permitted the public performance of music whenever the original purchase price had been paid.

The litigation was another phase of the effort of ASCAP to control prices charged for the public playing of popular music under its control. A three-judge Federal court in Nebraska held that the legislation violated the Federal copyright laws.

The Florida statute the Supreme Court promised to review was passed by the Legislature last year, after 1937 law met disaster in the courts. In April, 1939, the Supreme Court affirmed an order of the Northern Florida Federal District Court granting a temporary injunction against the 1937 law. Later the 1939 statute was passed. It also was designed to stop monopolies by ASCAP but was remodelled to suit court objections.

In the meantime the Department of Justice was evidently making the utmost effort to conclude negotiations in the consent decree proposed for ASCAP. Unconfirmed reports were to the effect that there was a hitch in the proceedings but the hope was expressed that the decree might be presented before January 1st when the

ASCAP contracts expire. Even after a consent decree there might follow much litigation but it is believed this would prevent a break and actual hostilities.

Pending this the NBC last Sunday eliminated on most of its commercial programs all music controlled by the Composers, the company's action coming a day earlier than had been announced previously. Only three or four commercial sponsors are expected to use the Society's music this week on the company's Red and Blue Networks, it was said, but they will drop it before January 1, when the present contract between the broadcasters and the Society expires.

The Columbia Broadcasting System intends to weed out ASCAP music on commercial programs beginning Thursday, the belief, as stated above, was increasingly voiced in both radio and music circles that some sort of a truce in the music row would be forthcoming prior to January 1, probably this week. The belief was predicated on the theory that ASCAP would agree to a consent decree in the anti-trust action brought against it by the Department of Justice. Besides the amount of money to be paid for music heard on the air, it was reported that the question of signing a contract with an organization accused of being a monopoly has accounted in part for the refusal of the broadcasters to negotiate with the Society.

X X X X X X X X X X

NOTES

All America Cables and Radio, Inc. reports that through cable service from New York to the Island of Martinique has been restored. It was interrupted on July 21 and since that time communication service with Martinique has been maintained by radiotelegraph.

The Radio Manufacturers' Association has launched its plan to survey industry advertising on a voluntary cooperative basis. Initial steps toward establishment of desirable and technically correct advertising standards and practices were taken up at the first meeting of the new Committee on Advertising held in New York City. Current industry advertising was surveyed and procedure begun to have the Association recommend voluntary advertising standards, similar to the recommended RMA engineering standards, in the interest of the buying public and the trade, as well as manufacturers, and to avoid possible criticism from the public, Better Business Bureaus or Government agencies.

NOTE - DUE TO THE GOVERNMENT TWO-DAY HOLIDAY, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1940.

X X X X X X X X

HICKOK JOINS NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL

Guy C. Hickok, for the past three and a half years, Director of Short Wave Broadcasting of the International Division of the National Broadcasting Company, has joined the Council of National Defense for the Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics. John F. Royal, NBC Vice-President in Charge of Foreign Relations, in announcing Hickok's new affiliation, said he did so with reluctance at the insistence of Don Francisco, head of the Radio Division of the Committee of Communications.

Under Mr. Hickok's direction, the program service of the International Division won wide acclaim abroad and the mail responce from listeners in foreign countries jumped from some 400 letters a month to over 4000 a month. Mr. Hickok will be assistant to Don Francisco. Mr. Francisco is at present on a three month trip to South America. Mr. Hickok returned recently from an inspection tour of the principal Latin American countries.

One of the major duties of the Radio Committee will be the coordination of American short-wave service to Latin America and the promotion of American programs throughout South America.

X X X X X X X X

TAXES FORESHADOW 1940 RADIO RECORD

Collections of radio excise taxes last November showed an increase of 37 percent over radio taxes in November, 1939, and insured an all-time high record in the final 1940 radio collections. November radio taxes amounted to $791,483.01, compared with collections last October of $703,304.20 and with $577,776.05 in November, 1939. Refrigerator tax collections last November declined, amounting to $302,618.83, against $400,205.55 in November, 1939.

Compilations of Revenue Bureau statistics made by the Radio Manufacturers' Association, presaged total radio tax collections in 1940 of over $6,750,000, which would be an all-time yearly record since the inauguration of the 5 percent radio tax in June, 1932. Radio taxes already collected, for the eleven months ending November 30 this year, were far beyond the total 1939 radio collections, due in part to the increased rate, from 5 percent to 5-1/2 percent, which became effective last July 1. For the eleven months ending in November, according to computation, the radio tax collections already total $6,155,895.53, compared with the total 1939 excise taxes of $5,229,649.14, while the comparative collections for the eleven months of 1939 ending November were $4,485,525.46, which was 37.2 percent less than the comparative collections for the eleven months this year.

The past record for radio tax collections was reached in 1937 with a total of $6,658,962.23, but it appeared certain that normal large collections this month (with December excise taxes ranging from $600,000 and up in past years) would bring the 1940 total to a new high record.

X X X X X X X X

NEW LONG LINES HEAD OF A.T.& T.

Frank P. Lawrence, Vice President and General Manager of the Manhattan Area of the New York Telephone Company, was elected Vice President of the A. T. & T. Company and will be placed in charge of the Long Lines Department, effective January 1. Sydney Hogerton, General Manager of the Long Lines Department, will retire on January 31, 1941, and James J. Pilliod, Engineer, will succeed him in that position, effective February 1.

Frank Pell Lawrence was born at Newark, N. J., on October 18, 1886. He was graduated from Newark High School and studied civil engineering at Lehigh University.

The new head of the Long Lines Department spent seventeen years at various posts in the Middle and Southwest. Mr. Lawrence was made Supervising Construction Foreman in July, 1913, District Plant Engineer in January, 1917, and Division Plant Engineer in July of the following year. He transferred to Kansas City on being appointed Division Construction Superintendent in February, 1920, and the next July his title was changed to Division Plant Superintendent.

Mr. Lawrence was transferred to the New York Company in March, 1929, being made General Plant Manager for its Upstate Area. Four years later he went to the Manhattan Area, with the same title. On October 1, 1934, he returned to the Upstate Area as Vice President and General Manager, while on January 1, 1939, he again came to New York, but this time as Vice President and General Manager of the Manhattan Area. Mr. Lawrence was appointed Vice President of the A. T. & T. Company on November 20.

X X X X X X X X X

COMPENSATION FOR DRAFTED OR ENLISTED WOR EMPLOYEES

Drafted WOR employees or those who enlist in the Army or Navy will receive a financial differential between their civil and military salary for varying lengths of time depending on the term of their WOR employment, Alfred J. McCosker announced last week.

Staff members who have been with WOR for a year or longer will receive the difference between their salaries at the time of leaving and the pay they will receive for military service for a period of three months after leaving the station. Those who have been with WOR for less than one year will receive the difference between their WOR salaries and their military pay for one month.

In addition full salary will be paid for vacations which have accrued to an employee at the time of his leaving for military service.

X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 31, 1940

No. 1297

December 31, 1940

NEW CONGRESS WILL MAKE FCC HOP

Although no drastic legislative action is in sight, with the exception of the possibility of the long expected Congressional investigation of the radio industry, which if it took place would undoubtedly include the deodorization of the Federal Communications Commission, the convening of the new Congress will cause increased activity among government radio officials.

The first thing probably that will receive Congressional attention will be the belated monopoly report which will be lucky if it isn't greeted with a shower of brickbats. The FCC Committee preliminary monopoly recommendations met with such a warm reception on the Hill that it is believed an entirely new report is now being written.

Only the Mutual Broadcasting System, among the major networks, supported the FCC Committee's conclusions that networks be licensed, that exclusive affiliate contracts be banned, and that the FCC in effect supervise the dealings of stations and networks.

One prediction is that the upshot of the whole thing will be the FCC reporting to Congress that it has no commercial jurisdiction over the chains, and if this opinion is upheld, would have no power to act in the matter.

Senator Wallace White, Republican, of Maine, early in the session will renew his efforts for an inquiry into, or a survey of, the entire radio situation. It may be accompanied by a resolution proposing a reorganization of the FCC. If so, he probably would be backed up by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, the most relentless investigator in the Senate and Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, the stormy petrel in the Thad Brown hearings.

The Department of Justice cracking down on both the Broadcasters and the Composers thereby keeping the financial side of radio in the limelight, may prove to be quite a factor in bringing on a Congressional investigation. The criminal proceedings which Attorney General Jackson has ordered will focus public attention on the profits made by the networks and all this may prove alluring to Congress always eager to investigate. On the other hand, it may be disastrous to the industry if it winds up in network restrictions or a heavy tax on network stations.

The Senators may have something to say when and if a new FCC Commissioner is named to succeed Colonel Brown. Also if instead of filling the vacancy President Roosevelt decides to reorganize the Commission perhaps along the lines of the Civil Aeronautics Authority

The FCC will likewise come to the attention of the new Congress in the matter of the Commission's 1942 budget. Although definite figures have not as yet been made public, the Commission is said to be asking for something more than $4,000,000 for overall activities from July 1941-42. Base appropriations for the current fiscal year amounted to over $2,000,000. During the year the Commission received $1,600,000 from the President's National Defense Fund and $175,000 for relocation of monitoring stations. A large item in the 1941-2 appropriation is national defense.

X X X X X X X X

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD TO MEET

Further indication of tightening up all along the line in national security will be the first general meeting of the Defense Communications Board in Washington Monday, January 6. Chairman James Lawrence Fly and associate members have been at work for several weeks on the preliminaries. Those with him in this were Major Gen. Joseph O. Mauborgne, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Rear Admiral Leigh Noyes, Director of Naval Communications; Hon. Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of the Division of International Communications; Secretary Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of the Coast Guard. Also a Coordinating Committee composed of E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer, Federal Communications Commission, as Chairman, Francis C. de Wolf, State Department; Maj. W. T. Guest, War Department and Commander J. F. Farley, Chief of Communications, U. S. Coast Guard, Treasury Department.

Due to the fact that there are eleven subcommittees the sessions will be held in the large hearing room of the Interstate Commerce Commission but only committee members will be admitted and the public excluded.

The Committees are Law, Labor, Industry, Amateur Radio, Aviation, Cable, Domestic Broadcasting, Interdepartmental Radio, International Broadcasting, Radiocommunications, State and Municipal Facilities, Telephone, Telegraph, and U. S. Government Facilities. No indication has been given as to the length of the meeting, but it is assumed that it will not last more than a day.

X X X X X X X X X X

"Radio War on the U.S.A." (Berlin's "bombs for the mind") is the title of an article in the January issue of "American Mercury".

X X X X X X X X X X

GOVERNMENT SUIT BAD BREAK FOR RADIO

Whether or not the suits are ever prosecuted, Attorney General Jackson so unexpectedly cracking down on the Broadcasters was a bad break for them. President Neville Miller of the National Association of Broadcasters had been enthusiastically proddding the Department of Justice to prosecute ASCAP and probably was the most surprised man in Washington when the Attorney General landed on BMI with equal force.

It was a surprise move which newspapers all over the country played up on the front page bringing the copyright war to the attention of millions of radio listeners who probably never heard of it. Without this publicity the Broadcasters could have slipped in the BMI music without listeners knowing the difference. One big network broadcaster told this writer that there hadn't been a single complaint from listeners on BMI music.

ASCAP had well laid plans to arouse the public, but anyone who has had any experience with arousing the public knows this is a most difficult thing to do. If Attorney General Jackson had singled out ASCAP for prosecution this, of course, would have attracted atten tion and might have gained symphathizers though people are not quite so quick to symphathize when a criminal charge is involved. However, in taking a crack at the Broadcasters as well, the Attorney General brought the fight to the attention of the entire listening public and put them on guard in a manner it would have been utterly impossible for ASCAP to have done. Altogether it was a great publicity break for the Composers who made no effort to conceal their satisfaction at the turn events had taken.

Well informed observers in Washington believed that there is still a chance that the suit will be settled before the Department of Justice files criminal proceedings in Milwaukee.

John G. Paine, General Manager of the American Society of Composers and publishers, declared:

"Even up to the last minute, if the chains show the inclination, something may be worked out in a few hours so that the public might continue to hear the music over the air."

The dispute centers around the five-year contract which expires today (December 31). The Society's new contract asks 7½ per cent of the gross income from all commercial programs, while the broadcasters offer payment on a per program basis if ASCAP music is used.

Despite the Government action, it is evident at this writing that Broadcasters intend to go ahead with their plan to put on BMI music.

Present ASCAP contracts have been renewed on the new terms by only a minority of radio stations and it is alleged that more than 600 stations have subscribed to the rival music copyright service. Washington radio attorneys disclosed that many independent stations over the country are hopelessly confused by the latest development and are preparing to obtain both ASCAP and BMI licenses to avoid any danger of copyright infringement.

The law prescribes a $250 fine for each infringement of musical copyrights, and even NAB officials admit that it's not going to be easy to avoid mistakes.

ASCAP and BMI, on the other hand, have their worries. Should either or both be convicted of anti-trust activities, as alleged by the Justice Department, they would be liable to triple damage suits from their licensees.

One rumor in Washington was that the Department of Justice really proposed to go through with the ASCAP-BMI prosecution and that it was not merely a bluff by Attorney General Jackson to bring about a settlement. Furthermore, it was said that the Justice Department also proposed to give some attention to the activities of James C. Petrillo, the $46,000-a-year music "czar" of the American Federation of Labor who recently issued an ultimatum regarding broadcasting by Army bands.

Headed "Department of Justice Confused" the National Association of Broadcasters issued the following statement:

"Further evidence of misunderstanding by the Department of Justice concerning BMI's set-up was the Department's reference to ASCAP and BMI 'members'. ASCAP has members. BMI has no members. ASCAP is a 'protective society'. BMI is a musical publishing house.

"For example, in the lowest paid ASCAP membership group, a member pays a $10.00 annual dues fee to the society against his average annual receipts of $20.00 paid by ASCAP to the 'member' for all rights to his music.

"In contrast, BMI makes no restricted contracts with composers. Nor does it receive any form of 'dues' from any author or composer. BMI merely publishes their compositions, pays them royalty fees and, in addition, pays them for the use of compositions over the air in exact ratio to the number of performances.

X X X X X X X X

NOTE - DUE TO THE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY, THE REGULAR FRIDAY ISSUE WILL BE OMITTED THIS WEEK.

X X X X X X X X

1940 MAGICAL SAYS TIMES EDITOR REVIEWING YEAR

If 1940 was magical, T. R. Kennedy, Radio Editor of the New York Times observes the new year is destined to be even more so. Reviewing the past year, Mr. Kennedy writes:

"More than 11,000,000 receivers came off the factory work benches - 2,000,000 of them for automobiles....The industry now pays its 500,000-odd workmen at the rate of more than $500,000,000 annually, an increase of 15 to 20 percent over 1939.

"Effective last July, the Federal Communications Commission required American short-wave broadcasters to maintain a minimum power of fifty kilowatts - equal to the larges transmitters of foreign countries. Sponsored programs were authorized.

"On radio waves regarded in the early Nineteen Twenties as practically useless, 1940 saw the inauguration of a whole new method of broadcasting known as FM. A dozen transmitters went on the air within a few months - recently twenty-five such stations were authorized to install high-power apparatus and to operate 'as soon as possible' on a business par with existing long-wave broadcasters. . . .

"A recent survey disclosed at least 7,000 FM receivers operating daily in the Greater New York area; 12,000 in cities along the Atlantic Coast. More than fifteen large set makers were producing receivers as 1940 drew near its end, and four or five other plants were building the needed transmitters. . . . .

"Much technical progress was made in television during the latter part of 1940, while its operation 'marked time' at the request of the FCC, to effect a standardization of transmission and reception systems. This work, now being finished by the National Television Systems Committee, is scheduled to go before the FCC by January 27.

"Devised by Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, New York consulting engineer, a novel method of utilizing many small cathode-ray tubes instead of a single large one to increase the size of projected television images, is designed to be plugged into existing home televiewsets, or to be utilized for large screen views in theatres.

"Color television received the attention of experimenters. It seems safe to predict that color will be featured on the video bands within a few years as the result of basic tests made in 1940. High among the list of such experimenters was Dr. Peter Goldmark, Chief Television Engineer of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who introduced outside pickups and scenes from films through the utilization of vari-colored whirling disks.. . .

"Tiny waves less than a meter long, in two ethereal hops linked the Empire State televiewstation with an RCA receiving depot at Riverhead, L. I., eighty miles distant. . . .

"Encouraged by the success of the tests, NBC began construction of a new television unit at Washington, later to be joined in a tri-city system - New York, Philadelphia and Washington. . . .

"Camera-size radios came into vogue during the past twelve months,aided by the creation of special dry batteries capable of operating new thimble-size vacuum tubes for many hours. Home recording gained in popularity; nearly 750,000 units were built. With the gaining popularity of radio-phonograph combinations and record players came phonograph record sales for 1940 exceeding the 75,000,000 mark.

X X X X X X X X

REDUCED CHANNEL SEPARATION PROPOSED IN AVIATION

A progressive schedule of installation of ultra high frequency apparatus has been provided in a proposed amendment to Part 9, Rules and Regulations Governing Aviation Services. The proposals are based on the recommendations of Subcommittee No. 9 of the Radio Technical Committee for Aeronautics and discussions held between representatives of the Commission, other government departments and licensees. They involve the use of the ultra high frequencies for airport control purposes.

A reduced channel separation between the frequencies assigned for airport traffic control has been set up with consequent increase in the number of assignable frequencies and amplitude modulation rather than frequency modulation is adopted for the aviation service.

Any who are interested in the adoption of these proposed rules are invited to comment to the Federal Communications Commission upon any specific provision or on the proposal as a whole. It is requested that comments be submitted by letter to the Secretary on or before January 31, 1941.

X X X X X X X X

IOWA STUDENT WINS BURKAN COPYRIGHT COMPETITION

Winners of the 1940 Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition inaugurated by the American Society of Composers in memory of its former General Counsel, were Frank R. Miller, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, "A Re-Examination of Literary Piracy", Frank D. Emerson, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, "Public Performance for Profit: Past and Present"; Calvin Welker Evans, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, "The Law of Copyright and the Right of Mechanical Reproduction of Musical Compositions"; Irving Propper, Brooklyn Law School of Sa. Lawrence University, Brooklyn, N. Y., "American (Popular' Music and the Copyright Law"; Robert W. Bergstrom Chicago-Kent College of Law, Chicago, Ill.; "The Business man Deals

With Copyright"; Howard B. Pickard, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, "Common-Law Rights Before Publication"; Milton Harold Aronson, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, "The Development of Motion Picture Copyright".

Forty law schools participated in the competition in 1938 and eighty-one in 1940.

X X X X X X X X X

ANOTHER SUSPICIOUS NATIONAL CAPITAL POWER BLACKOUT

Following closely a blackout of power on all Washington and Baltimore radio stations and everything else in these cities using electricity a wire placed by an unknown person on the main Virginia Public Service Co. power line between Alexandria and Arlington, Va., just across the Potomac from Washington, D. C., last Wednesday cut off current to the naval radio station in Arlington - which transmits signals to ships at sea - and blacked out more than 1,000 homes.

At the Navy Department, it was said that the interruption of current caused only momentary inconvenience at the naval radio station. It was explained that the station has auxiliary power, and any failure in the public supply merely prompts an engineer to throw a switch turning on the emergency unit.

Although sabotage was denied in the first blackout power, company officials admitted the possibility of sabotage in the second instance, "in which case the trouble probably would be repeated", but were more inclined to believe a prank was intended.

The wire, several feet long and not insulated, was placed on the line at the top of a pole at South Seventh Street and Washington Boulevard, Arlington. Officials believed it was thrown from the ground or placed by a person who climbed the pole and handled the wire with gloves. The spot is at the south end of Arlington National Cemetery - a sparsely settled section.

A short circuit became evident at the Alexandria powerhouse at 11:33 P.M. and the current went out in the Aurora Hills and Virginia Highlands communities in Arlington County and the Del Ray and Rosemont suburbs of Alexandria. A trouble crew was sent out to locate the trouble and service was resumed at 12:28 A.M.

Arlington firemen put out flames at the top of the pole, caused by the short circuit.

X X X X X X X X

TRADE NOTES

A streamlined annual report of the Federal Communications Commission, brought up to date but half the size of last year's, will be released Thursday, January 2.

Five stations in an Oklahoma regional network will become affiliates of the National Broadcasting Company January 1. They are KADA, Ada; KVSO, Ardmore; KCRC, Enid; KBIX, Muskogee, and KGFF, Shawnee.

Television will be discussed at the Fourth Annual Engineering Conference of Ohio State University at Columbus on February 10 to 21. Among the speakers will be Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Director of the RMA Engineering Department, who will discuss the work of the National Television Systems Committee. Chief Engineer E. K. Jett of the Federal Communications Commission will discuss national defense problems in the communication field, and other speakers will include Major E. H. Armstrong on frequency modulation.

The National Broadcasting Company networks accounted for 118 of the 172 programs and personalities voted "tops" in Radio Daily's Annual Poll of radio editors, according to a NBC press release.

A hearing has been set for Friday, February 21, on the application of WMBG, Havens and Martin, Richmond, Va., for 5 KW day and night unlimited time.

Harry L. Erlicher, purchasing agent of General Electric since 1931 and an employee of the company 40 years, was elected a Vice-President at a meeting of the Board of Directors in New York. He will continue to be in charge of the company's purchasing activities.

Ultra high frequency will be used in 1941 by American Airlines. A station is being erected between New York and Boston.

Denying him the privilege of operating Station W2XEN on a commercial basis the Federal Communications Commission granted special temporary authority to Major Edwin H. Armstrong to operate a high frequency experimental broadcast station on 42800 kilocycles, 4000 watts power at Alpine, N. J.

The Zenith Radio Corporation has been granted special temporary authority to operate a high frequency experimental broadcast station on 42800 kilocycles, 5000 watts, special emission for frequency modulation with transmitter located at 505 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

---

Station WOR has abandoned its practice of maintaining a skeleton office staff on Saturday mornings. Hereafter the offices will be closed from Friday afternoon to Monday morning.

Rufus C. Maddux has been appointed Director of Sales of WOR. He was Director of Advertising and Publicity for the New England Council.

Major John A. Holman, General Manager of KDKA, has received orders from the War Department to report for active duty.

An 8-page Radio and Theater tabloid section was started recently as a regular Sunday feature of the Chillicothe (Ohio) Gazette and News Advertiser. A complete weekly radio schedule is offered with copy restricted in order that it might be laid-out around radio programs.

X X X X X X X X

ALTERS WPA RADIO POLICY

The Work Projects Administration in Washington states that no WPA musical programs would be broadcast after December 31 until such time as schedules could be rearranged to insure widest possible reception of its concert music.

"WPA has decided", an official said, "that it is a waste of time and effort to fill the air at random with whatever music the various units are prepared to offer. After the firs of the year no programs will be broadcast until worthwhile concerts can be given on regular schedules."

Local officials of the major broadcasting chains said that so far as they knew there had been no WPA programs on the networks. Broadcasts, it was said, have been handled by some individual stations.

The WPA did not explain just what arrangements it desired before resuming broadcasts, but an official said it was hoped something "entirely new" would be worked out whereb. WPA concerts would be broadcast at regular periods.

X X X X X X X X

FCC AMENDS RULES REGARDING APPLICATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission has amended Section 1.72 of its Rules and Regulations to read as follows:

S. 1.72 - Defective applications -- (a) Applications which are defective with respect to completeness of answers to required questions execution, or other matters of a purely formal character will not be received for filing by the Commission unless the Commission shall otherwise direct.

(b) Applications which have been received for filing but which are not in accordance with the Commission's rules, regulations or other requirements will be considered defective. If an applicant by specific request of the Commission is required to file any documents or information not included in the prescribed application form, a failure to comply therewith will constitute a defect in the application. Such defective applications will not be considered by the Commission.

The Commission also adopted new Sections 1.76 and 1.77 to its Rules and Regulations, reading as follows:

S. 1.76 Withdrawal of papers - The granting of a request to dismiss or withdraw an application or a pleading does not authorize the removal of such application or pleading from the Commission's records. No application or other document once officially filed shall be returned unless the Commission shall, for good cause shown, authorize such return.

S. 1.77 Failure to prosecute applications not designated for hearing - The following provisions shall apply to applications which have not been designated for hearing. An applicant not desiring to prosecute his application may request the dismissal of same without prejudice. A request of an applicant for the return of any application which has been officially filed will be considered as a request to dismiss the same without prejudice. Any application which has not been designated for hearing and which by reason of failure to respond to official correspondence or otherwise is subject to dismissal for non-prosecution will be dismissed without prejudice.

X X X X X X X X X X

GETS LEAVE TO ASSIST ROCKEFELLER

James W. Young, former advertising executive, who became Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1939, has been granted indefinite leave of absence by Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones. Mr. Young leaves the Commerce Department for an indefinite period to carry out his duties as Chairman, Communications Division, of the office of Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics. Carroll L. Wilson, Assistant Director of the Bureau, will become Acting Director. He was formerly associated with Scudder, Stevens and Clark, New York, investment counsel.

X X X X X X X X

12/31/40

SARNOFF EXPRESSES HOPE IN AMERICAN INGENUITY

Research and American ingenuity form an unbeatable combination for the advance of science , David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, declared in a year-end statement.

"Opportunities for radio to progress are as unending as the years", Mr. Sarnoff said. "As Time turns the calendar to 1941, the New Year brings promise of advances all along the line of communications. Research and engineering, working with such forces and tools as electrons and the vacuum tube, can be depended upon to deliver new achievements in radio within the year.

"The New Year inherits from the Old, new and powerful short-wave transmitters, prominent among them two modern installations now being put on the air at Bound Brook, N. J., by the National Broadcasting Company. These stations, operating with directional beam aerials, are designed to increase the dependability and clarity of reception throughout Latin America.

For home reception too, American broadcasters constantly are improving their transmitters by taking advantage of the latest devices. An outstanding example in this field of development is WEAF's new transmitter at Port Washington, Long Island, which sprays its clear-toned waves over an all-water route to New York as testimony of the effectiveness of modern radio.

Experiments in television and frequency modulation will be continued as the engineers test new devices and explore the possibilities in both fields. A demonstration of large-screen television in a New York theatre is one of the early prospects of the New Year. The camera-eye of television is being made more sensitive; it becomes effective without intense illumination. Through research on improvement of the optical system, progress is being made in enlargement of the pictures without loss of definition.

The unfathomed science of electronics is such a part of radio that the directions in which it may advance are unlimited. Today inventions in radio are spreading their usefulness in other industrial fields. Among the paramount research developments of 1940, which will be extended to 1941, is the electron microscope developed in the RCA Laboratories.

X X X X X X X X X

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

July - Dec. 1940.

ISSUED TO

July-Dec. 1940